The New-York Times.

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THE DISTILLERY FRAUDS.

THE CHANGES IN THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

COLLECTING TESTIMONY AGAINST THE SWINDLING DISTILLERS—ASTONISHING SECRETS DISCOVERED IN ST. LOUIS—HIDDEN VATS UNKNOWN EVEN TO ALL THE EMPLOYES—A MAN DROWNED IN ONE OF THE EXISTENCE OF WHICH HE WAS IGNORANT—THE PROSECUTION HAMPERED BY THE ACTION OF THE LOCAL OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Commissioner Pratt has arrived, but has not fixed the day on which he will take charge of the Revenue Bureau. He was with Mr. Douglass to-day, and will spend two or three days examining the details and learning the routine work of the office, a labor in which Mr. Douglass cordially assists. There are stories afloat to-night that Mr. Fishback, of the St. Louis *Democrat*, will be made Assistant Deputy, to succeed Mr. Rogers. There is no foundation for this rumor, which is derived from the exaggerated reports of Mr. Fishback's services in exposing the Ring. Secretary Bristow has told Mr. Pratt that he should not be interfered with in the organization of the Bureau, and that he would only be held responsible for a faithful collection of the revenue. He can retain Mr. Rogers if he desires. Some changes will doubtless be made in the office, because it is well established there are some unfaithful employes, but the weeding out of such officers will naturally be attended with some delay, or else much injustice will be done.

ACCUMULATING EVIDENCE AGAINST THE THIEVES.

The work of accumulating evidence against the whisky ring is actively going forward, and Solicitor Wilson is laboring in his office here day and night. Some important news comes from St. Louis, which indicates that some of the distilleries there will certainly be forfeited to the Government. In three of them secret entrances to the tank room have been discovered, and in one instance holes were bored in a tank after the distillery had been seized, and the discovery was made before the contents had all been drawn off. Indeed it had been learned before the seizures were made that there was a secret vat whose existence was not known even to all the employes, and one of them through his ignorance fell into it and was drowned. Supervisor Hawley has found 275 barrels of whisky stored away from the warehouse, with evidence that the stamps had been tampered with. Chief Washburne, of the Secret Service, telegraphs that the seizure of the Union Copper Company, at Chicago, revealed 1,200 barrels which will, without doubt, be libeled. James J. Brooks, Assistant Chief of the Secret Service, who is at Milwaukee, has been made a Special Agent of the Internal Revenue Bureau to aid him in his operations against the Ring.

LEGAL OBSTRUCTIONS FROM THE LOCAL OFFICERS OF JUSTICE.

The obstacles in the way of a complete victory over the Ring lie in the indisposition of local officers in the Department of Justice to prosecute the cases vigorously in the courts. Already the discouraging information is at hand that bonds are being taken in many instances, and the distillers are allowed to proceed with their business. Of course Secretary Bristow is powerless against the decrees of the courts. Attorney General Pierrepont comes into office at an auspicious moment, and great reliance is placed upon him in this emergency by the Government. If he succeeds in securing convictions in the suits which are to be brought, he will do him great honor and the country very needful service. The disclosures are by no means ended. There are likely to be some astounding developments soon. It is believed that some of the parties caught will tell all they know. Many offers have been made to give evidence for the Government, on condition of immunity from prosecution; but no such propositions have been accepted, nor will they be, unless there should be found an unexpected necessity. The name of the person who sent the forewarning dispatches from here has been learned by one of the special agents, but the cipher message conveying it has not yet been read, owing to some mistake in its transmission by telegraph.

ADDITIONAL SEIZURES.

The Secretary of the Treasury was informed to-day of the additional seizures of distilleries. A searching investigation will be made into the conduct of Supervisors and other prominent internal revenue officers, and all against whom charges have been or may be preferred, with a view to secure the prompt punishment of the guilty parties engaged in the whisky frauds.

THE OPERATIONS IN THE WEST.

THE SEIZURES IN MILWAUKEE—APPLICATION FOR AN APPRAISAL OF A DISTILLERY GRANTED BY JUDGE DRUMMOND, OF THE UNITED STATES COURT.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 11.—The work of seizing liquor establishments has progressed quietly but vigorously to-day under the charge of Capt. Brooks and his force. The following distilleries, which were seized yesterday, were to-day turned over to the custody of the United States Marshal: The Kinnickinnick distillery, Charles Guinther, proprietor; the Menomonee distillery, Robert Kreivert, proprietor; Louis Rindskoff's and Thomas O'Neill's distilleries. The following additional seizures were made: The rectifying houses of Christian Salentine and Philip Wiemer, and the Milwaukee Redistilling and Rectifying Company, and the distilleries of F. Bergenthal and Charles Gran. Appraisers were sent to the five distilleries seized yesterday to report the value of each to the United States District Attorney. This afternoon Thomas O'Neill applied to the United States Circuit Court, Judge Drummond presiding, and asked that an appraisal of his distillery be made, and that he be permitted to give bonds and resume operations. The petition was granted. In the course of his remarks Judge Drummond characterized the law under which the seizure was made as a severe one, which ought to be carefully executed. Further applications will be made to-morrow. The Revenue officers express some displeasure at the success of these proceedings.

Five Storekeepers have been suspended to-day, and it is expected that other revenue officers of the district will suffer the same fate to-morrow. Collector Erskine, however, will not be among the number, as his conduct is understood to be satisfactory to the Government in all respects.

Detective McDonald, who drew a revolver yesterday on a distiller who was seeking to gain access to his safe after his establishment had been seized, was taken before the Police Court this morning and immediately discharged.

The raid is the prevailing topic of conversation, but there is no excitement.

SUPERVISOR M'DONALD, OF ST. LOUIS, AND THE SEIZURES.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 11.—Gen. John McDonald, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for this district, received a letter to-day from Supervisor Hawley, officially notifying him of his action yesterday, and enclosing a copy of his authority from Secretary Bristow. Gen. McDonald replied by offering any assistance to Gen. Hawley that he might require. In an interview with a reporter Gen. McDonald said he had been forty-five years making a reputation, and did not intend to let anyone trifle with it. He intimated that he would make it a personal matter with anyone who dared to impeach his honesty. He had no fear but he could clear up any charge that might be brought against him. The seizure has created considerable excitement among all classes of business men.

THE WHISKY BUSINESS AT A STANDSTILL.

NO IMPORTANT ACTION BY LOCAL OFFICIALS—MERCHANTS' COMPLAINTS AGAINST COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS—THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN WHISKY AND HIGHWINES—THE PRICE OF THE LATTER OFTEN AFFECTED BY THE VALUE OF LARD AND BEEF—STATEMENT OF A PEORIA DISTILLER—NO FRAUDS IN THAT CITY.

There were no new developments in the Whisky Ring seizures materially affecting this City yesterday. The same activity prevailed at the Supervisor's office in Cedar street. Some detentions were made of small quantities of whisky suspected of being "crooked," but no seizures or arrests were made. The commission merchants expected that one of the earliest fruits of the investigation from a business standpoint would be found in the sale of the 10,000 or 12,000 barrels of whisky which have been in store for some days. Several of the dealers, rectifiers, and spirit-receivers complained that they had often called Commissioner Douglas' attention to his rulings between legitimate rectifiers in the East and continuous rectifiers out West, which were very much in favor of the latter. The letter of George W. Kidd & Co., of Nos. 78 and 80 Broad street, dated Oct. 10, 1874, expressed the feeling of the majority of the dealers of this City on the subject. This letter asked Commissioner Douglas to consider the subject of the rulings and laws governing "rectifiers" and "distillers," and to submit to Congress some system to equalize the law without prejudice or favor to either, because as rectifiers under the law could only neutralize, deodorize, or rectify the raw product of the distiller, without the privilege of combining a distilling apparatus in connection with their columns and charcoal leaches, they were placed at very great disadvantage by the Commissioner's rulings in favor of the distiller, who reaped an advantage of six and one-half cents per gallon through being permitted to use, in connection with his distillery, a column and charcoal leaching for rectifying purposes. By this means the Western distiller could rectify his raw product under "one handling," one expense, and no loss on the tax price of his production. This loss to the Eastern rectifier averaged three per cent., and the cost of the second handling which his spirit had to undergo was three and a half per cent. These percentages were saved to the Western distiller by the "continuous process" above described. The whole expense for cleaning raw whisky is incurred by the Eastern or legitimate rectifier, who paid his tax for so doing, while the Western distiller only paid his tax as a distiller, and not as a rectifier.

To this letter Commissioner Douglas replied, and promised to see that some remedial efforts should be made to prevent injustice to the Eastern rectifiers, who could not compete with the Western distillers under the "continuous process." But Mr. Kidd claims that Commissioner Douglas allowed the injustice to continue. Mr. Kidd, on behalf of the trade, wrote another letter on Jan. 9, 1875, in which was the following clause: "It will be readily seen that whatever the loss is in the process of rectification, and what is erroneously called continuous distillation, is lost to the Government in the case of the distiller, but in the case of the rectifier under the law, it falls on him; and now we submit, with all respect, that this is a manifest injustice, and we think is unconstitutional, inasmuch as it discriminates in favor of one class of manufacture as against another class to the extent of say from four to five cents per gallon, by which means, if the present law and regulations be continued, the regular rectifying business will be legislated out of existence, and the immense amount invested in that business sunk. Estimating the quantity rectified at 70,000,000 gallons, and hereafter to be manufactured under the continuous process in place of the present method of doing the same, and estimating the loss in rectification at five per cent. the loss to the revenue would foot up $2,500,000. Now, should the distiller be placed on the same basis as a rectifier you can readily perceive that the revenue would gain immensely." This letter Mr. Kidd said had no better effect than its predecessor, and, therefore, having found in the law approved July 20, 1868, as amended by acts approved April 10, 1869, and June 6, 1872, section 16, a clause that required the distiller to have cisterns, each to be of a capacity to receive the entire production of each day, (twenty-four hours,) and excluded the use now practiced of using more than one cistern for each day's production, thus separating the inferior portion, and allowing the distiller to pay tax on the finer part, saving the loss of redistillation, as described in his first letter, he wrote another letter to the Commissioner which was as ineffectual as the rest.

The spirit market is still affected by the seizure of the Western distilleries, and but little business is done. The sales on 'Change yesterday amounted to 100 barrels only, at $1 21 per gallon. The holders are firm in their demands, believing that there must soon be a rise, from the fact that the production has been diminished and that the bulk of the stock on hand is controlled by a comparatively small number. The rectifiers are purchasing as little as they can, in the hope of compelling the dealers to accede to their demands for a reduction in price; but it is thought they will be obliged to buy at the higher rates as soon as their present stock is exhausted. The spirits distilled and sold in the establishments lately taken possession of by the Government officers are not those sold in the market as whisky, for consumption at the bar-rooms and drinking places, but all what are known as "highwines," which are quite a different thing. Highwines, as their name indicates, are always above proof, generally about 55°, and are mostly bought by the rectifiers. What is called "proof spirit" has a specific gravity of 0.920°, and consists of about 49 parts, by weight, of absolute alcohol, and 51 of water, or by measure of 54 parts of alcohol and 46 of water. The term "proof" appears to be derived from the gun powder test. In this the spirit is poured over gun-powder and the vapor inflamed; if it fires the powder it is said to be over proof; if it burns out without igniting the powder, owing to the water rendering it damp, it is said to be under proof. The weakest spirit capable of firing gun-powder is the proof spirit of pharmacy, and is of the specific gravity given above. This is the basis adopted in the United States for the grading of spirits, and all calculations concerning their strength are made from it. From the highwines the rectifiers make all the poisonous compounds which are sold as whisky, brandy, rum, gin, wines, and cordials at the bars of the liquor saloons of the lower class. They also convert them into cologne spirits and into the alcohol of commerce, to be sold to the trade. Of the class first referred to an enormous amount is consumed, but a very large quantity of the latter is used by perfumers, druggists, makers of patent medicines, manufacturers of varnish, and other important and extensive industries.

At the present price of corn, highwines, fifty-five degrees above proof, cost just about $1 22 cents per gallon, placed in New-York. At the present rates, therefore, it would not pay to distill them, if the distiller had to depend on the profits of the sale of the spirits alone. But this is not the case, as he has another source of gain. For each 1,000 bushels of grain consumed per day, a distiller can fatten 1,200 horned cattle, or from 4,000 to 5,000 hogs, which he can sell at a fair profit in the market. For this reason they can afford to be content with very small profits on the spirits. It is said, indeed, that any distiller in the West would gladly contract to sell the products of his still the year round at a profit of only one cent per gallon, provided he were allowed the benefit of the residuum or swill, for feeding animals. Many of the beeves thus fattened in the West are sent to New-York. The beef is not so good as that of the stall-fed cattle, fattened on corn and fodder. The price of high wines, therefore, is often considerably effected by the value of lard and beef in the market, and for that reason is sometimes sold even below cost.

BASE-BALL NOTES.

The Boston Red Stockings yesterday defeated the Washington Club by a score of 23 to 4.

At Hartford the Philadelphia and Hartford Clubs played a very close game, which resulted in a victory for the Hartfords by a score of 4 to 1.

In a six-inning game the Elm City nine defeated the Yale University Club by a score of 3 to 1.

The game between the Athletic and Mutual Clubs, which was to have taken place on the Union Grounds yesterday, was postponed on account of the rain

WASHINGTON.

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF FOREIGN POSTAGES.

THE NEW FIVE CENT FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMP—THE AMERICAN GAS-LIGHT ASSOCIATION—NEW DANGER AT NOONDAY ROCK, SAN FRANCISCO BAY—PRESIDENT GRANT TO THE PRESIDENT OF HONDURAS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The Postmaster General has under consideration the reduction of foreign postage to all countries with which the rate is not fixed by treaty, so that the rates to such countries shall correspond with the rates fixed by the International Postal Treaty. That rate is five cents per fifteen grammes. The new five-cent foreign postage stamp will soon be ready, and it will bear the portrait of President Taylor.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GAS-LIGHT ASSOCIATION.

The American Gas-light Association held its semi-annual meeting in this city to-day. About eighty members were present, all the principal cities of the country being represented. The purpose of these conventions is to discuss the results of experiments made to ascertain the best methods of manufacturing and distributing gas in cities. Dr. Forestall, of New-Orleans, read a paper on the use of dry lime in purifying gas, and Mr. Walker, of Milwaukee, read one on the propriety of dispensing with Sunday labor in gas-works. The cost of manufacturing gas from various materials was discussed, but as the sessions were held with closed doors, it is not known whether the results of the experiments will have any influence in reducing the cost of the manufactured article to the consumer. The convention adjourned to-night. The members will visit Mount Vernon to-morrow, and be entertained to a banquet in the evening.

NOONDAY ROCK, SAN FRANCISCO BAY ENTRANCE.

The following notice to mariners relative to the discovery of additional peaks on Noonday Rock at the entrance of San Francisco Bay, has been issued from the United Coast Survey Office. Lieut. Weeden, of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, in making a preliminary examination at Noonday Rock by means of a diver, for the purpose of ultimately removing the rock, discovered in its immediate proximity two pinnacles, over one of which there is but fourteen feet at mean low water and with deep water between them. These dangers, forming one with Noonday Rock, the position of which has already been determined by the Coast Survey, will continue to be marked by a buoy. As it is quite possible that an irregular ridge may connect these peaks of rock with the North Farallon, large vessels are warned not to attempt to pass between until a more thorough survey has been executed.

PRESIDENT GRANT TO THE PRESIDENT OF HONDURAS.

The President has addressed the following autograph letter to the President of Honduras:

Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, to His Excellency, Don Ponciano Leiva, President of the Republic of Honduras.

Great and good friend, I have received the letter which you addressed to me on the 4th of February last, informing me of your election to the office of President of the Republic of Honduras. Permit me to offer to you my congratulations on this happy event, and my best wishes for your successful discharge of the duties of that high trust. Be assured that your expressions of friendship toward this country are fully reciprocated by me, and that it is my ardent desire to preserve undisturbed the amicable relations which happily exist betwen the Republic of Honduras and that of the United States. May God always have your Excellency in his safe and holy keeping. Your good friend, U. S. GRANT.

By the President.
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1875.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ON BOUNTIES.

The Attorney General, in response to an inquiry from the Secretary of War, gives his opinion that enrollment before the proclamation and orders mentioned in the act of April 22, 1872, does not preclude a claim for bounty where the company or regiment was mustered into the military service of the United States prior to July 22, 1861, under the said proclamation and orders. The question grew out of a claim for bounty, where the claimant was enrolled in the Fire Zouaves, April 20, 1861. The regiment was mustered into the service May 7, 1861, and mustered out June 2, 1862. The claimant's discharge was in the usual form. The regiment was disbanded because after the death of Col. Ellsworth and the desertion at Bull Run of a large number of the men, it became demoralized and unserviceable, and also because, having been raised as a special corps, they were unwilling to be merged in any other regiment. In addition to the inquiry above alluded to, the Secretary of War asks a second question, whether a dishonorable discharge can be imposed by the Executive without the sentence of a court-martial; and, thirdly, whether a discharge under the foregoing circumstance is such an honorable discharge as would entitle to bounty. Regarding the third, point the Attorney General says: "The soldier's discharge certificate in the case before me is in the usual form of that given upon an honorable discharge from the military service; and, whatever may have been the circumstances under which his regiment was disbanded, the character of his discharge from service must be deemed to be what his discharge certificate represents it to be—honorable." He therefore answers the third question in the affirmative. The conclusion stated seems to render the consideration of the second question unnecessary, and he accordingly expresses no opinion thereon.

BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The Secretary of the Navy has assigned Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, Capt. George E. Belknap, and Chief Engineer A. A. Henderson as members of the Board of Visitors to meet at the Naval Academy on the 10th of June. The civil members of the board are Prof. A. M. Gow, of Indiana; Col. W. E. Potter, of New-Jersey; Prof. Francis Wayland, of Connecticut; Prof. John G. James, of Texas; Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D., of Washington, D. C.; and Prof. Ezra D. Carr, of California. The military member is Brig. Gen. E. O. C. Ord.

THE ASIATIC STATION.

A dispatch received at the Navy Department today from Rear Admiral Pennock, commanding the Asiatic Station, dated flag-ship Hartford, Hong Kong, March 31, reports the arrival of the Hartford at that place on the 26th of March. The Lackawanna sailed from Yokohama, for San Francisco, March 10. The Kearsarge sailed from Hong Kong March 13 for Manila, where she arrived March 18. She was to remain there ten days and then return to Hong Kong. The Monocacy was at Yokohama, and the Ashuelot at Nagasaki. The Yantic left Hong Kong March 15, for target practice, and returned there on the 16th. The Palos was at Tientsin, but as soon as the ice broke up she was to leave for Shanghai, via Chefoo. The Saco had visited the west coast of Sumatra and Padang, and was last heard from at Batavia, on the 15th of March. The health of the officers and crew on the station was good.

NAVY ORDERS.

Capt. John H. Upshur is detached from duty at New-London, Conn., and ordered to command the Brooklyn, South Atlantic Station, in place of Capt. William T. Truxtun, who has been detached from the command of that vessel on the reporting of his relief and ordered to return home. Master J. C. Wilson has reported his return home, having been detached from the Ashuelot, and has been placed on waiting orders.

THE SCHILLER DISASTER.

PREPARATIONS TO EMBALM THE BODIES OF VICTIMS.

LONDON, May 12.—Competent men have been sent to the Scilly Islands to embalm the bodies of the dead.

NOTICE TO THE FRIENDS OF VICTIMS IN NEW-YORK.

At the office of the agents of the Eagle Line a dispatch was received yesterday from Consul Banfield, of Scilly, requesting that the friends who had asked for the embalming of the remains of some of the passengers who were lost on the Schiller, be informed that embalming was impossible in Scilly. Consul Banfield had communicated with his Consul General, who agreed with him that the only course practicable was to bury the remains decently and mark the graves. Later, however, the following dispatch was received:

"Embalmers arrived to-night. Will have all bodies you wish embalmed and sent on. Inform all parties interested that all orders for embalmment will be attended to at once."

PERSONAL NOTES.

Some further particulars have been gleaned in relation to the lost passengers. One, whose name has not yet been published among those of the lost or saved, was Mr. A. Waterman, of Kittery. Mr. Marcus Stein was a well-known hat and cap merchant of Milwaukee, who was on a periodical business trip to Europe. Mr. Henry Friend, of the dry-goods house of Friend Bros., with his wife; Mr. Joseph Schlitz, President of the Milwaukee Brewing Association; Mr. Hermann Zinkeisen, wife and daughter, and Mrs. Holzhauser, all of Milwaukee, are also reported to have been among the passengers.

Mrs. Miltner, of that city, who, with her infant child, was lost, was of a noble Austrian family, and married against the wishes of her relatives, suffering disinheritance in consequence. Mr. Miltner was then an officer in the Austrian Army, but, resigning his commission, he came to this country and became a clerk in an insurance office in Milwaukee. A short time ago Mrs. Miltner received a loving letter from an aged aunt, an Austrian Countess, who wished to see her again, and inclosed $500 to defray the expense of the journey. Unhappily she accepted the invitation, and took passage on the Schiller, leaving her husband to await her return.

From Detroit, six passengers were reported, none of whom appear on the list of the saved. They are Mr Otto Kirchner, a lawyer; Alvis Stockville or Stockman, Mrs. C. Longhammer, Michael Mengner, Xavier Reichlin, and Mrs. J. Beyer.

NOT PASSENGERS BY THE SCHILLER.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles Haase, of No. 242 East Twelfth street, who were reported to have been on the steamer Schiller, and the non-appearance of whose names on the list of saved caused anxiety to their friends, were not among the steamer's passengers. They are now in this City.

MINING TROUBLES.

A FORCE OF NON-UNION MINERS SEIZED BY THE STRIKERS AND FORCED FROM THE MINES.

HUNTINGDON, Penn., May 12.—The force of men who left here yesterday morning with Fisher and Whitehead succeeded in running the blockade and reaching their destination. John Siney, of the anthracite region, was addressing a mass-meeting of miners, when it was announced that three car-loads of blacklegs had arrived. The meeting broke up in confusion, and about 900 men and women, armed and equipped, repaired to Fisher's and Whitehead's mines. They were met by Fisher and Whitehead, who forbid them to come upon their property. The mob halted, and sent a delegate in the person of John Siney to confer with Fisher and Whitehead. He said that it was a peaceable strike, and asked that a committee might go to the men and try to induce them to leave the region. The request was granted, and a committee passed on to the miners to confer with the men, but failed to induce a single man to return. A second committee was sent in, but succeeded no better. Not one would consent to return. One man suggested to shoot Mr. Fisher if he stood in the way. The mob then fell back and consulted. Finding the blacklegs could not be persuaded, under imprudent advice they made a wild and furious charge, sweeping over Mr. Fisher and his party, men and women, brandishing clubs, forcibly entered the houses. Some of Fisher's men were seized and dragged out, their baggage thrown out of the windows, the doors broken down, provisions and valuables appropriated. Men who have been working in the mines for weeks were taken out, and all marched by the mob toward Tyrone. They marched all night, Fisher and Whitehead arrived at Osceola about midnight, and came to Tyrone on the early train. The strikers have become wild and ungovernable, and say all new men must and shall leave the region. If the men had resisted blood would have been shed freely. The Sheriff had promised to be in attendance to protect the new men, but owing to some cause not fully explained he did not come. The success of the mob for the last two days threatens the total suspension of business. The miners propose to clean out every bank operated.

A MASS-MEETING AT KINGSTON—POSSIBILITY OF A BREAK IN THE STRIKE.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., May 12.—A procession of 300 Welsh miners from this city, with bands of music, and carrying the Stars and Stripes, went to Kingston this afternoon to attend a mass-meeting. Only about 200 of the Kingston miners went to the meeting. The Irish took no part in it, and there is a likelihood of a break between the miners of these nationalities. Addresses were delivered by Rev. A. C. Smith and Hon. Richard Williams, of Hazleton. They advised that there should be no yielding to the operators. Good order was maintained, but the meeting has the effect of intimidation upon those who feel like going to work. Letters are appearing in the local papers from miners urging their comrades to break the strike, and to-day several men from Sugar Notch sent a note to Mr. Parrish stating their desire to go in the mines. The Sheriff's *posse* on guard at Hutchinson's breaker had a dozen or more shots fired at them last night. To-morrow several more miners will go to work.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF EX-VICE PRESIDENT BRECKINRIDGE.

HIS LIFE DISPAIRED OF BY HIS FRIENDS—HE IS SUPPOSED TO BE STILL SUFFERING FROM INJURIES RECEIVED DURING THE WAR.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 12.—A special to the *Courier-Journal* from Lexington, just received, says Gen. John C. Breckinridge is sinking rapidly, and death may be expected at any moment.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 12.—An important surgical operation was performed upon Gen. John C. Breckenridge, at his home in Lexington, Ky., on Tuesday, by Dr. Gross, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Sayre, of New-York. His chest was penetrated by tubes inserted between the ribs, and some relief was afforded. The physicians are of the opinion that the General's liver was injured by a blow received during the war from a fragment of shell, and that his present suffering is due entirely to that cause. The physicians entertain hopes that the operation will prove of permanent advantage to the patient.

ARRESTED FOR FRAUD.

RICHMOND, Va., May 12.—A special to the *Dispatch* says that detective Knox, of this city, who went to Chicago with a requisition for J. J. McKennon, agent of the American Bond Funding and Banking Association, Limited, of London, has arrested McKennon in that city on the charge of defrauding J. L. Carrington, hotel-keeper here, out of $1,000 with worthless drafts on London. McKennon spent some time in this city last winter for the alleged purpose of effecting some settlement between the State and its bondholders abroad, and seemed to be well backed with credentials, and was treated with respect and confidence.

ALBANY.

RAPID TRANSIT AGAIN DISCUSSED.

THE SENATE BILL PASSED IN THE ASSEMBLY—THE DEBATE AND THE VOTE—POWERS OF THE NEW-YORK POLICE BOARD—THE QUESTION OF ADJOURNMENT—BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 12, 1875.

The feature of to-day's proceedings in the Assembly was the debate on and passage, with some amendments, of the Senate Rapid Transit bill. There was an immense lobby in attendance for the new York Central and Hudson River Railroad and for the various street railroad companies of New-York City, among the latter being Messrs. "Jake" Sharp, Dan Conover, "Crosstown" Carey, Porter, and others, all of whom were here to "beat" the bill unless it could be amended to suit them. John Kelly, with Messrs. Boyd and Donnelly, of the Tammany Committee on Legislation, ex-Commissioner Thomas E. Stewart, Aldermen Purroy, Lewis, and Blessing, and many other New-York officials, were present also. The memorial of Mayor Wickham, urging the passage of the bill, was read, and at its conclusion Mr. Mackin, Chairman of the Railroad Committee, reported back the bill amended substantially as proposed by Mr. Husted in the debate on the bill last night. When the amendments had been read, Mr. Husted explained that they provided merely for compliance with the constitutional requirements; also providing for the building of a rapid transit road below Forty-second street, and for the extension of the track of any rapid transit road now in operation, so as to connect with any other rapid transit road or depot. This means to allow the Greenwich Street Elevated Railway to connect with the Fourth avenue improvement of the New-York Central Railroad. Mr. Husted said that the City now had rapid transit above Forty-second street; that the adoption of these amendments to the bill would insure the completion of the system from the Battery to Harlem at a very early day, and that in his opinion it was the only way in which it could be done quickly. Mr. Smith, of New-York, replied that the insertion of the clause allowing a road to be built on Fourth avenue would practically prevent the construction of any rapid transit road in New-York, and that that appeared to him to be the reason why it was put in the bill now. Mr. Husted responded that no gentleman had any right to make such an assertion. Mr. Vanderbilt had withdrawn his opposition to the construction of a road on that avenue, which was in fact the only one in the City upon which a rapid transit road ought to be built.

Mr. Daly, of New-York, opposed the amendments, and argued that the tactics of former years, in delaying until the closing hours of the session all action upon rapid transit measures, were again being resorted to. The lobby, then as now, was filled with people who were in the interest of the present street railroads, who were the most persistent and powerful opponents of rapid transit and who had invariably succeeded in killing the rapid-transit measures proposed or in so amending them as to leave them impractical or useless. He was in favor of and would support any bona-fide measure intended to accomplish the end so earnestly desired by the people of New-York, but he had no faith in the sham measures which were brought here year after year, and of which this bill, with these amendments, was but another specimen. The only feasible plan was to build an underground road from the Grand Central Depot, connecting with the Fourth avenue improvement, to the City Hall or the Battery, which could be done for about $11,000,000. He did not think the bill, if amended as proposed, could pass the Senate. He had become satisfied that if a motion had been made last night to exempt every avenue between the Hudson and the East Rivers from having a rapid-transit road built on it, the motion would have prevailed, so strong were the influences at work here to defeat the passage of any honest, practicable measure. He was opposed to such legislative farces, and asked this House now to vote down these amendments and pass the bill as it came from the Senate.

Mr. T. C. Campbell, of New-York, moved that the bill be referred back to the Committee on Railroads, with instructions to strike out all amendments, and to report back the bill forthwith. He thought that in the shape in which the bill was presented to the Senate and came to this House it would provide a feasible plan for rapid transit, and it was indorsed by the Mayor and Common Council. It would not do at this late stage of the session to endanger the prospects of all legislation for rapid transit by sending this bill back to the Senate for concurrence, and perhaps to await the tedious action of conference. Now was the time to pass this bill and send it to the Governor for his signature. Mr. Husted said he would vote for the Senate bill if the amendments were inserted. The Senate had left a provision in the bill prohibiting the road from being built on the very thoroughfare where it should be built—that was on Fourth avenue. That was the only avenue where a line of rapid transit could be quickly completed and put in operation. It had already a rapid transit road in operation as far down as Forty-second street. The bill as approved by the Common Council did not except Fourth avenue. He wanted a rapid-transit line in New-York as urgently as any man living, and Fourth avenue was the place for it. The people of Westchester and Dutchess Counties, and from the Connecticut line, wanted it, for they all come into the City by that route. Some time since the Central Railroad people were opposed to it, but they had now withdrawn their opposition, and said that they were willing. Mr. Daly said he had received information that the Senate committee positively refused to report this bill unless the Fourth avenue amendment was inserted. Was it possible, he would ask, that the people must await the dictum of any corporation or set of men as to whether rapid transit could be achieved in New-York?

Mr. Husted said he would not allow Mr. Daly or any other man to say or imply that he [Mr. Husted] had been under dictation from any man or any set of men. He had merely announced the fact that the gentlemen now having control of Fourth avenue, above Forty-second street, had withdrawn an opposition which they at one time manifested. Mr. Daly said he understood Mr. Husted to say that Mr. Vanderbilt was in favor of the bill, provided this amendment relative to Fourth avenue, excluding Fourth avenue rather, was left out. Mr. Husted replied that he had said that Mr. Vanderbilt was in favor of the rapid transit road on Fourth avenue, but had said nothing about his approval or disapproval of amendments.

Mr. Dessar next spoke, and said he was in favor of almost any bill, so that the people could get the rapid transit facilities they so urgently needed. He concluded his address by moving the previous question. The vote was then taken on the motion to recommit, which was lost. Mr. Daly rose to move a simple recommittal, but, before he had concluded his motion, Mr. Husted made the point of order that the previous question precluded all motions. The bill was then put upon its final passage. A large number of members rose as their names were called, to explain their votes. Mr. Husted, in explaining his vote, said the eyes of the people and press of New-York City were watching the result of this vote, and he who voted against it would be marked down as among those who were opposed to that City's interests. He desired to tell them that they could not afford to vote against this bill, which was the only, the "royal road" to rapid transit. He would vote "Aye." Mr. Prince explained his vote by saying he was in favor of every measure honestly looking toward rapid transit, but as this bill was flagrantly unconstitutional, created a corporation with gigantic powers and no limitation or liability whatever, allows the authorities of any city in the State to buy the right of way for a railway, and would be an effectual bar to any practical rapid transit, he was forced to vote "No."

The bill was passed by a vote of 73 yeas to 31 nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alvord, Badger, Beach, Beardsley, Benedict, Bishop, Bowen, Bradley, Calkins, T. C. Campbell, T. J. Campbell, Clark, Comstock, Cooke, Daggett, Daly, Davis, Decker, Dessar, Farrar, Faulkner, Fay, Geren, Hammond, Hauschel, Hepburn, Hess, Hinckley, Hogan, Holmes, Hussey, Husted, Ives, W. Johnson, W. A. Johnson, Kennaday, Kirk, Kshinka, Lillybridge, Lincoln, Mackin, McAfee, McGowan, McGroarty, Merwin, W. Miller, Muller, Oakley, Page, Petty, Roscoe, Russell, Sanford, Schenck, Schieffelin, Schuyler, Scudder, Seward, Shattuck, Sherman, Shiel, Smith, Stacy, Stauf, G. Taylor, W. F. Taylor, Tewksbury, Waehner, Wellington, West, Willis, Wurts, Yost—73.

NAYS—Messrs. Barkley, Baum, Berry, Bordwell, Braman, Broas, Brown, Coffey, Cole, Costigan, Fish, Friend, Gallagher, Griffin, Hanrahan, Houghton, Krack, Lawrence, Lawson, Lewis, Peck, Pierson, Prince, Ransom, Rich, Slingerland, Vedder, Wenzel, Whitmore, Witbeck—31.

POWERS OF THE POLICE BOARD.

The bill in relation to the Police Board of New-York City, giving them power to issue subpœnas and compel the attendance of witnesses by issuing attachments against the person, was passed after being amended so as to provide that the courts only shall issue the attachments. Messrs. Vedder, of Cattaraugus, and Lincoln, of Ontario, opposed this amendment, and Messrs. Waehner and T. C. Campbell, of New-York, sustained it. The bill was then passed. Mr. Costigan, of New-York, voted against the bill because the second section, which he stated he had not previously seen, legislated out of office, as Attorney of the board, a gentleman who had been appointed by Mayor Wickham only a few days since, and provided for the designation by the board of the successor of the Attorney hereby removed. It is understood that the gentleman who is legislated out by the bill is a distant relative of Gov. Tilden, and this action was prompted as much by personal hostility of certain Democrats toward his Excellency as by any other motive.

PROSPECTS OF ADJOURNMENT.

There is no reasonable likelihood that the Legislature will adjourn this week, and the most experienced members put it down for Wednesday of next week at the earliest. The Assembly to-day resolved to extend its sessions from 9:30 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 P. M. to 7 P. M., daily.

CANAL QUESTIONS IN THE SENATE.

The special order in the Senate this morning was the consideration of the concurrent resolution authorizing the Canal Board to reduce the tolls by 33⅓ per cent., but as it was stated by Senator Johnson that the votes of several of his colleagues upon this subject would be influenced by the amount appropriated by the Extraordinary Repair bill, it was first put upon its final passage. During its third reading there were several attempts made to insert additional items, but the Senate was clearly in an economical mood, for not only were no additional items inserted, but two clauses were struck out, one of them being an appropriation of $250,000 for the Champlain Canal enlargement, which was inserted last night by a very weak vote, and the other an appropriation of $40 000 for building a dam across the Seneca River at Waterloo, in the middle division of the canal. This reduces the aggregate of the Repair bill, as it then unanimously passed the Senate, to a trifle over $320,000, which sum is about $800,000 less than the amount appropriated by the Assembly in this same bill, and $1,700,000 less than the corresponding bill as it passed both houses last year. And this immense reduction is not the only unusual feature of the bill. Usually the $2,500,000, or thereabout, which have annually been spent for extraordinary repairs have been raised by taxation. This year, according to a clause inserted by the Senate Canal Committee, the cost of extraordinary repairs is to be paid from the canal revenues. Since the bill has been thus radically changed by the Senate, it is scarcely likely that the House will at once accept the amendments, and a Conference Committee upon the bill will therefore probably have to be appointed. This bill having been disposed of, the consideration of the low toll resolution, which was begun on Friday last and then postponed until to-day, was resumed. The discussion was opened by Senator Laning in a strong and carefully-prepared argument in the affirmative of the question. After much discussion the resolution was carried by the following vote:

YEAS—Senators Cole, Connelly, Dayton, Fox, Gross, Jacobs, Johnson, King, Laning, Ledwith, Lord, McGowan, Parmenter, Robertson, Selkreg, Tobey, Wagner, Woods—18.

NAYS—Senators Bradley, Dickinson, Dow, Kellogg, Lowery, Madden, Middleton, Ray, Thompson, Wellman, Woodin—11.

MISCELLANEOUS SENATE BUSINESS.

The bill dividing the sum of $1,500,000 for the Fourth avenue improvement between 1875 and 1876 was passed to-day with an amendment made to the final clause, on motion of Senator Woodin, providing that unexpended balances of appropriations shall lapse into the City treasury only when "such (unpaid) claims and accounts as aforesaid have been adjusted and settled, and if the unexpended balances of appropriations are no longer required for the purposes and objects thereof." Senator Woodin, from the Committee on Cities, made a favorable report, from which, however, he and Senator Dickinson dissent, upon the bill providing for the repavement of streets, avenues, and highways in New-York City with stone block pavement. He also reported, with some amendments, Senator Fox's bill relating to the appointment of additional Police Justices to sit in the Court of Special Sessions. Senator Tobey presented two memorials against the proposed Parade-ground bill—one from the Controller, and one from property-owners in the City—the latter being in the shape of an application to the Supreme Court that the Commissioners to lay out the ground should not be appointed.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

The storm centre in Michigan has moved down the St. Lawrence Valley, followed by clear weather and diminishing westerly winds, which now prevail over the lower lakes and Middle and Eastern States. A second low barometer is now in Eastern Dakota, and cloudy weather prevails, with warmer southerly winds in Minnesota and Iowa. Clear weather prevails, with high barometer, and cool, dry weather in the Ohio valley. Northerly winds and occasional local rains are reported from the South Atlantic coast. The rivers fell on Wednesday at Leavenworth, St. Louis, Memphis, and Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

During Thursday, throughout the Atlantic States, rising barometer, north-west to south-west wind, and clear, cool, followed by warmer weather, except possibly easterly winds and cloudy weather near Cape Hatteras.

For the Gulf States, stationary, followed by falling barometer and northerly winds, veering to south-west, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and possibly light rain.

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the lake region, falling barometer, warmer southerly winds, and clear, partly cloudy weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, southerly winds, warmer cloudy weather, and possibly light rains.

The rivers will rise at Vicksburg, but fall elsewhere.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the change in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	43°	57°	3:30 P. M.	64°	63°
6 A. M.	44°	57°	6 P. M.	54°	71°
9 A. M.	53°	63°	9 P. M.	50°	59°
12 M.	60°	70°	12 P. M.	48°	58°

Average temperature yesterday .... 62¼°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year .... 52°

SOUTHERN UNDERWRITERS' CONVENTION.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 12.—The fourth annual meeting of the Underwriters' Association of the South commenced here to-day. The attendance was large, including representatives from all the Southern cities, and from the North and West. A welcome address was delivered by the President, Major Livingston Mims, of this city. There will be a grand ball to-night, and to-morrow the convention will attend a grand banquet given by the President.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

A PROPOSED COMBINATION TO SECURE TO GERMANY THE FRUITS OF THE LAST WAR WITH FRANCE.

LONDON, May 12.—The *Daily Telegraph's* Vienna special says, Bismarck, with the help of Russia, intends to obtain a public written guarantee of the status created by the treaty of Frankfort. Russia and Austria are ready to support it.

The treaty between France and Germany at the close of the recent war, by which German Lorraine and part of Alsace was ceded to Germany, is here meant.

A CONSULTATION BETWEEN THE CZAR AND PRINCES GORTSCHAKOFF AND BISMARCK.

BERLIN, May 12.—The Czar, Prince Gortschakoff, and Prince Bismarck had a long consultation to-day.

SEMI-OFFICIAL ASSURANCES OF PEACE FROM GERMAN SOURCES.

BERLIN, May 12.—The *North German Gazette* says: "We can give assurance that the relations of Germany and France have at no time since the war been more friendly and satisfactory than they now are."

The *Provincial Correspondence*, a semi-official journal, declares that Germany desires peace, and is able to rely on union with a powerful neighbor to repress any possible foreign ambition aiming at its disturbance.

GERMANY.

DISSOLUTION OF RELIGIOUS ORDERS IN PRUSSIA BY THE CATHOLIC BISHOPS TO ESCAPE CIVIL SUPERVISION.

BERLIN, May 12.—The Roman Catholic Bishops of Prussia have decided to dissolve even the religious orders which the State tolerates, being unwilling to see them subjected to governmental supervision.

AN "OLD CATHOLIC" SCHOOL-HOUSE MOBBED BY WOMEN.

BERLIN, May 12.—A crowd of women mobbed an Old Catholic school-house in Konigshute, Silesia, yesterday, declaring they would never allow their children to become Old Catholics. After much excitement the military were called and cleared the streets, which were full of spectators. Twenty persons were arrested.

SPAIN.

ADDRESS OF GEN. AGUIRRE TO THE CARLISTS—THEY ARE URGED TO ABANDON DON CARLOS.

LONDON, May 12.—The *Post* publishes an address of the Cabrerist General, Aguirre, to the Navarrese and Basque Carlists, inviting them to turn their arms against their leaders, who prolong the war only to enrich themselves. It declares that the events of the last two years only show the inaptitude of Don Carlos, who has lost his right to the crown before God and the world. Aguirre is exceedingly popular, and it is confidently claimed that his entry into Spain will cause large defection from the Carlist ranks.

AN EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

HENDAYE, May 12.—An exchange of 230 prisoners has been effected between the Carlists and Alfonsists near Barcelona.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONDITION OF THE JEFFERSON BORDEN MUTINEERS.

LONDON, May 12.—The wounded mutineers of the schooner Jefferson Borden, in hospital here, are getting better, and it is believed that they will recover.

A BALTIMORE BARK AGROUND NEAR WATERFORD, IRELAND.

LONDON, May 12.—The bark Alpha, from Baltimore, for Queenstown, is aground near Waterford, with ten feet of water in her hold. She is discharging cargo into other vessels, and expects to get afloat to-morrow.

FRANCE.

A RESOLUTION DISAPPROVING OF THE TRANS-ATLANTIC MAIL CONTRACTS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, May 12.—In the Assembly to-day M. Guichard introduced a resolution disapproving the contracts for carrying the mails made by the Government with the transatlantic steam-ship companies. He moved that the resolution be declared "urgent," and the Assembly agreed to the motion. It was stated on the part of the French Postal Department that the Government would soon settle the question.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

CESSION OF THE JAPANESE PORTION OF THE SAGHALIEN ISLANDS TO RUSSIA.

LONDON, May 10.—The Russian Government has signed a convention with Japan by which the Japanese part of the Islands of Saghalien is ceded to Russia.

REUNION OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT IN CHICAGO—BUSINESS TRANSACTED—PROBABLE RESULTS OF THE COMING ELECTION.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 12.—The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic convened this morning in McCormick's. The delegates were escorted from their head-quarters at the Grand Pacific to the hall by the militia, and the several Posts of the G. A. R. of Illinois. Nearly 100 delegates were present, representing fifteen States. Gen. Charles Devens, Jr., of Massachusetts, Commander in Chief, presided, and delivered an eloquent address upon the character and principles of the order, which was most warmly received by the encampment. The reports of the Adjutant and Quartermaster General showed a material gain in the membership of the order since the last encampment, with most encouraging prospects for the future. At the afternoon session several important matters relating to the internal affairs of the organization were considered and acted upon. Resolutions complimentary to the retiring commander, Gen. Devens, who declines re-election, and to Col. Henry R. Sibley, his efficient Adjutant General, were enthusiastically adopted, and committees were appointed to present them with a suitable testimonial. During the evening there has been a reception at the Exposition building, where addresses of welcome were made by Gov. Beveridge and Mayor Calvin, to which Gen. Devens responded.

The encampment is holding an evening session, opening at 9 o'clock. The election of officers occurs to-morrow, and there is but little doubt that Gov. Hartrantt, of Pennsylvania, will be elected Commander in Chief.

CUBA.

SUSPENSION OF A SANTIAGO DE CUBA FIRM.

HAVANA, May 12.—De Jough & Co., of Santiago de Cuba, have suspended. Their liabilities are estimated at $250,000.

CANADIAN GOOD TEMPLARS.

QUEBEC, May 12.—Last evening Stadacona Lodge, Good Templars, welcomed a deputation from sister cities of Great Britain, who had just arrived per the Scandinavian, on a visit to the various lodges of Canda and the United States. Eloquent addresses in favor of total abstinence were delivered.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

PAPERS ON THE FINANCIAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES—INSANITY, ITS CAUSES AND PROGRESS—INFLUENCE OF SCHOOL LIFE ON THE NERVOUS SYSTEM—DEBATE ON INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS OF THE SOUTH—OTHER PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, May 12.—This morning the general meeting opened in the Recorder's Court-room, Hon. David A. Wells, of Connecticut, in the chair, Thomas Sanborn Secretary. Part of the journal was first read by the Secretary, who then submitted letters from abroad—from Dr. Parr, Registrar General of England, asking the association to unite for a uniform system of registration in the United States; from Prof. Cairnes, from Miss Mary E. Carpenter, of England; from Mgr. Loget, of Paris, and from Frenan Salkowsky, of Italy which were laid aside for further consideration. The report of Prof. R. D. Forbes, on "Ocean Lanes," to whom the matter had been referred, was then read, and the subject postponed for debate until the evening. Prof. Peirce, of Boston, who was present, was requested to speak upon the matter, which had been originally introduced by him, the necessity of which had been fatally emphasized by the recent disaster of the Schiller. A report of Prof. Elliot, of Harvard College, upon a new system of printing for the blind, was also postponed for future consideration.

The debate on problems of trade and industry in the Southern States was then in order. It was participated in by the President, Mr. Wells, Mr. Leman and Mr. Patton, the Vice Presidents of the Cotton Exchange of Memphis, and a committee was appointed to obtain information and to designate individuals to prepare papers on the subject.

In the afternoon Mr. Gamabil Bradford, of Boston, read the following masterly essay on the financial policy of England and the United States:

FINANCIAL POLICY IN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

By Gamaliel Bradford, of Boston.

Hardly fifteen years have elapsed since the finances of the United States first became a matter of serious importance. At least, if we include under that term only the common items of debt, revenue and expenditure. If, indeed, we add the kindred subjects of currency and banking, want of importance is certainly not the phrase to employ. That is a most disastrous history, and one which well justifies the remark of Hon. Richard Cobden, that the United States have suffered more from bad currency than slavery itself. Deeply, however, as that branch of science enters into the life of the nation, and intimately as it is bound up not only with the prosperity but the morals of the people, yet there is so little agreement as to the principles upon which it is based that I prefer to adhere to the simpler elements for purposes of illustration.

When we read that up to the year 1860 the total budget of revenue and expenditure of the United States, though it had doubled within ten years, did not exceed $84,000,000, while for recent years it has amounted to $320,000,000; that before the outbreak of the civil war there had never been any income raised by the United States from excise or internal taxes; that the debt of the United States before the civil war never exceeded $127,000,000 at its highest point in 1816, and having been entirely paid off in 1836, reached in 1860 only $65,000,000, against $3,000,000,000 four years later; that the revenue from fluctuating tariffs, manipulated for private and local purposes, was at one time sufficient not only to pay off the debt at a high premium, but to leave a surplus for distribution among the States, while at another it fell off to such an extent as to cause a serious deficit in the annual balance-sheet—it is evident that the administration of the Treasury did not call for or present any great exhibition of financial skill.

Before dwelling upon the peculiar conditions of our financial administration which have made themselves apparent in the change of circumstances, though they can be shown to have been always in existence, I wish to review a course of events, in many respects analogous to what followed the close of our war, but presenting in themselves incomparably greater difficulties. The kingdom of Great Britain emerged in 1815 from a war of twenty years' duration with a debt of $4,500,000,000, a sum, it need not be said, vastly greater than would be conveyed by the same figures to-day even on a gold basis. During that war the funded debt, bearing three per cent. interest, had fallen nearly to fifty per cent. of its par value, a point in which we certainly have not the advantage, since, notwithstanding Mr. Chase's cherished delusion that he was selling no bonds below par, our six per cents. did fall below forty, the real difference being that the profit of the subsequent rise accrued to foreigners instead of the domestic fund-holder.

It must be kept in mind, too, that there were not at that time several wealthy nations standing with a superabundance of capital ready to rush into any investment not regarded as absolutely desperate. Not only could not Great Britain borrow, she was forced to lend—to subsidize nearly all Europe during that tremendous struggle. That she was compelled, therefore, to resort to a forced paper currency is much less surprising than that it should not have fallen at the worst period to more than 25 per cent. discount, or, to adopt the more popular expression, that gold should not have advanced beyond 133, while with all the advantages of modern finance, the price of gold in our paper touched 290. There is probably no single proposition which has involved so much cost to this country as that the Government debt must not be sold below par; a policy which, in view of the quotations of our bonds in foreign markets, reminds one of the ostrich, which is said to suppose itself perfectly concealed by burying its head in the sand.

Within six years from the close of the war specie payments were resumed by Great Britain, and have ever since been maintained, against which we find that after a lapse of ten years this country has not made a single well-considered step to that desirable end, and that, to all appearance, we are as far from it as at the close of the war. The experience of Great Britain in this respect ought to be of the greatest practical value to us, but, while the facts form a bone of contention even among experts, as far as the instruction derived from it by Congress or the Government is concerned, one would never suspect that such history existed.

I pass over the years preceding the passage of the first Reform bill, because it was only subsequent to that date that was commenced the series of reforms not merely in finance, but in other directions—political, social, and religious—which, whatever we may think of the actual condition of the people, or of the national character, have fairly earned for the working machinery of the English Government the first place either in ancient or modern times. The financial situation at the close of the third decade of the century was unsatisfactory in the extreme. The budget of 1838 showed a deficit equal to $7,000,000; that of 1839 a deficit of $2,000,000; that of 1840 of $7,000,000; that of 1841 of $9,000,000, while that of 1842 was estimated to fall shortly $12,000,000, involving an increase of $37,000,000 within five years; the most alarming symptom was that the decline of revenue took place in the great items of Customs and excise, an attempt to increase the receipts by raising the taxes in these branches having actually resulted in a decrease. Business in all branches was depressed, pauperism increasing, and the people despondent. It was at this moment that Sir Robert Peel came forward with a proposal for the application of the income tax, an instrument which had lain in disuse since the close of the war.

We are accustomed to regard England as a country governed by the rich and for the benefit of the rich. Yet this tax, a tax which falls almost wholly upon the richer classes, was voted by the representatives of those classes, and after the emergency was past and the revenue began to show a surplus, was renewed from time to time for twenty years, resulting in financial progress which lends to this driest of subjects almost the interest of romance. Do not suppose that I claim for the British aristocracy or moneyed classes any especial degree of philanthropy of disinterestedness. I believe they are quite as selfish and oppressive as their brethren in other parts of the world. What I would insist upon is that wonderful adjustment of political forces which can make the interest of the nation superior to that of any class, and which, while proceeding without violence, and with the most tender respect for vested interests, can yet concentrate public opinion upon a definite point to be attained, and, then, applying pressure, as with a political jackscrew, gently but irresistibly overcome any degree of inertia. And here let me deprecate the shudder which passes over every man who is fortunate enough to be exposed to it, at the bare mention of the income tax. Fortunately our finances show no present need of it, and it is to be hoped they will not for a long time to come. But we all remember how eagerly it was abolished among the earliest of the taxes. A great deal of complaint was made of the inequalities and injustice of the assessment. But with the exception of the publication of the returns, a gross outrage, which is not at all an essential element of the tax, which is itself a flagrant proof of the loosest administration and entire want of official responsibility, and which has never happened in Great Britain, where the most inviolable secrecy is preserved—with this exception, there is not one of these objections which has not been urged upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer at each renewal of the tax, while that official, steadily resisting amendment as impracticable, has as often been able to carry the tax in the face of moneyed opposition. It is not the income tax for which I claim your approval, but the power which is strong enough to administer finance from a national and not from a class, local or individual, point of view.

Another still more striking instance of this peculiarity is to be found in the repeal of the corn laws. I doubt if, in the history of the world, any struggle between classes of such an internecine character has been settled without bloodshed and violence. It has many features of analogy with the conflict between our farmers and the railroads, and those who look with anxiety on this issue will do well to give a close study to the solution of a problem far more difficult. I go so far as to believe, though I confess with little expectation of sympathy, that if we had possessed a similar political engine for mediation between classes and sections, it would have been possible to secure the emancipation of slavery without a civil war. On the one side stood the landed aristocracy, as prejudiced and stubborn as any in Europe, believing, whether rightly or wrongly, that their welfare depended on the maintenance of the duty on corn. On the other was rising the vast population of the manufacturing towns, determined that, while the rest of the world stood ready with food to exchange for their products, they would no longer submit to artificial restrictions. Again Sir Robert Peel and his band of followers stood forth and fought a battle more glorious than any of the blood-stained fields of which Europe is so proud. "Ah!" it will be said, "but we have no Sir Robert Peel." I hope, if you will take the trouble to follow the comparison I am about to present, you will be open to the idea that it is the system rather than the want of men from which we suffer. I believe we have had in public life men as much superior to Sir Robert Peel in all the qualities of a statesman, as he was to the average Congressman or member of Parliament. But our organized destruction of individuality made their lives a failure. Uniform mediocrity is a natural result of the application of Procrustes' bed.

To return to the income tax. The writer from whom I quote says: "Sir Robert Peel had spent the Autumn and Winter in maturing his plan of finance, and on the 11th of March, 1842, laid it before the House of Commons in a speech of very great ability. The debate on the Tax bill lasted for eight nights. Every stage was strenuously contested, and as many as sixteen divisions were had, not reckoning motions of adjournment." Almost every word of these sentences is full of instruction. Instead of waiting the actual meeting of Parliament without even the slightest inception of a financial plan, thus giving to preparation the whole time which should be devoted to discussion and elucidation of principles, and postponing the most important measures till the very last days of a session, we have the highest trained official in the kingdom spending the whole year in evolving a detailed and comprehensive plan, ready for placing before Parliament on its coming together; instead of a bald written report, fettered at once by the impossibility of blaming Congress for past shortcomings and by inability to enforce any recommendations for the future, we have an oral exposition, embracing the subject in all its parts, reviewing the mistakes and successes and the lessons of the past, balancing the considerations and probabilities of the present and future, and paving the way to debate. And then follows the debate itself. No doubt there is a vast deal of talk in the British Parliament, of which despotisms, whether of individuals or majorities, are apt to be impatient, and from it results a great deal of delay in important matters. But this is in politics a far lesser evil than precipitation. Violent and sudden changes are always injurious, even in the case of undoubted improvement. How much more so with measures which at best are empirical and of uncertain advantage! The slowness to admit material changes of law in England is often commented upon, as well as the fact that a step once taken is seldom retracted. I believe the cause of this lies less in the national character than in the full and free discussion, both in Parliament and the newspapers, so that a measure once passed is pretty sure to be, not perhaps wise in itself, but in accordance with thoroughly matured public opinion. I ask any one to turn to a file of the London *Times*, and, selecting some subject more especially within his own knowledge and interest, to read carefully a debate extending, perhaps, over several columns. He will find, I am sure, in the first place, that his knowledge of the subject is greatly enlarged; he will feel with what eager interest it must be read by the classes whose interests are affected; he will get a distinct idea of the character and views of each individual taking part in the debate, and if he follows the debates as a practice he will find those characters become as distinct and lifelike as those of his personal friends and intimates; he will find himself, after testing men upon questions which he does understand, coming to trust implicitly the same men upon questions which he does not understand; and he will appreciate the process by which Pitt and Canning and Peel and Gladstone and Disraeli have wrestled their way to eminence, and which may, to all appearance, be relied on to furnish a line of worthy successors.

How many men in this country know anything of the nature, the arguments for or against, or the probable effects of the Civil Rights and Force bills? What individual character or talent is identified with either of them? Hatched in committee-rooms, under the stimulus of party discipline, we find them borne on by a party majority determined to carry them by brute force and the gag. The minority have no means of resistance except in frivolous motions which consume time by a tedious and reiterated counting of the house, the contest being reduced to one of purely physical endurance. Do not, I beg of you, jump to the hasty conclusion that it is merely a question of difference in men. We will return to that in a moment.

In proposing the imposition of an income tax, the principal object of Sir Robert Peel was to restore the public credit and provide a surplus instead of a deficit; but another and hardly less important one was to furnish the means of making experiments in financial reform without the risk of disaster from disappointed expectation. He proposed to reduce the duties upon timber and coffee and 750 articles in the tariff, repealing the export duty upon British manufactures. In the comparative ease with which taxation has been borne in this country, we can probably have but little idea of the relief which was thus afforded to a depressed and burdened industry. The first year of the new finance resulted in grievous disappointment, which, if the Minister had been subject to party attack without any power of speaking in his own defense, might have resulted in his destruction. But he was able to explain to Parliament that the failure was mainly in technical points and to secure a continuance of the system, which in a few years yielded such brilliant results, and carried the country through the crisis of 1847 with a minimum of disturbance of the revenue and none at all of the public credit. In 1847 the Peel Ministry resigned, and we need only remark how perfectly, under a change of administration, the financial sequence is preserved, Sir Charles Wood basing his calculations upon the principles and results of those of his predecessor. The budget of 1848-9 was presented to a new Parliament, and Lord John Russell renewed the income tax after a severe discussion. To quote once more, "the voice of the new Parliament had confirmed in the most decided manner the financial policy of its predecessor, and had not only renewed the most important of its measures, but had renewed it precisely in the form in which it had at first been adopted."

To those who care to pursue the subject further I will recommend a perusal of a volume of the financial statements of Mr. Gladstone, statements which are said to have held not only the House of Commons, but large attendant audiences, for four hours at a time in rapt and silent attention, and in which are set forth in the most general scope and the most minute details, in their workings, at once moral, social, and political, the character of past and proposed financial measures. I can glance at only one item: In 1842 Customs duties were collected upon 1,200 articles; in 1845 upon 1,163; in 1853 upon 466; in 1859 upon 419; while in 1860 the whole revenue from this department was derived from 48 articles. If it were possible for a man to achieve for himself the position of Mr. Gladstone in making such a statement, do you think we should find any lack of talent competing for it?

I remark once more, that the point to which I wish to direct attention in English finance is not the wisdom of any particular measure or set of measures. For instance, I do not discuss the question of free trade, which is such a passion with every Englishman. It has doubtless added to the wealth of Great Britain, but it may be that the consequent dependence upon foreign countries may involve vast suffering to the population in the event of a general war. In like manner the Bank act of 1844, whether with reason or not, has called forth the bitterest opponents. Again, I make no comment upon the policy which has always preferred the reduction of taxation to the reduction of debt; or comparison of this with our policy or practice of reducing debt to the neglect or worse of the currency. I would point out that the finances are treated as a whole; that the measures of the present are framed with reference at once to the past and the future, and that when any object to be attained has been once agreed upon, it is kept steadily in view by successive ministries and even generations; that being placed under the control of one mind, they receive such previous preparation and coherent form that they can be subjected to close and definite debate; that this combined power and responsibility tend of themselves to produce an unfailing succession of financiers of the highest ability which the kingdom affords; and finally that the degree of publicity and the force of personal character are such that when a fierce struggle with any class interest becomes necessary, the whole weight of an advanced and enlightened public opinion can be brought to bear.

It is not an agreeable task to turn to the other side of the picture. I am aware that the popular idea of patriotism is adverse to the study of excellencies in foreign systems and of defects in our own; that it is a presumption of weakness to dwell more upon ills we have than upon others which we know not of. But outside of those minds which are content to immerse themselves in the enjoyments and occupations of the moment, with the maxim, "After us the deluge," there are serious and growing misgivings as to this great experiment of government. They usually concur in ascribing the threatened danger to universal suffrage. If such were my conclusion, I should certainly not be reading this paper. If universal suffrage is ever terminated in this country, it will be by bloody civil wars and the rise of military power. If one must go over Niagara, it is better to do so with bowed head and folded arms than screaming and struggling in impotent resistance. There are defects of organization amply sufficient to account for our failures, and much less strongly fortified against attack. I hold that there can be no higher duty than to separate the necessary from the accidental elements of the situation.

There are two features especially prominent in the financial, not to say the general, history of the United States: First, the superior power of local and class interests as compared with the national, the certainty that in any conflict the latter will be worsted; and second, the absence of any coherent policy or sequence. Everything is empirical. The measure of to-day has no necessary reference to that of yesterday or to-morrow, the business of the country being exposed to sudden and incalculable changes, and the worst of all evils, instability. Since the establishment of the Government the tariff has been changed ten times, giving an average, if we omit the Hamilton tariff of the first twenty-five years, of less than five years. These changes were not made upon any settled principles, or with any sense of the national detriment resulting from sudden fluctuations. They all consist of sharp transitions from high to low duties, according as the party of free trade or protection is for the moment in the ascendant. The history of these tariffs, moreover, shows a steady and almost regular progression in the indulgence of private interests, special articles being favored in the most outrageous manner. The reports which were published by the President of this association, when the special Commissioner of the Internal Revenue, set forth the ludicrous incongruity of the recent tariffs. And the fate with which those reports met shows further what chance the national has of contending successfully with special interests. Before the country is called upon to decide between protection and free trade, it needs to insist upon the removal of absurdities. In fact so great, upon the least attempt to alter the tariff, is the pressure of private interests, that when more revenue is needed, the only available method is to add a certain per cent. "horizontally."

Not less striking is the history of currency and the banks. The first United States bank, from 1791 to 1811, seems to have had an almost unexceptionable record. There were at first but three State banks, too weak to intrigue against it; it was well managed, and when forced to wind up in 1811 it did so speedily and honestly, having furnished a uniform currency for the country. It fell before the attacks of nearly a hundred local banks, who thought it for their advantage to have the custody of the Government funds and to furnish the circulation. How much the national interest was therein consulted appeared in 1814, when there was a general bank failure, the notes of those institutions circulating at a discount of from ten to twenty five per cent.—simple words, which convey no idea of the distress implied in them.

In regard to the establishment of the second United States bank it is said: "It was thought that a strong central and national institution, on which the State banks, now increased in number to 246, might lean for support, would enable them to resume specie payments and to go on thereafter on better principles." In other words, private interests were graciously pleased to allow a national institution to help them out of difficulties. Provided it did this it was of little consequence what else it did, and its management was subjected to very little efficient supervision. This end being accomplished, private interests again went to work upon it, and the removal of the deposits to the pet banks and the specie circular undermined the fabric, which, with no one to look after it, fell to the ground with a crash. For twenty years the country got along as it could with the issues of private banks for their own profit, until they came to a number of 1,500. With the outbreak of the war came the legal-tender act, and the joy and excitement of the country at having once more a national currency were so great as to make light of the financial difficulties of the war. But alas! for the old story. Two thousand banks swarmed down to take their share of the profit and embarrass the return to specie payments. The greenbacks cost the Government nothing but the expense of preparation, while the national bank notes involve a cost of $12,000,000 to $15,000,000. If there is one respect in which the latter are superior to the legal tender notes, I have yet to see it. But while there is a languid discussion on the subject of contraction, it always applies to greenbacks, the tendency in the case of bank notes being always toward increase.

The complete ignorance or neglect of financial history is shown in the policy which insisted upon floating bonds at par by excessive issues of paper, instead of keeping the currency at par and letting the bonds find their market value.

For an explanation of these persistent and constantly-recurring forces let us attend in advance the assembling of the next Congress. The first event, financially, is the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. It would be a waste of time and labor for that officer to spend the Summer in elaborating a plan of finance based at once upon sound theoretical principles and upon the proved conclusions of history. He knows too well that there is an element of far more weight in the account, the interests and fancies which govern Congress. Any effective review of the past would involve a censure of that body, which might be thought impertinent. Any plan for the future must reckon with the lobby. Except, therefore, a few suggestions of the most general character the report is little more than a statement of account. Next comes the appointment of the standing committees. It is perfectly open to any one of 300 members of Congress to propose a measure on any topic, financial or other, whence it results that the number of measures presented every session amounts to three or four thousand. As there is nothing whatever to give to any one of these a precedence over any other, and as obviously they cannot all be discussed, the selection must be left to the committees, from which follows the extraordinary consequence that nothing can receive the attention of Congress or the Government unless the assent of a committee is previously obtained. These committees are appointed by the Speaker, making that officer by far the most powerful individual in the Government, though he has no direct responsibility for the results of his appointments. Of course the majorities in committee are on the same side with the majority of the House. There are sixteen committees of the house upon subjects more or less connected with finance, on Ways and Means, on Appropriations, Banking and Currency, Commerce, Post Office, Manufactures, Agriculture, Public Expenditures, and Pensions, besides seven others on the expenditures of the different departments. Of the Senate, there are distinct committees on Finance, Appropriations, Commerce, Manufactures, and the Post Office, which I select as being more especially connected with financial affairs.

It might be expected that these committees would be ready with some matured conclusions to be presented to Congress when it assembles. Not at all. Nothing whatever is done till Congress meets, when the whole crude mass of propositions, including the Secretary's report, exactly on a par with the others, is apportioned to the committees. During the hatching process which ensues, Congress, as a body, has nothing to do, except the proverbial employment which is always provided for idle hands! In the last weeks of a session which has been mainly passed in the functions of a public laundry, the committee reports begin to pour in. Upon what motives and by what influence these are framed, the public have not, and can never have, any information, except what may be inferred from some general considerations. In the first place every member of these committees represents a locality and not the nation. He will be much more alive to local, private and party interests than to those of the nation. Secondly, the responsibility for the ultimate effect of the measures recommended weighs very lightly on each individual, while the pressure of the interests demanding attention is tremendous. Thirdly, the committees are largely made up of new men not apt to be familiar with history or sound principles of finance, and not likely to fight very hard for them if they were. The state of things at the close of a session resembles nothing more than a football match of about equal numbers. There is a rush, a crowd, a display of arms and legs, a rending of garments, till the football emerges, though in what direction or in what part of the field no human foresight can divine. Measures come forth half prepared, often containing provisions which were not supposed to be there, and wanting others of the first necessity. Of effective debate there is not a trace. The majority are obliged to use their strength to get anything done. It is a brute conflict of numbers. What can an executive department do with such legislation as this? or how can there be any of the personal responsibility which is the first requisite for the development of talent and skill?

Time permits but a glance at the machinery upon which our finances depend. But any one who gives the least attention to public affairs can fill out the picture for himself. And what is true of the finances is equally so of any other department of the Government. There are defects of organization, which, while the problem of government was simple, were less obvious, but which threaten its very existence when subjected to the strain of more complex political life. They have no inherent or necessary connection with universal suffrage. I hold it as not proven that the will of the majority of the people of the United States is in favor of abuses of any kind. The manifest failure, up to this point, is in the means of giving expression to that will. It may be regarded as in some sense fortunate that one of the most delicate problems of human society is forced upon us at a comparatively early stage of our national existence. We might drift on for a long time with a bad tariff or a clumsy management of the national debt. But the evil of inconvertible currency, which robs the poor, and, while enriching the few, poisons the cup by making their prosperity as unstable as water; which is actually turning back the tide of emigration from Europe that has added so much to our wealth; which for a year and a half has kept commerce and industry paralyzed with fear, and which has turned the stream of reviving enterprise toward the speculation of the stock markets. This evil cannot much longer be neglected. But whether it endures for one year or twenty, I am sure that there is but one way of dealing with it. All the expedients which financial students have suggested break upon Congress like idle waves upon the sea-shore. If any progress is ever to be made, the financial officer of the Government must meet Congress on its first assembling with a matured plan having references to the finances in all the branches. That plan and no other must be fully and thoroughly discussed; publicly, that the country may judge of motives; individually, that the talents and character of each man may be publicly developed. If the plan fails to command approval, another individual must be invited to submit another plan, to be thoroughly sifted by like public debate. Sooner or later a man will be found whose propositions can stand fire at once from the point of view of honesty, capacity, and technical skill, and when he is found, public opinion will take care that he is not browbeaten or overridden by any force of lobby or private interests.

In the way of such a process there stands but one obstacle, doubtless of immense force, but for encountering which there is need first that it should be clearly seen. It is the tenacity with which Congress, like every other legislative body, clings to power. It cannot be too strongly urged that the conflict is not between the Republican and Democratic Parties, neither of which is prepared or aims to deal with the real difficulty of the situation. It is a question between the people and Congress. "A responsible Finance Minister," "National management of the finances," "The people vs. the lobby," "Government for the whole, and not for a part," "Financial policy, and not financial chaos," "Definite and responsible power in place of secret and irresponsible." As a child turns round a mirror, so as to attract the attention of distant passers by the reflection of the sun, I would strive to place this idea in some light by which it may penetrate the popular brain. In hundreds, I might almost say thousands, of individual minds I have found it to meet with a quick and ready response. I know well how hard it is in the busy and teeming life of a great people to find acceptance for a new idea. But I know also when once it takes root, and is believed to be both practical and advantageous, how it grows and spreads with irresistible force. In this power I place my trust for the means of encountering not merely the financial but many another difficulty in the path of human liberty and popular government.

The room was crowded during the delivery of the paper, which was greeted with frequent applause. At its conclusion the subject was debated with some spirit, and the discussion embraced also the financial experience of France, during which some expressions of disappointment were uttered at the lucubrations on the subject by Mr. McCulloch in a contemporary's columns.

The conference on charities, which took place in the Council Chamber, was very crowded. Gov. Bagley, of Michigan, presided. He opened the proceedings with a powerful address, which was very short, however. After he had concluded the chair was taken by Judge Wilber, and Hon. Dorman B. Eaton, of New-York, gave a very able report of the progress made in administering the public charities of the State. Dr. Deller Luthen, of Pennsylvania, also spoke of what had been done in that State, and more especially by Miss Dix.

In the afternoon Mr. F. B. Sanborn, the Secretary, reported the committees which had been chosen for the year, and the number of delegates who were present from State boards. The subject of the first committee, "Insanity," was then taken up, and Dr. Nathan Allen, of Massachusetts, delivered the following summary of the facts which he had collected, the observations he had made, and the results at which he had arrived:

STATE MEDICINE AND ITS RELATIONS TO INSANITY AND PUBLIC CHARITY.

By Nathan Allen, M. D., Lowell, Mass.

Before entering upon the discussion of any question it is always proper to define the terms used, and state as far as possible the objects in view. The phrase "State medicine" implies legislation or provision of some kind made by the State for the prevention of disease and the cure of the sick. Insanity is the most serious and complicated of all diseases, and, of sick persons, the insane above all others need treatment and cure. By public charity is meant help to the poor and needy from some public source, or in other words the act of relieving the wants and sufferings of those who cannot help themselves, by some public or associated action. The relations of State medicine, then, to insanity and public charity may be considered from two points of view: First, what has the State done for the insane as a body without distinction of class or condition? and second, what provisions has the State made particularly for that portion of the insane who have no means of their own or friends who can support them. In pursuing this subject we shall examine into the particular acts of legislation, in its applications to both these classes. Mr. Allen then briefly noticed what legislation has taken place upon this subject, and what is the present state of the insane in the six New-England States. He continued:

Having now presented an outline of the provisions made by legislation for the insane in the New-England States, it affords an opportunity for making comparisons and comments, for in this way instructive lessons may be learned. As these States are among the oldest in the Union and have generally taken the lead in providing for the dependent and defective classes, it is presumed we can find some advantages to recommend and perhaps some evils to expose and condemn. First inquiry—Is insanity increasing faster than the increase of population? On this question there have been differences of opinion among what would be considered good judges. During the past year I had a careful investigation made of the increase of population and insanity by the census reports, and found that from 1850 to 1870 there had been a decided increase of insanity in Massachusetts over that of population, amounting to twelve per cent., in these twenty years. By the same investigation it appeared that there had been also an increase of the insane disproportionate to that of population in the other New-England States. What may be the real cause of this increase, or from what classes in the community it comes, are questions we cannot easily determine. In Massachusetts there is some evidence to show that the increased insanity comes mostly from the foreign element, but it is not so in some of the other States. One thing is evident, that lunatic hospitals do not prevent the increase of insanity—that is, as far as we can judge. It was thought in Great Britain when hospitals for the insane were first established it would put some check upon the increase of insanity, but, after thirty years' experience, that expectation has not been realized. A similar result has been reached in this country. It is generally conceded that the higher or more advanced civilization becomes, the greater the amount of insanity. Now, this cannot be the fruit or result of true civilization, but comes from something wrong, some artificial habits, some unnatural or unwholesome way of living, some false and corrupt state of things in society. This undue increase of insanity may arise in part from too great pressure upon the brain, and strain on the nervous system, by education by excitement, by strife and competition in business, and with some by what may very properly be styled too fast living. When it is borne in mind that these and other evils are not unfrequently propagated by the laws of inheritance in an aggravated and intensified form, we see readily how, as a people grow older from one generation to another, there follows increased insanity. It would be an interesting experiment to make, if we could get statistics for a series of years in population and insanity in several of the old and new States and see how they would compare connected with the increase of insanity. May there not be a new feature or change in the type of the disease taking place which calls for particular notice? The Trustees of the Butler Hospital, not medical men, but discriminating business men, some of whom have long been connected with the institution, make, in their report for last year, this striking remark. In noticing a decline in the proportion of recovered patients they say: "It would seem as if the larger appliances and more diversified ministries which have from year to year been brought into requisition have not kept pace with the growing difficulties of treatment, as if the malady was finding a deeper seat, arising, apparently, in a larger proportion of cases, from original defect of organization, and less frequently from mere accidental causes. If this be so, if the statistics presented by the records of the institution be sufficiently extended to afford a reliable indication, the patient, as well as the philanthropist, is interested in ascertaining to what causes at work in our community the deterioration of brain is attributed." There is much truth, we have no doubt, in the statement here made by the Trustees. Such is the type of our present civilization that while it is attended with great advantages it begets many evils. Some of these evils grow out of an undue development of the brain and a morbid state of the nervous system. It surely becomes the patriot and the philanthropist to inquire if some of these evils cannot be avoided, or at least abridged. One of the most interesting and important features in State medicine is its charitable work. In providing for the insane the State, as a general thing, builds the hospital. Maine, New-Hampshire, and Connecticut have each one hospital for this purpose, and Massachusetts has four. In Rhode Island the Butler Hospital, and in Vermont the Brattleboro Asylum, both private institutions, answer very much the purpose of State hospitals. In each of the New-England States there are indigent insane having no means, no friends to support them, no claims on any city or town by the laws of settlement; these are adopted and supported by the State, generally in some lunatic hospital. But the charity of the State does not stop here always. Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, and Rhode Island pay from one-third to one-half the expense of that class of the insane belonging to cities and towns, provided they are sent to hospital for treatment. Nothing is paid by the State for these in local alms-houses, and the object of paying part of the expense of city or town paupers is to induce their authorities to avail themselves of all possible means for the cure and improvement of this class. The State of Connecticut, finding some years since a large number of insane persons with small or limited means and friends unable to support them, and on this account could not get the proper benefits of the hospital and would not become paupers, the State offered to pay one-half the expenses of such persons while in the hospital. Accordingly, for several years more than 100 private patients of this class have been found in the State Hospital at Middletown. This is, we believe, the only instance where a State has proffered such aid, and it sets a noble example. In the asylum at Concord, N. H., may be found a grand example of private beneficence. This asylum has most fortunately some $250,000, funds received by legacy and donation; a large proportion of the income goes to support, in the institution, indigent persons, who may also be assisted some by friends. Over 100 private patients are thus yearly aided by this charity. Insane persons are kept here by this means that could not be otherwise. It relieves the State and encourages private benevolence. The friends will continue to do for them and take far more interest as long as they are not paupers. So quietly is this private charity distributed that it is hardly known who are the recipients. In Massachusetts the lines of support are very closely drawn. The State supports its own, so do cities and towns their own, and those who are private must receive private support, whether in a State hospital or private asylum. The State appropriates moneys liberally for the insane, but after all, only what it is obliged to do. It supports in the lunatic hospitals about 500, and 300 in the Asylum for the Chronic Insane, at an annual expense of about $125,000. Cities and towns support in the hospitals about 600, and there are some 300 private patients in these institutions. Now, it has been an obvious fact that the proportion of pauper insane has been relatively increasing for many years in this State; that many starting as private cases soon become paupers, and of course must be supported at public expense. There can be no question but that the longer an insane person can be kept as a private patient, the longer friends will look after and care for him, the better spirits and the more hope the insane will have of recovery. Then, if we extend help properly to the indigent private insane who need aid outside of the hospital, and prevent large numbers from becoming paupers, in this way a great amount of good might be accomplished.

CHRONIC INSANE.

The question is now asked in all the older States, What are we to do with the chronic insane, and how are they to be supported? Unless there is some means besides death eliminating and removing the incurable and the harmless insane from our lunatic hospitals, these institutions become filled with a class of patients very few of whom can ever be benefited by curative treatment. This is becoming already a serious evil in several of our older and largest institutions. These hospitals in their construction and management were intended expressly for the cure and treatment of the insane, and accordingly have been provided with the best possible means, medical, physical, and moral. Such means and appliances require a large outlay in their start, and then in keeping them up become very expensive. After the insane have passed through the curative stages of treatment without relief, and settled down into an incurable, harmless state, what is to become of them? In their case the same medical skill, the large number of attendants, and costly accommodation are no longer needed. It is not a hospital but a home they want, suitable exercise, plenty of sunlight, pure air and water, proper nourishment, and pleasant surroundings. These can be furnished at much less expense than in large, costly hospitals, with medical supervision and other attendance, under circumstances, too, where the advantages of hygienic and sanitary laws may be employed more successfully. Aside from comfortable house accommodations, all that can be done for this class is to supply properly their physical wants and surround them with wholesome influences. As far as the men are concerned, farm work is the best possible exercise for them, as well as a plain country style of living the best regimen. In former years the alms-house has been the principal receptacle of the chronic insane discharged from the hospital. But Massachusetts and Rhode Island have now permanent asylums for the chronic insane, which in some respects are the only institutions of the kind in the country. The asylum in Massachusetts was established nearly eight years ago, resulting from the crowded state of the hospitals and partly from the fact that the State alms-houses contained large numbers of this class, mixed up promiscuously with other paupers. This asylum is located at Tewksbury, on a large farm owned by the State, consisting of a brick building 250 feet long, 45 feet wide, and four stories high, accommodating 300 insane persons. Though located near the alms-house, the asylum with its inmates and yards is entirely distinct. Within the eight years of its history more than 1,000 chronic insane persons have been admitted into this asylum, mostly coming from the State Hospital. In the opinion of good judges the condition of the inmates has been made as comfortable as it was before their admission, and the experiment as a whole has been regarded as a decided success. The expense has averaged for each inmate a little over $100 a year, and the whole saving to the State amounts to $25,000 each year, making over $200,000 since the asylum was first established.

The asylum for the chronic insane in Rhode Island, being only about one-half as large, saves the State annually more than $12,000. This is located upon the State farm, near the State Alms-house and Work-house, but is entirely separate in all its arrangements. The buildings are only one-story, well lighted and well ventilated, with large yards and plenty of ground for cultivation. While a few of the inmates come from the Butler Hospital, a large proportion come from the various alms-houses in the State, the expense being borne in common between the towns and the State. The history of this asylum for the chronic insane in Rhode Island deserves special notice. It has always been admitted that the Butler Hospital is one of the best managed institutions in the country. Dr. Isaac Ray, the most distinguished writer on insanity in the United States, presided over this hospital about twenty years, and in his annual report for 1866 presented the most elaborate argument that can be found against the separation of the acute and chronic insane, maintaining that, for the interest of each class, they should always be kept in the same institution. Within one year from that date, the friends of the insane were conferring together in Rhode Island with reference to establishing an asylum for the harmless and incurable of this class, and in 1869 such an institution was established with 100 patients. Its sixth report is just published, showing 170 patients, a larger number than is now found in the Butler Hospital itself. Dr. Sawyer, the successor of Dr. Ray, acknowledged that this asylum is an excellent institution, and is a decided relief to the hospital. There is only one opinion among the friends of the insane in the State, that it presents great improvement over the old order of things, and from a careful inspection, I can say that it is of the kind a model institution, and worthy of imitation in every other State.

The manner or provisions of committing persons to a lunatic hospital are very important as far as the law is concerned. In the several New-England States there are some general resemblances, but in no two States is the process alike. In the State of Maine city and town officers take the lead in obtaining evidence, and the certificate of insanity must be signed by "two reputable physicians." In New-Hampshire the Judges of courts, Overseers of Poor, County Commissioners, guardians, &c., lead. The certificate must be signed by two reputable physicians, whose characters and the genuineness of certificates must be sworn to before municipal or town officers. In Vermont the Judge of one of the courts appoints a physician in Windsor County who shall be the examiner of all cases committed to the Brattleboro Asylum. In Connecticut the court appoints a reputable physician in the place or region where the supposed insane person resides, who shall make inquiries and personal examination as to his insanity, and make his report to the court. In Massachusetts the certificate must be signed by two physicians after personal examination, one of whom should be the family physician of the insane, whereas, in many, if not a majority of instances, the individual has no family physician. As the medical evidence is the most important, this should be most carefully guarded, while in a majority of cases the provisions in any one of these States may be sufficient, still there may be danger at times that now and then one might be unjustly and wrongfully committed as an insane person. It may be said, if there should be a mistake made, it would be soon detected in the hospital, and the supposed insane person would be forthwith discharged; but this is not so; it is not always an easy thing to correct such mistakes. Besides immense injury may be done before the evil is corrected. Inasmuch as great responsibility must rest upon the medical testimony, special pains should be taken to secure the best and most reliable man. If men are appointed for this purpose, and are known to be responsible to the public for the results of their examinations, they will naturally feel this responsibility, and be more careful than if the parties are picked up here and there. It is not mere skill and experience in mental diseases that is wanted, but integrity and honesty of character that has been tried and is unquestioned.

There is a chance we think for improved legislation in each of these States, which would throw greater safeguards around the commital of all persons who are charged with insanity. While legislation has labored in a variety of ways to promote the interests of the insane, there is one feature which has been greatly neglected. We refer to a more careful supervision of institutions; to a more special study into the causes of insanity, with reference to securing not only the best modes of treatment, but to see if some means cannot be employed for checking or preventing the disease. This can be accomplished only by legislation in establishing a commission, or appointing one or more persons, adapted to the work, and who shall make a business of it for a series of years. This work cannot well be carried on in small States, or at least cannot be so systematically and thoroughly carried on as in large States, where the material is sufficient to occupy all the time of a commission. Still, in Vermont, a good work has been accomplished. In 1845, just thirty years ago, the Legislature established a permanent Commisioner of Insanity, whose duty it was to visit the asylum monthly or oftener, with the Trustees or alone, to examine into the condition of the institution, the management of the patients, and the general welfare of the asylum, and to make a report thereon annually to the Legislature. This officer is chosen once in two years by the Legislature, and receives small compensation, says Dr. Draper, the present Superintendent of the asylum. The Commissioner thus occupies the position of guardian to insane wards of the State, and visiting agent of the public. I think the office has been useful, and is eminently a proper one. If, in addition to the duties required in relation to the insane in this institution, it were also made obligatory upon him to visit all the insane in the State, in the town alms-houses, and report upon their condition, the public interests would be still better served. But as this officer was often changed, and was paid only $300 a year, not much, certainly, could be accomplished. Several of the other New-England States have at various times appointed a Commissioner on Lunacy, but only temporarily, for specific purposes, with no power, but advisory, and to make a report which terminated its agency. What is wanted is a permanent living commission like the English or Scotch, with all necessary powers, and the assurance of continuance. Nobody can realize the value and importance of the labors of such a commission but one who has witnessed its beneficial effects in Great Britain, and from personal knowledge of our own institutions can see what advantages might be obtained here by means of a similar energy. Dr. Merrick Bemis, who was Superintendent for fifteen years of the State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester, and who has visited the similar institutions in Scotland and England, made last year the following statement in reply to the inquiry, What improvements have been made in the lunatic asylums in Great Britain, and what relation does the Lunacy Commission hold to the institution? says Dr. Bemis, "The improvements are many. They have supplemented and modified their system to such an extent that, while it bears some resemblance to the past, the present is studded all over with new features. The improvements for ventilation, cleanliness, classification, for freedom, both outside and inside, are most noteworthy. Their advances in the direction of labor among the patients in the immunity from physical restraint and seclusion, in the granting of innocent indulgences to trustworthy patients, are far beyond what is now practiced in any American hospital. The Lunacy Commission has done much, and its continued operation is of incalculable benefit, not only to the insane, but also to the officers of the institutions. They have improved the condition of the insane in many ways, and have rendered a residence in a lunatic asylum less irksome and hopeless to those who are obliged to submit to restraint and treatment in a public institution. They have removed the hard and forbidding cruel features for restraint and seclusion. They have well nigh emancipated the insane from the use of mechanical restraint; have quite abolished every kind of punishment and task; have raised and improved the quality of food and clothing. They have opened the apartments of the furious and filthy to the sun and air, and opened the doors, that all may enjoy in some degree the freedom of the several establishments. More than this, they constantly act as guardians for the insane, and they strongly support and strengthen those who conduct faithfully the affairs of the asylums. They have a systematic correspondence with every institution, and by reports from the officers of each they know, not so much the economies of each but what is better, they have an understanding, of the commitments to such an extent that they can easily tell the justice and propriety of any questionable case. They are made to know of all cases of restraint and seclusion, and they interest themselves in every case of hardship, and thus lighten the burdens of the insane without in any way increasing the cares of the officers.

From their frequent inspection of the several institutions, and from the mass of facts gathered by their correspondence, they publish every year a valuable report of their labors with plans, suggestions and histories of cases of hardship, abuse and suffering."

When the great advantages, as here described, arising from Lunacy Commissioners, are considered, it would not seem possible that the superintendent of any hospital would oppose the appointment of such a Commissioner. The insane would not be the only parties benefited, but the hands of the Trustees and Superintendents would be held up; much of the prejudice existing against such institutions and their managers would thus be done away with; less complaints would be heard from the insane and their friends, and more confidence would be placed in the institutions, so that acute cases of insanity would be more promptly placed there for treatment. The great numbers now scattered in alms-houses and private families would be looked up, and better cared for. And the institutions themselves would be more sure to reap the benefits of all improvements made at home or abroad, for the care and treatment of the insane. There is one other advantage, or advanced step forward—to secure which something ought certainly to be done. We refer to some systematic measures for the prevention of the disease. In all the vast outlay, and immense amount of labor expended in behalf of the insane, scarce any efforts have ever been put forth for the prevention of the malady. In the practice of medicine, the question is now constantly raised, how to prevent as well as cure the disease, and in consequence of the great improvement in society in respect to a knowledge of hygiene and sanitary laws, many diseases are prevented—in fact, it is admitted that full one-third of all the diseases and premature deaths can thus be prevented. But the community must be made better acquainted with the causes of insanity, and these causes are subject in a great measure to the control of human agency. Some years since the superintendent of one of the large State hospitals in Massachusetts, said in a closing paragraph, "the more we see of mental disease in its various forms, the more we are convinced that the study of its prevention is infinitely more important than the study of its causes, and that the discrimination of more correct views of the true way of living, and a more rigid observance of the laws of health and nature, would greatly diminish its frequency." Since that remark was made in a public report, more than a million of dollars has been expended in the cure and treatment of the disease by this same hospital and not one dollar for the discrimination of knowledge for it. How long will the managers of our State institutions pursue such a course? Will not the public sometimes hear the truth of the proverb, "that an ounce of prevention is here more worth than a pound of cure."

INFLUENCE OF SCHOOL LIFE ON THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

The Conference of the Health Department met in the committee-room of the City Hall, but though the subjects considered were interesting to parents, yet they could hardly vie with those that were being discussed in other parts of the building. The consequence was that there was a scanty audience in comparison with the numbers gathered in the Recorder's Court and the Council Chamber. The conference was opened with a paper on the injurious effect of school life upon the nervous system, which was read by the writer, Dr. F. Lincoln, of Boston, Secretary of the Department. He commenced by stating that the entire nation was believed to be suffering from certain widespread sources of nervous degeneracy. If a child inherited a susceptible constitution from excitable parents; if from its food in infancy iron, lime, and the phosphates were mainly excluded; if its diet in maturer years was very rich and very unwholesome; if it lived in a climate exceedingly trying—at its best killing the aged by excessive cold and the young by excessive heat—if to these surroundings were added an atmosphere of constant emulation, impelling every man, woman, and child to personal ambition to get on in life and beat the others, then the result of these conditions would be to make it deviate from the sturdy Anglo-Saxon type of the pioneers who founded this country. It was the belief of the writer that besides the facts noted there was an appreciable and increasing amount of nervous damage done to children by their school life, though he could not pretend to give the statistics. That was being done in New-York, Philadelphia, and St. Louis, but he aimed simply at showing the physiological laws which governed the subject. He desired to demonstrate that at present nervous harm resulted from school life, whereas it was possible to derive nervous benefit from the same things. Here the Doctor, in illustration of these principles, cited the principles and observations of some seventy physicians. Afterward he developed the theory of nervous action, and then cited the diseases which have been grouped under the term "nemasthma"—debility, depression, dyspepsia, sleeplessness, irritability, headache, nose-bleed, chorea or St. Vitus' dance, neuralgia, hysteria, irritable spine, or spinal anæmia, and menstrual anomalies. The question before them, then, was to divert children from these evils and by a sounder system benefit their nerves. This, he thought, would be helped in the first place by making every school provide for a reasonable amount of physical exercise. He then went on to the consideration of the question whether brain-work was unhealthy, which he answered in the negative, on the ground that just as muscular labor increased the power and volume of the muscles, so brain labor increased not only the brain power, but the nervous forces on which muscular motion was absolutely dependent. If the mental machine was not overdriven nature would develope the muscles at the same time; that by teaching the brain was developed to a certain extent, but not altogether, for a strong brain needed a strong pulse, and to have that the heart must be strengthened. This could only be done by muscular exertion, which drove blood in upon the heart, expanding, dilating and distending it. While, however, a very small amount of physical exertion would be sufficient for this, it was certain the ideas generally entertained as to that amount, was erroneous. The Professor went on to say that happiness was the best *materia medica*, and considered the causes of unhappiness in children, laying down as a law that the true secret of happiness was in alternate labor and rest. Consideration of the bad effects of tea and coffee, and of overheating school rooms, closed the discourse, which was heard with great attention. At its conclusion there was considerable debate, and it was followed by the reading of Dr. Putnam's paper on gymnastics for schools. There was a lively debate upon this topic which was continued in the evening. Other papers and debates followed.

THE HOME FOR FRIENDLESS WOMEN.

The forty-first anniversary of the American Female Guardian Society, and Home for the Friendless, was celebrated yesterday at 4 P. M., at the Church of the Disciples, corner of Madison avenue and Forty-fifth street, Rev. George H. Hepworth, D. D., presiding. The large building was crowded in every part, and the platform was decorated with silk banners of various colors, engrossed with mottoes. The programme consisted of the singing of anthems and hymns, and calisthenic exercises by members of the Home, and addresses by Drs. Hepworth, Taylor, Anderson, Schauffler, of Oliver Chapel, and Mr. Herrin. An abstract of the annual report for 1875, which was also presented, gives the following interesting facts relative to the management and work of the institution: The work of the society is diffused over a very extended field, included, besides the care of the Home at No. 32 East Thirtieth street, with its shelter and reading-room, Industrial Schools at No. 418 West Forty-first street, Twenty-fifth street, near Eighth avenue; No. 15 Tompkins street, No. 244 West Thirty-third street, No. 133 West Fifty-fourth street, Seventy-sixth street, between Second and Third avenues; No. 161 Tenth avenue, No. 1,000 Third avenue, and No. 438 East Houston street. The institution on Thirteenth street is divided into three departments—the "Home" proper, the "Shelter and Reading-room for Young Women," and the "Children's Department." The managers of the Shelter recently decided that, in addition to accommodating young women as boarders at a low price, it would also be expedient to receive young mothers with infants, and the wisdom of the decision is demonstrated in the fact that during the past year 100 young mothers with infants were received by the department, most of whom have since been provided with comfortable homes. The Shelter also received during the year a very large number of young working-women, and afforded them a safe retreat from want and temptation. The Children's Department provided homes, by adoption, for 104 little ones, and, in addition, sheltered 593 children and 523 adults, making the total of inmates during the year 1,116. The applications for aid amounted to 24,794. The Industrial Schools have registered 4,894 children, all of whom received for a time food, clothing, and instruction. The society's visitor has investigated and administered relief to 1,200 outside poor, considerable additional visits being made by school committees, teachers, and others. The report of the Publication Office shows that the *Advocate and Guardian*, the organ of the society, a semi-monthly of sixteen pages, has attained a circulation of 20,500 copies, and that 1,600 annual reports have been printed. During the past year sixty-four life members have been enrolled, making the total number at present upward of 4,000. The receipts during the past year were $71,687 04, and the expenditures $62,948 38, leaving a balance of $8,738 66.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

CONTROLLER GREEN AND THE MAYOR.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE ABOUT THE FIRE DEPARTMENT WARRANTS—MR. GREEN'S LETTER TO COMMISSIONER PERLEY—A NEW SET OF WARRANTS SENT TO THE MAYOR, ONE FOR EACH FIRE COMPANY.

Controller Green has sent a communication to Commissioner Perley in relation to the refusal of Mayor Wickham to sign warrants for the salary of each member of the Fire Department for the month of April. After stating that he signed the warrants over one week ago, and that it was his duty under the charter "to provide the forms of keeping and rendering all City accounts, the manner by which all salaries shall be drawn, and the mode by which all creditors, officers, and employes of the Corporation shall be paid," the Controller says:

With some eighteen years' experience in paying employes of this City, I have no doubt that the interests and convenience of the employes are best considered in the safe and conservative mode of payment by warrant drawn directly to the individual entitled to receive the money. There are by this plan no intermediates between the Treasury and the person so entitled, and nothing but a forgery can prevent the money going direct to him.

The distinction to be made between firemen and laborers in the mode of their payment is quite clear. Firemen are a fixed body, appointed during good behavior, changing but little, the individuals continuing from one year to another much the same. They become well known in their occupation, and are to be found in their regular houses, which are generally in the immediate neighborhood of banks and stores, and their warrants are cashed readily and without inconvenience. The late Mayor Havemeyer, who was a man of large experience in business and public affairs, acquiesced in this plan. It commended itself to his excellent judgment as the most prudent and safe method of dealing with the public moneys; he signed the warrants for the firemen with singular promptness and regularity, and without complaint. You and all the forces of your department know with what undeviating regularity they were paid during all his administration. The present Mayor, on coming into office a few months since, made the signing of these warrants a subject of complaint because it required too much labor on his part, and was irksome to him. He desired that the mode of payment in use up to his time should be changed. Yielding to his wishes, though contrary to my knowledge of what was safest and most convenient to the fire service, and in the exercise of a discretion vested in the Finance Department, the plan was changed, and the method adopted of drawing one warrant to the order of the Paymaster for each company, in gross. The Paymaster got the money and went with it to each company's house, and there paid such of the force as were in at the time, selecting that time, of course, which is most convenient to the exigencies of your department.

This plan has been tried as an experiment, until I am informed by your letter that it interferes with the duties and discipline of the force under your charge, and that you desire a return to the plan previously in force, or some one equally advantageous. Your views were confirmed by the intelligent observation of the Paymaster, and being unwilling to persist in any plan that would in any degree interfere with the system of a department having the responsibility of protecting the City from fire, I at once, as I have the unquestioned lawful right to do, and as it was under the circumstances my plain duty, directed for the May payments a return to the old and better system. The warrants were signed for the firemen's pay on the 4th of the month and sent to the Mayor, and although a couple of hours only would be required, he has not yet signed them. He proposes having a warrant drawn to the order of each of sixty foremen of the fire companies for the amount due to his company, thus making each foreman the paymaster for the company. To this I cannot consent. Here would be sixty men constituted paymasters who were selected for quite a different duty, many of whom are not trained to accounts or to the distinguishing between good and bad money, giving no security for the safety of the money in their hands, to whom the Finance Department would have continually to look to keep their accounts and returns accurately. It is a rare thing that some one or more members of the company is not absent at pay time, either from illness or some other contingency, and the foreman would be obliged to carry his money about, without safes or other provision for its safekeeping, till the absentees appeared. The money of different months would become mixed, and constant confusion would arise in the accounts and returns of sixty unpracticed paymasters. This plan you will readily see would not work well, and your department would not think it wise to occupy the attention of your men with this sort of duty. I am quite sure I should not be willing to adopt such a loose method of disbursing moneys, for the safety of which the Controller, and not the Mayor, is responsible. If these moneys were lost, or should fail to reach the persons entitled to receive them, the City would be liable again to pay it over. It has also been suggested that payments might be made through the Commissioners of the Fire Department. This was thoroughly tried under the charter of 1870, and its results were most unsatisfactory.

It is scarcely necessary for me at this time, when each day turns up to the light irregularities, frauds, and malpractices in the management of moneyed corporations and of fiscal officers, to dwell upon the propriety of adopting the most careful methods of dealing with the public moneys. One would naturally suppose that the Chief Magistrate of the City would rather approve than discourage such a course. The signing of a warrant and the previous examination of vouchers imposes upon me at least three times the labor that it does upon him. I am not unwilling to relieve the Mayor of what he is pleased to call "drudgery," but which seems to me to be better described as the most responsible duty of paying out large sums of public moneys wherever I can properly do so, but I cannot consent to loose methods of dealing with public moneys. I did not make the law which requires his signature.

To-day I have before me an application to pay a small percentage on moneys deposited in 1870 by various departments and officers of this City in a bank which has subsequently broken, to relieve this institution and its stockholders from further liability. The loss thus entailed I regard as a consequence of the unwise policy of allowing numerous custodians of public moneys. While I am convinced that payment by individual warrant is the best and safest plan for the City, I am unwilling that the firemen under the direction of your department shall be longer delayed in getting their money.

The Finance Department has a discretion as to the mode of payment of the men. If the men cannot be paid in the mode that I deem the best and safest, I will exercise this discretion so far as I lawfully can, that they may be paid somehow, and without further delay.

No mere punctilio shall be permitted to stand in the way of their payment. I shall to-day draw another set of warrants that will be less irksome to the Mayor to sign, and hope to be able to pay your men to-day. This is, however, but a temporary expedient to relieve the men who are waiting for their pay, adopted in the hope that his Honor will come to think it wiser to throw the weight of his official influence in favor of encouraging, rather than censuring and discountenancing, the safest methods that are practicable in discharging the great moneyed trusts with the responsibility of which the Finance Department is charged.

Very respectfully, ANDREW H. GREEN,
Controller.

The Controller also sent a communication to the Mayor, inclosing a new set of warrants, drawn, one for each fire company, and expressing the hope that before another month's pay is due he would find it agreeable to adopt the plan of paying the men by individual warrant.

The foremen and the employes of the Department of Public Works will probably be paid to-day.

THE HOME MISSION FIELD.

The American Home Missionary Society held its annual business meeting at the Bible-house yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The meeting was called to order at the hour appointed, and Mr. Charles Bernard, of Boston, was appointed Chairman, after which prayer was offered by Rev. L. Smith Hobart, of this City. The forty-ninth annual report of the society was then read, by which the following facts were set forth: The society has lost, by death, during the year, three Vice Presidents and seven missionaries. The number of ministers in the service of the Society is 952; number of congregations and missionary stations supplied, in whole or in part, 2,223; pupils in Sabbath-schools, 80,750; churches reporting revivals of religion, 143; hopeful conversions reported, 3,440; additions to churches, 6,361. The receipts during the past year have been $308,876 82, and expenditures $296,789 65, with $9,618 86 due missionaries for labors performed, but not yet reported. Other pledges outstanding, and daily becoming due, amount to $96,141 70, making a total of $105,760 56, toward redeeming which, and to apply on other appropriations, there is a balance in the treasury of $16,830 33—leaving $88,930 23 to be provided for. The receipts now reported exceed those of last year by $18,776 43, and of any former year by $14,329 96. The contributions have been less by $36,450 08, and the income from legacies $55,226 56 greater than last year.

After the reading of the report the officers were chosen. The list of Vice Presidents remains the same as last year, with the exception that William G. Lambert, of New-York, Rev. Samuel G. Buckingham, D. D., of Springfield, Mass., and Hon. Amos C. Barstow, of Providence, R. I., were elected to fill the vacancies occasioned by the three deaths referred to. Homer Marion, of Springfield, Mass., was chosen to fill the vacancy in the Board of Directors occasioned by the transferring of Mr. Buckingham to the list of Vice Presidents, and Charles Abernethy, of New-York, was chosen Chairman of the Executive Committee, in place of Mr. Lambert. All the other officers of the Society were re-elected.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Col. J. D. Kurtz, United States Army, is at the Hoffman House.

Judge L. Q. C. Elmer, of New-Jersey, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Rear Admiral Henry K. Thatcher, United States Navy, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Profs. W. P. Blake and John F. Weir, of Yale College, and Chief Engineer J. W. King, United States Navy, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

THE PLAINTIFF RESTS HIS CASE.

MRS. WOODHULL'S FIRST APPEARANCE IN COURT—SHE ADDRESSES JUDGE NEILSON AND GIVES SEVERAL LETTERS TO THE LAWYERS—IMPORTANT CONTRADICTIONS BY MR. FRANCIS D. MOULTON—MR. FREELAND'S REMEMBRANCE OF THE BOWEN-BEECHER INTERVIEW — MRS. OVINGTON DENIES MR. MARTIN'S STATEMENTS.

The morning session yesterday opened with an unexpected sensation. There was no great rush for admittance, but the room was well filled, among the audience being an unusual number of stylishly-attired women. Brother Murray enforced his authority as Plymouth usher in chief by a large Deputy Sheriff's badge, which he wore conspicuously on the lappel of his coat. Col. Harry Beecher and his brother-in-law, Mr. Benedict, were early in their places. Mrs. Beecher came in unaccompanied by her husband. Frank Moulton was five minutes late. His hair and mustache were in even greater disorder than usual. Mr. Tilton entered just after him. The jury roll had been called before either of them appeared. Rev. Edward Eggleston and Thomas M. Cook, Esq., ex-witnesses, who have recently been undergoing contradiction, and Bessie Turner's alleged brother, sat behind the Beecher party. Rev. Dr. McCaul, of Canada, again occupied a seat on the bench beside Mr. Robert Mackenzie, the great shipbuilder, of Dundee, Scotland, who was introduced to his Honor by Mr. Evarts, and Hon. B. E. Valentine, of Brooklyn. Counsel for the defense dropped silently out of the room, one by one, and proceedings waited. It was evident that a consultation was being held. Messrs. Leach and Abbott alone remained, poring busily over law-books. At 11:11 Messrs. Evarts and Tracy entered, and the former, arising, said to Judge Neilson that they were expecting some papers upon which they desired to ask Mr. Tilton a question or two. They would prefer that another witness should not be put upon the stand, as the papers might arrive at any moment. The curiosity of the spectators was whetted to the keenest edge, and during the delay that followed all kinds of surmises were made as to what was coming. A messenger arrived with a huge pile of law-books for the defense, and at once a sense of disappointment chilled the general eagerness, everybody guessing that some doubtful testimony was to be introduced, and that there was to be a long, dry argument. At length, at 11:35, Mr. Shearman walked rapidly into the room from the ante-room, closely followed by Victoria C. Woodhull. A loud murmur ran through the court, and all eyes were turned in the direction of that person, who modestly seated herself in a rear chair. She had been accompanied across the river by Col. Blood, who, however, preferred to remain in the ante-room. Mr. Shearman, on reaching his place, hushed the sensation at once by saying that the defense had subpœnaed Mrs. Woodhull to produce certain papers, and she was present and had the papers with her, but refused to deliver them without an order from the court. Mr. Fullerton, who had just previously entered, said, "Well, your Honor won't so instruct her, of course." A long argument followed, the object of the counsel for the plaintiff being to force the defense to put Mrs. Woodhull upon the stand and give them an opportunity to cross-examine her, while the counsel for the defense fought strenuously against being taken at any such probable disadvantage, claiming their right to get the letters from her without swearing her. Judge Neilson thought that Mrs. Woodhull, being in court with the papers, satisfied the writ, and he declined to give her any instructions. This did not stop the argument. Mr. Evarts said the plaintiff had nothing to do with it, as under a subpœna *duces tecum* they could not cross-examine. Mr. Fullerton retorted that the plaintiff had something to do with anything that took place in this trial—at any rate, he meant to have a hand in. Judge Neilson said that the witness might have some reason for not delivering the papers. Mr. Evarts assured him that she only did not wish to give them up voluntarily. Then Mr. Shearman turned around and formally demanded the letters from Mrs. Woodhull. She arose and stepped forward to where he and Mr. Evarts were standing. There was a sudden upheaval of the people in the gallery and around the edges of the main floor to get a better sight of her. Mrs. Woodhull spoke a few words to Mr. Evarts, who turned to the bench, and said that she wished to say something to his Honor. Judge Neilson nodded assent. Mrs. Woodhull took a step forward, and said, in a low, clear voice, amid the most profound silence, that she had only a few unimportant letters written by Mr. Tilton to herself. They were not in the slightest degree discreditable, either to herself or the gentleman who wrote them. She had been several times imprisoned for publishing this scandal, and her office had been ransacked and some of her private correspondence carried off. She did not know but the defense or the prosecution might have letters of hers, procured in that way, in their possession. With this explanation, she was willing to deliver up the letters. She then produced a large morocco pocket-book, and handed several letters to Messrs. Shearman and Evarts, who perused them eagerly. She gave one to Mr. Fullerton. She then sat down in a chair, which Brother Whitney politely offered her. She arose after about fifteen minutes and left the court. The object of the defense in calling for the letters was to contradict by them Mr. Tilton's detailed account of his whereabouts during 1871-2, but they proved to be entirely valueless, none of them being dated. They also expected to receive a letter from Henry C. Bowen to her in relation to the scandal, which they hoped would completely upset that gentleman's testimony, but it was not forthcoming. Under these circumstances they announced that they would reserve Mr. Tilton's cross-examination to a subsequent period. Mr. Fullerton strongly opposed any postponement lest counsel, if unable to secure Mrs. Woodhull in rebuttal, should be taken at a disadvantage. Judge Neilson refused to grant the defense permission to examine Mr. Tilton at a future period, except on condition of their having Mrs. Woodhull in attendance at the time. Mr. Fullerton and Gen. Tracy both went out after Mrs. Woodhull and they both returned before recess. She went direct to the Beecher consultation room, in the Continental Building, and remained there until 1 o'clock, when she left for New-York in the carriage which took her to Brooklyn in the morning.

The plaintiff then recalled John Napoleon Longhi, Delmonico's Broad street managing man. He had measured the distance between the entrance to his employer's restaurant and the basement restaurant next door, and was enabled to swear that it was twenty-four feet. Between the two was the entrance to an intervening broker's office.

Frank Moulton was then put upon the stand. He ran his hands through his hair and twiddled his mustache until the disorder of both became of the wildest description. When he was not engaged in this, he was rubbing himself with an immense white handkerchief. His testimony was confined almost exclusively to clear, emphatic contradictions, principally of Mr. Beecher and secondarily of Gen. Tracy and the three arbitrators. He did not tell Mr. Beecher he must take a generous view of the situation, when the retraction was delivered up. Mr. Beecher did not say that he was blameworthy if Mrs. Tilton had transferred her affections to him, but that she was so quiet and simple, and her interior life so pure that he never suspected. Witness never said to Mr. Beecher that Mrs. Tilton loved Mr. Beecher's little finger better than Theodore's whole body, nor anything like it. He gave a positive denial to Mr. Beecher's version of the interview at which the letter of contrition was written. Witness did gather up the sheets for the purpose of letting Mr. Beecher read them. The letter was read before it was signed. He did not tell Mr. Beecher he would either return or burn up the letter after showing it to Mr. Tilton. Witness did not remember stopping Mr. Beecher to ask him whether he had "substantially" taken down what the latter dictated. The letter was taken down, word for word, at Mr. Beecher's dictation. He denied that Mr. Tilton's portrait of Mr. Beecher was ever in his Clinton street house. He never said to Mr. Beecher what a grand thing it would be if Tilton and he could join forces on the *Christian Union*. He denied in toto Mr. Beecher's account of an interview which the latter said gave rise to the writing of the "ragged edge" letter, when Moulton treated him with coldness. He had no such interview with Mr. Beecher. His impression was that he was ill at home on the day mentioned. He never suggested to Mr. Beecher that Mr. Bowen's debt to Mr. Tilton should be included in a settlement of all the difficulties, and the entire scandal buried out of sight. It was the settlement of Mr. Bowen's difficulty with Mr. Beecher that was talked about. He did not suggest the alleged interview with Mr. Kinsella, of the morning of June 2, 1872. At the interview of May 31, 1870, Mr. Beecher did not denounce Mr. Tilton. Mr. Beecher did not request witness to be present at the interview of Dec. 30, 1870. Witness did not suggest to Mr. Beecher the writing of the proposed card of Mr. Tilton to the Investigating Committee.

In contradiction of Gen. Tracy Mr. Moulton denied in detail that gentleman's version of the interview of Nov. 2, 1870, when the General was first called in to consult on the scandal. There was no allusion whatever to the subject of improper proposals, except so far as the letter of retraction alluded to it.

In contradiction of Messrs. Claflin, Freeland, and Storrs, witness said that nothing was spoken of at the arbitration in regard to any matter except Mr. Tilton's claim on Mr. Bowen. Mr. Claflin said to witness after the session that Mr. Bowen ought to sign the tripartite covenant; he "did not care what was in Bowen's soul, he would have to sign it."

After recess a number of chairs remained vacant. It was 2:20 when Mr. Beach arose and said that he had intended to put Mrs. Moulton upon the witness stand for the purpose of asking her two questions, one in contradiction of Gen. Tracy and the other of Mr. Beecher. She was too ill to come to court, however. The first question he waived. In regard to the second she had informed him that she would deny under oath that she said to Mr. Beecher, "I don't believe the stories they tell about you. I believe you are a good man." Mr. Evarts said that as he would have no occasion to examine the lady he was willing to accept Mr. Beach's assurance and permit the answer to go upon the record.

Mr. Moulton then continued his testimony. "Just a single additional question," said Mr. Morris. Witness denied that he said to Mr. Beecher, in reference to Bessie Turner's school-bill, that it would be a good thing to help Mr. Tilton by paying it. The first advance of money to Mr. Tilton by witness was in the June following the time fixed by Mr. Beecher as the occurrence of the interview above alluded to. There was no cross examination.

Mr. Stephen Pearl Andrews was recalled to identify Col. Blood's signature to the lease of the offices at No. 18 Broad street, which is dated May 23, 1872. Up to that time witness said Woodhull & Claflin occupied the offices at No. 44 Broad street. Woodley made them continue in No. 44 Broad street during 1872.

A long delay followed during which counsel looked carefully over the evidence of Mr. Beecher to see that they had forgotten nothing. At length at 3:39 Mr. Beach looked up and said: "We rest, if your Honor please."

Mr. Shearman called James Freeland, who swore that Mr. Beecher and Mr. Bowen were not in his house on Dec. 26, 1871. They were there together in January, 1870. This is in contradiction of Mr. Bowen's version of the delivery of Tilton's note to Mr. Beecher. Witness received no note from Mr. Bowen on Dec. 26, 1870, making any appointment whatever. Mr. Bowen must have made a mistake. Mr. Fullerton asked that the last clause be stricken out. "It was only a charitable remark," said Mr. Shearman. "We are not subjects of charity," said Mr. Fullerton. "You may be," retorted Mr. Shearman. The direct examination was here suspended to await the production of the original "submission" that Mr. Bowen said formed the only basis of the arbitration, it being out of court. The cross-examination by Mr. Fullerton was very amusing, the witness obstinately refusing to be held to categorical answers. Mr. Fullerton became angry several times. Once he called for the aid of the court, and another time he chided the witness strongly for making such remarks as "You've got me in a close corner," "I'd like to tell the truth, but you won't let me," "Get out of the way, I want to see my friend, Mr. Beach," &c.—observations which he said would be unbecoming in a much younger man than the witness. Mr. Beach said he did not think it unbecoming that the witness should want to see him. [Great laughter.] Judge Neilson sharply rebuked the audience for their levity. Mr. Freeland thought Mr. Fullerton's question as to his age impertinent, but finally gave it as seventy-five years. The result was that Mr. Freeland acknowledged that it was his recollection that was at fault. He might have received a note from Mr. Bowen in December, 1870, and Mr. Beecher and Mr. Bowen might have been at his house in that month, and he might have forgotten all about it. The meeting of January, 1870, was for the purpose of settling the difficulty between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Bowen.

The direct examination was here resumed, and the "submission" shown to witness. He swore he never saw it before. To Mr. Fullerton he qualified this answer by saying that he did not remember the paper. It might have been there. He did not remember anything either Mr. Bowen or Mr. Tilton said at the meeting. Mr. Shearman, on the re-direct, wanted to get the details of the meeting of January, 1870. Counsel for the plaintiff objected, saying that if the Bowen scandal was allowed to be opened they would want to call witnesses. It was excluded, but witness was allowed to fix the date by a prayer-meeting in he last week of January, 1870, which was the first at which Mr. Bowen had been present for a long time, and at which witness requested a number of gentlemen to shake hands with Mr. Bowen.

Mrs. Ovington was then recalled. She was warmly wrapped up, and walked feebly to the witness stand. "I have been acquainted with Mr. Albert B. Martin," she said. He visited her house very frequently. She recollected the day on which Bessie Turner was before the committee. Mr. Martin came to her house shortly after 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Gen. Tracy came a few moments before Mr. Martin. At 2:30 o'clock, when Mr. Martin says he arrived and found Gen. Tracy and Miss Turner in conversation, Miss Turner was in the back parlor playing the piano. Witness and her husband were present in the room, and neither Mr. Martin nor Gen. Tracy was there. Mr. Fullerton made numerous objections, that all this had been fully gone into before. Mr. Beach asked, if the defense were allowed to bring witnesses forward to deny the denials of the prosecution, that the latter should also be given the privilege of calling witnesses to corroborate their witnesses, and where would it end? "We'll end to-day's proceedings about 4 o'clock," said his Honor. [Laughter.] Counsel for the defense being held strictly to the statements of Mr. Martin, Mrs. Ovington denied each of them in turn with a deliberate "It is false," or "It is not true." Once, seeing Mr. Fullerton looking at her, she repeated the answer to him. "It is false, Mr. Fullerton." "Repeat it again," he retorted, angrily, "if you think it ladylike. It is not necessary to approach me in that style. If you forget that you are a lady, others cannot be blamed if they forget it, too." "Excuse me, Sir," she answered, loftily. She said that the scandal was not talked of on the evening in question; that the piazza of her house is exposed to the full blaze of the sun between 2 and 5:30 P. M., and that neither of the adjoining houses projects behind hers. She also contradicted Mr. Tilton's account of the "cool rooms" conversation.

Rev. Edward Eggleston was called, but before he reached the stand—it being 3:55—an adjournment was agreed upon. The defense expect to close to-day. They say they have but six more witnesses to examine, and all will be short. Three of these are *Herald* employes. Mr. Beecher will probably be another. The sixth is not known.

THE VERBATIM REPORT.

Mr. Evarts did not come into court until 11:10. Mr. Morris asked Mr. F. D. Moulton to take the stand, when Mr. Evarts arose and said:

"If your Honor please, we are expecting some papers in court, in regard to which I may have to ask Mr. Tilton a question."

Judge Neilson—You can do so when they come.

Mr. Evarts—I prefer not to have another witness put on the stand, as I expect them immediately in court.

Judge Neilson—Well.

After a delay of twenty-five minutes Mr. Shearman came into court, accompanied by Mrs. Victoria Woodhull. Mr. Shearman said: "If your Honor please, we have subpœnaed Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull to produce certain letters for the purpose of cross-examination of the plaintiff in this case. Mrs. Woodhull is in attendance, but declines to produce any letters without being instructed by the court to produce them."

Mr. Fullerton—The court will not so instruct, of course.

Judge Neilson—You can recall Mr. Tilton after you get the letters.

Mr. Evarts—Well, we understand, if your Honor please, that it is the right of a party, under process of a subpœna, *duces tecum*, to bring letters into court, and that it is no part of that process that the witness having possession of the letters should be sworn as a witness—

Judge Neilson—To get the letters; yet I do not feel like giving any directions.

Mr. Evarts (continuing)—And that the right of the party is that the witness, as may be supposed, in many cases having no other interest or feeling in the matter except that it should not be a voluntary production of the papers, should have the direction of the court to produce them. Now, our subpœna is, as I understand it, to produce certain letters.

Mr. Shearman—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—Have you the subpœna?

Mr. Shearman—Yes.

Judge Neilson—The party who has subpœnaed a witness *duces tecum*, ought to get the papers on the witness' bringing them in court, whether the witness is sworn or not, but, under all the circumstances, I do not feel like giving any directions in the premises.

Mr. Fullerton—I do not think that is the rule, if your Honor please.

Judge Neilson—How?

Mr. Fullerton—I do not think that is the rule.

Judge Neilson—It is a rule applied in this court very frequently, at any rate.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, Sir, I have never seen it applied myself. I think the practice generally has been, so far as my experience goes universally, to put the witness on the stand and have the papers produced under oath, and I think that is the only way that your Honor gets the power to compel the papers.

Judge Neilson—The witness is not compelled to bring the papers.

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir; if they want the papers they must produce the witness on the stand and have her sworn, and produce them under oath.

Judge Neilson—Well, I could not give any directions to the witness about it at present.

Mr. Evarts—We understand the law, if your Honor please, to be as your Honor has stated it, that it is not necessary that any other process than a subpœna *duces tecum* should be applied for, and the possession of the papers does not make a person a witness in the cause. Then the question is whether the subpœna is a proper exercise of the authority of the court.

Mr. Morris (interrupting)—Some of those doors up there [indicating gallery] will have to be shut; there is a draught coming through here.

Judge Neilson—Officers, close the door.

Mr. Evarts (continuing)—Whether it is a proper exercise of the process of the court; that is, whether the papers sought for are properly papers that can come in evidence. Now, the subpœna is "all correspondence between Theodore Tilton and yourself, all books, papers, and documents in any way relating to any matter of difference between the said Tilton and Beecher."

Judge Neilson—Well, the subpœna compels the witness to attend and bring the papers.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, Sir.

Judge Neilson—That is the authority which the court exercises in reference to the subpœna.

Mr. Fullerton—She is subpœnaed here as a witness.

Judge Neilson—Undoubtedly.

Mr. Fullerton—Not as an expressman. "We command you that, all business and excuses being laid aside, you be and appear before the City Court of Brooklyn to give evidence in the suit now pending," in said court between the parties [naming them.] She is subpœnaed to appear here as a witness, and as a witness, I suppose, she is here.

Judge Neilson—I cannot give any directions about it, gentlemen.

Mr. Evarts—Now, if your Honor please, my friend is quite right in saying it is the form of the subpœna *duces tecum* in the common law process of the court; but the rule is familiar, as I think and suppose your Honor has practiced it, from your evident information on the subject. Taylor on Evidence says, (sec. 1,256:)

"And so it is clear that if a witness be called under a subpœna *duces tecum*, merely for the purpose of producing a document which either requires no other proof, or is to be identified by another witness, he need not become sworn, and cannot be cross-examined." "So if a witness be sworn by mistake," &c.

But this is not material. In the case of Perry and Gibson, first Adolphus & Ellis, before the King's Bench, on the trial of this cause before Alderson, Judge, a person was called upon, under a subpœna *duces tecum*, to produce a book belonging to certain Trustees appointed under an act of Parliament, and which was in his custody as their Clerk; he produced the book, and the plaintiff's counsel, by whom he was called, had no question to put to him, did not propose to have him sworn, and the counsel for the defendant insisted this should be done in order that they might have an opportunity to cross-examine him; the learned Judge refused to have him sworn; an application was made for a new trial on the ground of this being an error at law.

"Lord Denman, C. J.—It is best not to disturb a question which has been fully considered and decided.

Parke, J.—I am of the same opinion. I always thought that a subpœna *duces tecum* had two distinct objects, and that one might be enforced without the other.

Patterson, J., concurred."

Judge Neilson—When a witness has obeyed the writ, has attended in court, and brought the papers, that satisfies the writ. I am quite aware that the witness need not be examined, and that it does not imply the right to cross-examine. The only question is whether you could attach the witness for not delivering over the papers, she being here.

Mr. Fullerton—Your Honor will perceive there is a feature in this case entirely different from that which goes to characterize the cases to which reference has been made. This subpœna *duces tecum* does not describe any particular paper so as to enable us to identify it by that description when it is produced. There is an omnibus clause in it to produce all papers of a certain character, without specifying particularly any, and hence it does not bring this case within the rule as laid down in the elementary books, or within the rule as decided in those cases cited. In those cases a particular paper was described in a way so that it could be readily identified when it was produced. But I do not think, in any view, that the witness was compelled to come into court under a subpœna of this character, requiring them to produce all correspondence between A and B, and to hand them over at the will of the party sending the subpœna.

Judge Neilson—You have no interest in this, Mr. Fullerton. You could not cross-examine the witness.

Mr. Fullerton—Unless she is put on the stand I could not, certainly; but if they put her on the stand and she produces these papers and swears it is the correspondence between her and the plaintiff in this case, we should, with your Honor's permission.

Judge Neilson—You might cross-examine on that subject, but they may identify the papers by another witness.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—But the question is, whether she is compelled to come here and hand over these papers under this clause.

Mr. Evarts—Now, is that a question that the plaintiff has anything to do with?

Mr. Fullerton—I suppose the plaintiff has something to do with almost anything that takes place upon this trial. We mean to have a hand in it, at least in all proper matters.

Mr. Evarts—In all proper matters. But the process of the court, as the Supreme Bench has decided it, and as your Honor has indicated is the practice in this court, as well as all other courts of the State, is that this process brings papers within the court; the witness under this process of the court, is in court with the papers in her possession. Now, it may be a question for the witness whether he or she has reasons for not wishing to produce letters or papers, but that is not the question to the opposite party, not in the least. What we are now discussing is whether under this subpœna, on asking this witness for these letters of Mr. Tilton, your Honor will direct them to be produced. If she receive the direction of the court to produce these letters, and that is the right of the party under the subpœna *duces tecum*, why then she is placed in the position of obliging the law, and the question of swearing or not swearing her has nothing to do with the question—nothing whatever.

The Court—I don't feel like giving any instruction whatever at this stage of the case.

Mr. Evarts—In the case of Summers vs. Mosely, in the Exchequer, Fourth Tyrwhitt's Reports, page 168, it is decided that—

"There must have existed a common law right in the crown, for the purposes of justice, to compel by subpœna the attendance of every person cognizant of the subject matter, though in the possession of a stranger to the suit. In numberless cases, as the party producing a paper is wholly ignorant of every circumstance of the case, it would be absurd to swear him as a witness. When a party called in his subpœna *duces tecum* to produce the document required disobeys the writ by not so producing it, I have no doubt that he is liable to attachment. Whether he could require to be sworn not to give general testimony in the cause, not to make true answers as to the custody of the documents only, is another question. But we think that he has no right to require the party who calls him to have him sworn in the way which would make him a witness in the cause for all purposes that he might be a stranger to the document, though having the custody of it. The witness, therefore, in this case was properly called on to produce the warrant, and that production was properly enforced without swearing him."

Mr. Fullerton—The warrant is described in the writ—in the subpœna.

Mr. Evarts—It is not a question of the rights of the party. It is a question of the witness producing those papers to the court, not whether she has a right to be sworn in her own interests. It is not a question of the rights of the party. I suppose no witness has that right.

The Court—No witness has that right.

Mr. Evarts—And it is for the court therefore to say whether this lady be advised that it entitles us under the writ to this correspondence.

The Court—It entitles you to this correspondence unless she has some individual personal objection to be considered perhaps, and that remains to be decided in another proceeding.

Mr. Evarts—I don't know that there is any objection on her part to produce them except that it should not be a voluntary production. That is so, is it not?

Mr. Shearman—That is so.

The Court—Nothing can be gained by calling the witness and swearing her upon the point; of course there can be no question of that kind.

Mr. Evarts—There is no question of swearing at all, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—Mrs. Woodhull, we will call upon you to produce those letters and papers of Mr. Tilton in your possession.

Mr. Fullerton—I think it is due to the witness, and due to a proper administration of justice, that your Honor should inform the witness that she is not compelled by the court to produce these papers.

The Court—She has heard what I have said, and that I have given no direction to produce them.

Mr. Fullerton—We wish it understood that we don't object to Mrs. Woodhull going upon the stand.

Mr. Evarts—She has been advised that the writ entitled us to the production of the papers.

Mr. Fullerton—Provided she sees fit to give them.

Mr. Evarts—Ah, provided she sees fit.

Mrs. Woodhull here conferred with Mr. Evarts and Mr. Shearman.

Mr. Evarts—The witness wishes to say something to your Honor.

The Court—Well.

MRS. WOODHULL SPEAKS.

Mrs. Woodhull, in a loud and at times almost inaudible voice, said: "I have a very few unimportant letters in my possession, Judge, but I feel that in bringing me into this suit in this stage of the proceeding a word of explanation is due to me. They are letters which are entirely creditable to myself as well as to the gentleman who wrote them. I have no disposition to keep them from anybody in justice to myself. Perhaps you are aware, or perhaps you don't remember, that I have been imprisoned several times for the publication of this scandal. During that time my office has been ransacked and all my private letters and papers taken from me. Therefore I have reason to believe that some of my private letters are in the hands of the defense as well of the prosecution. They may not be; that is simply my private opinion, and the very few unimportant letters left in my possession of course cannot result in any disadvantage to myself, and I don't wish to have any thought of that nature. I am perfectly willing to give them up with this explanation."

The Court—Well.

TILTON NOT TO BE CROSS-EXAMINED AT PRESENT.

Mr. Evarts—We will not require Mr. Tilton to take the stand for the moment.

The Court—Very well. Now, Mr. Morris, will you proceed?

Mr. Fullerton—I think, Sir, under the present circumstances, that if they pursue the cross-examination of Mr. Tilton they ought to do it now.

The Court—No; I don't think it is material.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, it may be very material. They have got possession now of certain letters, and it may be necessary for us to explain those letters, or documents, whatever they are. We are in a condition, as your Honor knows, now to do so.

The Court—You will have the opportunity of explaining or further examining when the matter comes up, if at all.

Mr. Fullerton—The witness who produced those papers is now in court. To examine Mr. Tilton in regard to those letters some days hence, your Honor will perceive, will place us at a disadvantage. We don't know where this witness will be; she may be out of the jurisdiction of the court.

The Court—Your learned opponent ought to tell you what his purpose is.

Mr. Fullerton—Oh, we know what his purpose is.

The Court—Well, whatever suggestion I could make about it now would not preclude their calling Mr. Tilton hereafter if they see fit to do so.

Mr. Fullerton—It is all under the direction of your Honor whether they shall pursue the cross-examination of Mr. Tilton now or whether they shall be permitted to do it by favor hereafter. If your Honor perceives that we would be taken hereafter at a great disadvantage by the subsequent cross-examination of Mr. Tilton, I suppose your Honor will so order as to prevent such a thing occurring.

Mr. Evarts—We are subject to your Honor's direction; that we understand.

The Court—I understood you were going to call and further cross-examine Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Evarts—Yes.

The Court—Why not do so now?

Mr. Beach—We have been waiting an hour under the declaration that they wished to put Mr. Tilton on the stand. An hour has been spent waiting for the counsel. It is a circumstance applying to your Honor's discretion.

Mr. Evarts—I have stated to your Honor that we would not ask to have Mr. Tilton put on the stand at this moment. They may go on with their case. Now they apply to your Honor to preclude me from making application hereafter.

The Court—No. I signified I should not make an order of that kind.

Mr. Fullerton—No, but your Honor may direct them to go on with the further examination now.

The Court—That would not preclude them from calling him again.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, it is within your Honor's power. We have wasted from 11 to 12 o'clock that they might get possession of the letters. They have those letters, and the person who brought those letters is now in court, subject to your Honor's jurisdiction, to make any explanation of those letters, if needed, or any part of them. Now, it does not seem to be any hardship to require the other side to go on with their cross-examination now.

The Court—Well, Mr. Evarts, will you agree, (I think it is reasonable you should,) if you hereafter call Mr. Tilton, as you suggested you might, you will also have this witness who produces the papers then in attendance?

Mr. Beach—Not after to-day, but after now.

The Court—Well, when you recall Mr. Tilton, you agree to have this witness in attendance.

Mr. Evarts—This lady has agreed with us, and I have no doubt she has as much will of her own as most people.

The Court—You can subpœna her again.

Mr. Evarts—It is only *duces tecum*.

Mr. Beach—Well, that is a subpœna that will bring her here.

The Court—Well, you appreciate that suggestion?

Mr. Evarts—Yes, it is a proper suggestion; and when we ask Mr. Tilton to be recalled on cross-examination, or before the court, if there is any condition of impropriety about it, of course your Honor will so order that no injustice may be done.

Mr. Fullerton—Your Honor has waited for them to obtain possession of those papers, and you have indulged them with time to read them; they have read them—have perused them all.

Mr. Beach—They made the announcement that they wanted Mr. Tilton to take the stand.

Mr. Fullerton—They know their contents, and they can put any question proper in regard to them. Therefore I do not see any impropriety in asking them to go on now and pursue this cross-examination.

The Court—Yes; as I understood, if your learned opponent does not choose to proceed now with Mr. Tilton, and elects to call him hereafter for re-examination, his right to do so shall be conditioned upon having Mrs. Woodhull here in attendance at that time.

Mr. Evarts—We understand it will be in your Honor's power to—

The Court—Well, I will make that announcement now. It would be an unpleasant thing to enforce, but I make it now.

Mr. Evarts—We have a very good reason for not wishing to hear the cross-examination. We may not have all the letters we desire or expected.

The Court—Well, you will proceed, Mr. Fullerton, under that condition. If they call Mr. Tilton hereafter they will have this witness in attendance.

JOHN NAPOLEON LONGHI RECALLED.

Mr. Longhi was recalled and examined as follows by Mr. Fullerton:

Q.—Since you were on the stand before have you measured the front of the premises occupied by Mr. Schedeler, in Broad street, New-York? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What is the distance between the entrance to Schedeler's restaurant and Delmonico's restaurant? A.—As near as I can judge, twenty-four feet.

Q.—And between the entrance to Schedeler's restaurant and Delmonico's restaurant is there another entrance? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—An entrance to what? A.—For offices.

Q.—In what building? A.—In Schedeler's Building.

Q.—What is the width of that entrance? A.—Eight feet, about.

Q.—Schedeler's restaurant is below the level of the street? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How many steps down? A.—I should judge seven.

Q.—And between that entrance and the entrance to Delmonico's, I understand you to say, there is a third entrance of eight feet in width which leads to offices above the Schedeler restaurant? A.—Yes, Sir.

FRANCIS D. MOULTON RECALLED.

Mr. Francis D. Moulton was recalled and examined by Mr. Morris as follows:

Q.—In your interview with Mr. Beecher, on the 30th of December, 1870, in reference to the delivery of the retraction, as it is called, did you use this language, or language of similar import—

Mr. Evarts—What page?

Mr. Morris—Page 768. Mr. Beecher said:

"The first sentence, I think, was one of argument that he used when I said that I should retain that for self defense; and his statement was that I ought to take a generous view, and act so as it should be for the interest of all parties concerned."

Did you use any such language as that—that he should take a generous view? A.—No.

Mr. Morris—I call your attention to this—

Mr. Evarts—Allow me to see the reference to that passage.

Mr. Morris—It is near the top of the left-hand column.

Mr. Beach—What page?

Mr. Morris—Page 768.

Mr. Evarts—What did the witness answer to the question?

Mr. Morris—He says "No." Now, I call your attention to this language.

Mr. Shearman—The page again.

Mr. Morris—Page 770, commencing at the bottom of the second column:

"But that it seemed to me that if she had been led to transfer her affections from her husband, by reason of my presence, I could not but feel that I was blameworthy; that she was a woman so quiet and so simple, her exterior life was so far from that, that I had never suspected it."

Did Mr. Beecher in that—

Mr. Evarts—Wait a moment. This is an interview of what day?

Mr. Morris—Jan. 1.

Mr. Evarts—Jan. 1. The witness has given the full statement of that, as your Honor knows; and Mr. Beecher gave a full statement of that; and it does not seem to me that the inquiries my learned friend is now making are in the nature of an express contradiction; that is, no definite statement of language—of what this witness is alleged by Mr. Beecher to have said to him—which the witness is now called upon to contradict or qualify.

The Court—His right is limited to calling the attention of the witness to any new expression.

Mr. Morris—Certainly.

The Court—Used by the last witness, and explaining it as far as he can.

Mr. Morris—Suppose Mr. Moulton should relate an interview as having occurred on the 1st of January that occupied a minute, on his direct examination, and Mr. Beecher should go upon the stand, and relate an entirely different interview that occupied an hour, would we have no right to examine Mr. Moulton with reference to the new matter?

Mr. Evarts—We will admit that; but that is not this case.

Mr. Morris—That is this case entirely.

Mr. Evarts—Here was an interview that occupied two hours or more, in the view of each party. Each gave his own view of it.

The Court—This witness cannot repeat the view he did express of it before. All he can do is to speak as to specific expressions not used by him, but used by the last witness, so far as they are material. I think he can go that far.

Mr. Morris—That is as far as I intend to go.

Mr. Evarts—That we assent to, as your Honor knows, as being the correct rule of law. The question is of its application to any case arising—

Mr. Morris—The question is, Mr. Moulton, whether in that interview Mr. Beecher used that language? A.—He did not.

Q.—Or language of similar import? A.—He did not.

Mr. Morris—On the same column, Mr. Evarts, at page 771. [To the witness]—Did you use to Mr. Beecher this language:

"Mr. Moulton said to me, sitting in his chair [here Mr. Beecher illustrated by putting his leg over the arm of the chair,] with an intelligent look, 'Why, there is no doubt about that, Mr. Beecher; Elizabeth Tilton loves your little finger more than she does Mr. Tilton's whole body.'"

Did you use any such language as that? A.—No.

Q.—To Mr. Beecher on that occasion, or in substance anything of that nature? A.—No.

Q.—On the same page, at the bottom of the outside column, I now read this paragraph from Mr. Beecher's testimony. After the letter of contrition was written he says:

"He [you] rose up from the table and gathered up the papers; they were on separate sheets, and a sort of after thought came to him, and he said: 'Sign this; you better sign this.' I said, 'No, I cannot sign a letter that I have not written.' 'Well, but,' said he, 'it won't have the influence with Mr. Tilton that it will if it has your name.' 'But,' said I, 'this is your memorandum; you take that and talk on those points to Mr. Tilton, and tell him what you have heard me say, and he believes you, you are his friend.' 'Well,' he says, 'it will be a great deal better if you just put your name to this in some way to let him see it is authorised.'"

Mr. Evarts—One moment, Mr. Moulton. I think that was all gone into on the direct and cross, if your Honor please, by Mr. Moulton. Your Honor will remember that this was a part of our case while he was under examination. That was the nature of this paper, and there does not seem to be anything new in Mr. Beecher's statement of it itself. It was not a paper that he wrote, or that he signed in any other way than as an authentication, that it might be admissible in Mr. Moulton's hand. However, it is a question that I do not care about to insist upon, but I believe that is the full history of the matter.

Mr. Morris—No, Sir. [To the witness.] What is your answer to that? Did any such conversation as that take place between you and Mr. Beecher? A.—No.

Q.—Now, after you had written the letter of contrition, did you gather up the letter, as described here, in any manner, before it was signed by Mr. Beecher? A.—No—yes, I did, so that he might read them; not as he described it—not giving the meaning that he did there.

Q.—Mr. Beecher says that the close of that interview was the reading of the letter. Is that correct, and if so, by whom was it read? A.—At the close of the interview was the reading of the letter?

Q.—At the close of that interview? A.—The letter was read, Sir, before it was signed.

Q.—I call your attention to this language—[page 773.] Question by Mr. Evarts:

"After Mr. Moulton went off—before he went off with this memorandum which he had made, was anything said by him about his borrowing or returning it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was that? A.—He said—treated it as a mere memorandum to be read, and said after he had used it he would either return it to me or burn it."

Did anything of that kind occur between you and Mr. Tilton, with reference to that letter? A.—No.

Q.—Between you and Mr. Beecher, I mean? A.—I understood you to say Mr. Beecher.

The Stenographer—He said "Tilton."

The Witness—Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Shearman—What part is that?

Mr. Morris—Right-hand column of page 773. Oh, this is the language I could not turn to at the moment. I will read this paragraph on Mr. Beecher's cross-examination.

Mr. Shearman—What page?

Mr. Morris—I read from my scrap-book. It is on his cross-examination, under the head of "The Letter of Apology." You will find the heading:

"I was walking to and fro, and he occasionally would ask me when I was speaking rapidly and with some emphasis—he would say, 'Did you say so and so?' or, 'Did you say?' or something to that effect, and I would check myself for a moment to make some reply—'Yes,' or 'substantially that,' or 'something like that,' and then he would repeat—repeat one thought and another thought—attempted to go over in my mind somewhat the points of the conversation that had immediately preceded this, and which occupied my feelings toward Mr. Tilton and his family. That was the last part of the interview before the reading of the memorandum."

Now, did you stop Mr. Beecher during the writing of that letter and ask him whether you had taken it down correctly or not? and if so, state what was said upon that point during the composition, the writing of the letter of contrition? A.—Well, Sir, I don't remember having stopped Mr. Beecher in the dictation of his letter to ask him whether or not I had substantially written what he had said. The letter was a dictation, word for word, from his own lips. Is that your—

Mr. Evarts—That last part I ask to have struck out.

The Court—That last expression is struck out as being part of the original evidence.

Mr. Morris—Yes; that he has testified to already.

Mr. Evarts—Yes.

Mr. Morris—The latter part of this is correct, then, that the last part of that interview—this was the last part of the interview in the dictation of the letter—before the reading of the letter? A.—The letter was finished before it was read, certainly.

Q.—And then immediately read? A.—It was immediately read.

Q.—As stated by Mr. Beecher, here? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—It is well to call attention to the fact that this is clearly an error of the stenographer. It should be writing of the memorandum, instead of reading the memorandum. Stenographers have almost the same sign for "read" as for "write," and they have got it reading the memorandum, instead of writing it.

Mr. Morris—What authority have you for that assertion?

Mr. Shearman—The context shows.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Beecher said that he never read it—that it was never read to him.

The Court—Well, we will correct that hereafter.

Mr. Morris—Well, the witness said it was correct, whether it is an error of the stenographer or not.

Mr. Evarts—The witness has said that it was read. That we understand.

Mr. Morris—Mr. Beecher, in relating an interview he had with you, in which you related an interview that you had had with Mr. Bowen, says that you told him Mr. Bowen made use of this language—1871, would be at your house in Clinton street before you moved to Remsen—You said to Mr. Bowen:

"It is not for me to tell you what to do, and he said, looking up at a portrait that was hanging on the wall, and said, 'Why, I shall never be reconciled to that man, I shall never be able to be reconciled to that man again.'

Q.—The portrait of whom? A.—My portrait, the Page portrait."

Did you ever have that portrait in your house at Clinton street? A.—No.

Mr. Evarts—Wait a moment.

The Witness—I beg pardon.

Mr. Evarts—This is a question of fact; it is not a question of contradiction of Mr. Beecher. Mr. Beecher says that Mr. Moulton described to Mr. Beecher an interview which he [Mr. Moulton] had had with Mr. Bowen. That is what I understand to be the point here. And now the question of the contradiction of Mr. Beecher would be whether he told Mr. Beecher that.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—Not whether there was a portrait there.

The Court—That is the first question—whether he said that to Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Evarts—If they wish to ask that they can ask it, no doubt.

The Court—Well, they may ask it.

Mr. Beach—Your Honor, this question was discussed yesterday. Does it make any difference in the order of the question?

The Court—Well, I recommend that question first.

Mr. Evarts—It is not for me to suggest that they ask the question or not. I do not know whether they intend to. All I say is that this inquiry is not of that nature. Indeed, the question—

Mr. Morris—I will put that question as suggested by the court, Mr. Evarts.

The Court—Put it as you were puttting it when I interrupted you.

Mr. Morris—Now, did you use that language to Mr. Beecher, or language of similar import? A.—Do you mean the language with reference to the portrait?

Q.—Yes? A.—No.

BEECHER'S PORTRAIT.

Q.—Did you ever have Mr. Beecher's portrait, the one spoken of, at your house in Clinton street? A.—No.

Q.—In the month of January, 1871, did you use this language to Mr. Beecher in an interview with him: "He said exactly that; he spoke of what a grand thing it would be if Mr. Tilton and I could join forces on the *Christian Union*?"

Mr. Evarts—What page is that, Mr. Morris?

Mr. Morris—788.

A.—No, Sir; I never said that.

Q.—I read this paragraph, purporting to be an interview had between you and Mr. Beecher on the 3d of February, 1872.

Mr. Shearman—What page is that?

Mr. Morris—Page 833, second column.

"Q.—Before writing this letter to Mr. Moulton, of Feb. 5, 1872, a long letter, had anything passed between you and Mr. Moulton which induced or led you to write it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How did that occur, and what was it? A.—I went on a Saturday morning over to the office to see Mr. Moulton; but it had been a troublous time from week to week all along there; things were breaking out; I went to see him on some one of these occasions. I sat for some length of time—some little time before he came in, and when he came in he did not see me—on purpose—and went about his business, continuing for—kept me waiting for a considerable length of time, and then gave me rather a cold recognition; he was passing out, and I got up and went out with him—I must say I forced myself on him; he was very distant; he seemed more nearly in the mood of anger with me than I had ever seen him before, and when I entered into some conversation with him, he was very abrupt, and even more; I began to make some explanation to him of Mr. Tilton's demands upon me, that I should—that I was not fulfilling the understanding and the intent of our cordial agreement, and that my friends were also doing me a great deal of damage—Mr. Tilton's representatives by—doing him a great deal injudiciously, too; Mr. Moulton replied with a tone that was cutting to me; the substance of it was it was very well for me; that I had all that I wanted; wealth, and a home, and a church, and my friends; it was very well for me to slight or pay little regard to Mr. Tilton's condition and feelings; that he was without support; that he was suffering poverty; that he was being injured by those that were flattering me, and he bore down with some severity upon me in the matter; the conversation was peculiarly trying to me."

Q.—Did you on the 3d of February, 1872, have any such conversation as that with Mr. Beecher? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you on that day have any conversation with him whatever? A.—My impression is that I did not, Sir; that I was at home ill.

Q.—Did you see him at your office in New-York? A.—I think not, Sir.

Q.—Did you treat him with any harshness or coldness, or severity on that day? A.—No, Sir.

The Witness—I would like to say to your Honor that I am perfectly satisfied that I never had any such interview; I know that I never had any such interview as Mr. Beecher describes. I have answered my impression is I was ill at home on that day. Is it proper for me to express the basis of that impression?

Judge Neilson—No. You are confined simply to answering in regard to specific statements made by Mr. Beecher to which your attention is called.

The Witness—Well, I consulted my physician about it; that is the object, Sir; I did not know but that I had a right to explain.

Mr. Morris—When was it you first learned that Mr. Beecher had met Mr. Tilton in the cars and had a conversation with him? A.—Through a letter, Sir, of Feb. 5, 1872.

Q.—How? A.—Through a letter of Feb. 5, 1872.

Q.—Through this same letter? A.—You have not referred to the letter before.

Q.—The letter of Feb. 5? I referred to the letter. And that is the first that you heard of or learned the fact—

Mr. Evarts—I object to this; this is not contradictory.

Judge Neilson—Get at the specific sentence you want to contradict, Sir.

Mr. Morris—I will state to your Honor the reasons of these questions. I am calling the attention of the witness to the news part of this letter; this letter conveyed to him certain news—certain information—and I suppose it is proper for us to show that the first information that he had of these matters was derived from the letter itself; that Mr. Beecher had not prior to it communicated these facts to him.

Judge Neilson—Who put in the letter?

Mr. Morris—The letter is put in by us.

Mr. Evarts—If it was important it was a part of the chief examination.

Judge Neilson—Yes; I think if there was any inquiry you had to make in regard to the letter, you should have made it then. You can contradict any statement Mr. Beecher has made in respect to it.

Mr. Morris—Yes, but this is an interview given by Mr. Beecher and a cause assigned for the writing of this letter that did not exist at that time, they having shown by their witness that it was in consequence of this interview that he had with Mr. Moulton on the Saturday preceding that induced the writing of this letter. Now, this letter conveys to Mr. Moulton certain information—news which I submit we have a right to show was the first knowledge Mr. Moulton had with reference to those matters.

Judge Neilson—If Mr. Beecher attributed knowledge to him at an earlier day, of course you can contradict that as you can any other expression he used. I think it is discreet and economical to keep very close to the exact expression that there be nothing to complain of.

Mr. Morris—Yes; that we propose doing.

THE ARBITRATION.

Q.—With reference to the arbitration, Mr. Moulton, Mr. Beecher says:

"Mr. Moulton talked with me about whether there could not be an arbitration for a quiet settlement of all our difficulties, including the payment of the debt owed by Mr. Bowen to Mr. Tilton, and the burying of all difficulties finally and out of 'sight,' and wanted to know if it would not be a good thing to ask some of my influential friends in the church to act in the matter as a consulting committee."

Did you have, with reference to that arbitration, any such interview with Mr. Beecher as that?

Mr. Shearman—What page is that?

Mr. Morris—839. Did you use that language, or language of similar import?

Mr. Evarts—One moment. Which part?

Mr. Morris—Inside part, second long paragraph. Answer the question?

The Witness—Mr. Evarts, I understand, stops me from answering for a moment.

Mr. Evarts—Yes. I wanted to get the place.

Mr. Beach—Answer the question.

Mr. Morris—Now, answer the question.

The Witness—I did not ask that a committee of his friends be appointed, if I understand the last part of your question.

Q.—And did you suggest that the difference—the matters between him and Mr. Tilton—should be made a subject of that arbitration? A.—No; I did not suggest to him that the matters be made a subject—

Q.—Was there anything on that subject said between you and him? A.—With regard to the arbitration?

Mr. Beach—Put the question again.

Mr. Morris—No; I will read it again:

"Mr. Moulton talked with me about whether there could not be an arbitration for a quiet settlement of all our difficulties, including the payment of the debt owed by Mr. Bowen to Mr. Tilton, and the burying of all difficulties finally and out of sight."

A.—No; it was the settlement between Mr. Bowen and Mr. Tilton that was talked about, not the settlement between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher.

Q.—At the interview of June 1—Sunday night, June 1, 1873—

Mr. Shearman—Tell me the page.

Mr. Morris—860. [Continuing]—Was it agreed between you and Mr. Beecher that Mr. Kinsella should be sent for to see Mr. Beecher in the morning? A.—On what date was that, Sir?

Q.—On Sunday night, June 1, 1873. A.—No.

Judge Neilson—The sending for Mr. Kinsella seems to be the point. What do you answer?

The Witness—No.

Mr. Morris—In reference to the interview of May 31, 1873, Mr. Beecher says, page 866:

"I don't remember the consecutive interviews; it was an interview in which I did pretty much all the talking and spent my time in denouncing Mr. Tilton very largely."

At that interview did Mr. Beecher denounce Mr. Tilton? A.—On the evening of May 31?

Q.—May 31, 1873. A.—No, Sir; he didn't.

Q.—When Mr. Beecher went to your house on the 30th of December, 1870, and had an interview with Mr. Tilton, as I see that has been testified to, did Mr. Beecher request you to be present at that interview? A.—He did not.

Q.—I will read the card, Mr. Moulton, with the view of asking you a question about it.

Mr. Shearman—What card is that.

Mr. Morris—The card, the Tilton card; only a portion of it is here. [Reading.]

"I learned from a friend that Mr. Beecher's statement to you reversed this and has done me justice."

The card written by Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Beach—The proposed card to the Investigating Committee.

Mr. Morris—The proposed card to the Investigating Committee by Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Evarts—Wait a moment; where is that card?

Mr. Morris—The proposed card to the committee.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Morris have you the page?

Mr. Beach—I think you will find it, Sir, on page 63.

Mr. Evarts—What is the question?

Mr. Morris—The question is whether you suggested the writing of that card? A.—I did not.

Mr. Evarts—Well, is this the card? [indicating a card in the printed volume.]

Mr. Morris—Yes, that is the card.

Q.—In speaking of and referring to an interview Mr. Beecher had with you in January, 1871, he says that "the mortgage on Mr. Tilton's house was referred to—"

Mr. Beach here interrupted Mr. Morris.

Mr. Shearman—That is page 107.

Mr. Morris—At the interview held at your study in the early part of November, 1872—

Mr. Evarts—You pass over that other?

CONTRADICTING TRACY.

Mr. Morris—I pass over that. Mr. Tracy says, in speaking of this letter of contrition, that you said, [reading]

"He said in that conversation, it is a memorandum or notes of a conversation I had with Mr. Beecher."

Did you say that or anything of that import to Mr. Tracy with reference to that letter? A.—No.

Q.—And Mr. Tracy says that he said, referring to that letter, that

"This paper would simply seem to imply that Mr. Beecher had been attempting the virtue of Mrs. Tilton without success."

Q.—Did Mr. Tracy make use of any language of that kind? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—To you or in your presence in reference to that letter? A.—No.

Q.—Mr. Tracy uses this language in referring to what has come to be known as the "true story:"

"Thereupon Mr. Tilton unfolded, as I remember, the covering of a manuscript which he brought with him into the room, and began to read the statement."

Now, did Mr. Tilton at that interview read the "true story," or any part of it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was it there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know whether it had been written at that time? A.—It was not written.

Mr. Evarts—Well, that I object to.

The Court—That is not material.

Mr. Evarts—It is wholly immaterial whether it had or not.

Q.—I read this paragraph, Mr. Moulton, and ask your attention to it in reference to this same interview. Mr. Tracy says:

"I discussed with Mr. Tilton the probability of the truth of his wife's statements in regard to the charge of improper proposals, and I remember saying to Mr. Tilton at that conversation 'Mr. Tilton I can understand how you may believe that Mr. Beecher has been guilty of this offense, and I can understand possibly how your wife may have conceived that he intended to make her improper proposals or suggestions, but is it not more probable that this statement of your wife that he made improper proposals to her is the result of misunderstanding on her part.' "

Was any such language as that used by Mr. Tracy at that interview? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was there any discussion whatever on the subject of improper proposals? A.—Not a word.

Q.—Nor any allusion to it? A.—Nor any allusion to it, except so far as the letter of retraction alluded to improper proposals or improper advances.

Q.—Mr. Tracy says in that interview he made this proposition:

"I said to Mr. Tilton, how would it do if you and Mr. Beecher and your wife can agree as to what the real facts are in this case; how would it do for you and Mr. Beecher to go before one or more eminent citizens of Brooklyn and make a statement of the facts?"

Was any such proposition as that made by Mr. Tracy—any such proposition or suggestion made by Mr. Tracy during any part of that interview? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And following that he puts this language in your mouth, Mr. Moulton:

"Mr. Moulton asked me in substance what in my judgment could be done for Mr. Tilton if this matter was buried in this way? I said that the only course for Mr. Tilton was to go to Europe."

Did you use the language imputed to you in the first part of that statement, Mr. Moulton? A.—Won't you repeat the language of the first part?

Mr. Morris (reading)—

"Mr. Moulton asked me in substance what, in my judgment, could be done for Mr. Tilton if this matter was buried in this way."

That is the statement. Did you say anything of that kind?

Witness—What, in my judgment, could be done for Mr. Tilton if this matter was buried in that way?

Mr. Morris—Yes.

Witness—No, Sir.

Q.—I will read the balance of this, commencing where I left off:

"Eminent citizens of Brooklyn, who are strangers to this controversy now, and in whom the public have confidence, and there make a mutual statement of what the real truth is in this matter and out of which all this story has sprung, then destroy the documents. I said that course will prevent either one from ever going back on the other, because he will be bound by the statement that he first made to this person or these persons, who always can state what the fact was, and Mr. Beecher cannot go back on you, nor you on Mr. Beecher."

Q.—Now, did Mr. Tracy make any statement of that kind, or any suggestion, or use that language, or language of similar import? A.—There was no proposition made by Mr. Tracy to leave it to one person, or any number of persons and then destroy the documents. Nothing like that.

Q.—Was anything said about burning the papers and documents at the time of the arbitration between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Bowen? A.—There was nothing said, Sir?

Q.—Were you present during the proceedings before the Arbitration Committee? A.—All the time, Sir.

Q.—Did your hear before the arbitration any matter discussed or talked about other than that under the claim of Mr. Tilton against Mr. Bowen growing out of the contract? A.—An expression of a desire by Mr. Claflin to have Mr. Bowen sign the tripartite covenant made by Sam Wilkeson.

Q.—By whom was that remark made? A.—By Mr. Claflin to me.

Mr. Evarts—This witness gave his account of what he heard at the arbitration. There is nothing proper but a contradiction.

Mr. Beach—They say something more transpired about the tripartite covenant.

The Court—Very well, as to that, of course.

Mr. Beach—Well, what did he reply, of course?

The Court—It is a new point that was not stated.

Q.—What reply did you make to him? A.—What reply did I make to Mr. Claflin.

Q.—Yes? A.—I don't remember the reply I made; it was a matter entirely within his sphere, something he undertook himself.

Q.—What was it Mr. Claflin said?

Mr. Beach—He said it to you.

A.—He said it to me; he said he didn't care what was in Bowen's soul, Bowen must sign that paper; that is all he said to me; I remember that distinctly; is that the answer?

Mr. Beach—At the time of the arbitration?

The Witness—No, Sir; not at the time of the arbitration.

Mr. Beach—At the meeting of the arbitrators?

The Witness—The question was not put in that way, Mr. Beach.

Mr. Evarts—I move that it be struck out.

Mr. Beach—Yes, strike it out.

The question was then read by the stenographer as follows: "Didn't you hear before the arbitration any matters discussed and talked about other than the money claimed?"

The Witness—The word "before," then we are both right.

Mr. Beach—Before the arbitrators?

Mr. Morris—Well, that I meant.

Mr. Evarts—That will stand, then.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir; the question was misunderstood. "Before the arbitration" means either a date anterior to that or in the presence of the Arbitration Committee.

The Witness—I meant anterior.

Mr. Evarts—That will have to stand, as the question was not limited to the arbitration.

Mr. Beach—I don't think it will stand, as both of us agreed to have it struck out.

The Court—Very well. Now, Mr. Morris, proceed.

Mr. Fullerton—Your Honor means proceed at 2 o'clock.

Q.—Was anything said upon that subject except the business difficulties between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Bowen? A.—Not a word.

The court then took a recess.

AFTER RECESS.

The Court reassembled at 2 o'clock, but it was 2:20 before the proceedings were resumed. At that hour Mr. Beach rose and said:

If your Honor please, when Mrs. Moulton was on the stand I expressed the intention of recalling her on two points: first, the conversation related by Mr. Beecher between himself and her on the 31st of May, 1873, and also as to the conversation between herself and Mr. Tracy, as to which I cross-examined Mr. Tracy. I have determined, Sir, not to call Mrs. Moulton with reference to the last topic, as I suppose that evidence relating to a collateral matter would not be a proper subject of examining her about; and in regard to the other matter, Sir, I have conversed with her personally and learned from her that she would deny if she was called upon under oath the allegation of Mr. Beecher in relation to that conversation that she said to him, [Mr. Beecher,] "I don't believe the stories that they are telling about you; I believe that you are a good man." It Mrs. Moulton was produced upon the stand she would deny the utterance of that language or equivalent language, and I have so, upon my own responsibility, assured my learned friends upon the other side that she would so testify. She is ill to-day, Sir, and in a very unequal condition to appear upon the witness stand and submit to an examination, from causes which I have expressed to my learned friend, and I understand, relying upon that assurance of mine, that they are quite willing that it shall be taken as if Mrs. Moulton had sworn to a denial of that character.

Mr. Evarts—We understand Mr. Beach's statement as to what the witness, if called, would say, and it has enabled us to accept it as what would be the result of calling her, and we are willing it should be taken in the ordinary form. That she is asked that question whether she said so, or the equivalent of it, causing the passage to be read, and she would deny, under oath, that in reference to this statement she used that language. As I shall have no occasion to cross-examine her, and as I understand the lady is not in a condition to appear in court, we consent to let this stand.

MOULTON'S EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Mr. Moulton was recalled.

Mr. Morris—Just an additional question, Mr. Moulton. Mr. Beecher was asked in reference to the payment of Bessie Turner's school bills—

Mr. Evarts—What page is that, Mr. Morris?

Mr. Morris—Page 803. [Reading:]

"Q.—Well, about when was that, or how in reference to any one that was present? A.—My impression is that it was some time in the Summer of 1871; I will not be at all certain about that; I could refresh my memory probably. He said to me one day that he was paying a great deal of money out for Mr. Tilton, and that there was a bill that he thought it would be well if I would pay; he thought it would be a great help to Mr. Tilton."

And in another place he has fixed the same time in May. Now, Mr. Moulton, did you say that to Mr. Tilton in reference to—

The Court—To Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Morris—To Mr. Beecher in reference to Bessie Turner, or its equivalent? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When was your first advance of money to Mr. Tilton? A.—In July.

Q.—Following? A.—July following—July following the May of which you speak.

Mr. Morris—That is all.

Mr. Evarts did not cross-examine.

The Court—That is all, Mr. Moulton.

MR. ANDREWS RECALLED.

Stephen Pearl Andrews was recalled and examined by Mr. Fullerton, as follows:

Q.—Mr. Andrews, you know James H. Blood? A.—I do.

Q.—Do you know his handwriting? A.—I do.

Q.—Have you seen him write? A.—I have.

Q.—Look at this signature attached to this document, and say if it is in his proper handwriting? A.—It seems to be so.

Mr. Fullerton—I offer that paper in evidence.

Mr. Evarts—I assume it is proved, if your Honor please, without calling the subscribing witnesses.

Mr. Fullerton read the paper as follows:

"This indenture, made the 3d day of May, 1872, between Thomas Bryaon, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, party of the first part, and James H. Blood, of the second part, witnesseth, that the said party of the first part hath letten, and by these presents doth grant, devise, and to farm let unto the said party of the second part, all that certain two offices on the first floor of the building known as No. 48 Broad street, in the City of New-York, and numbered one and two in the said building, with the furniture and fixtures now in said offices, with the appurtenances, for the term of one year from the 1st day of May, 1872, at the rent or sum of $1,200, and so forth."

Q.—Now, Mr. Andrews—

Mr. Evarts—What was the date of that?

Mr. Fullerton—May 1, 1872, to May 1, 1873.

Q.—Mr. James H. Blood, whose signature you have proven, is the husband of Mrs. Woodhull? A.—So reputed to be, and lives with her as such.

Q.—Now, then, did they occupy No. 48 Broad street as a brokers' office after May, 1872? A.—I should think after the latter part of May; my impression is that they did not move in on the 15th of May.

Q.—Well, from the latter part of the month of May, 1872, they occupied that office? A.—I think so.

Q.—Now, up to the time of moving into these offices did they occupy No. 44 Broad street? A.—Yes; No. 44.

Mr. Fullerton—This, I suppose, will be marked.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. EVARTS.

Q.—Mr. Andrews, this lady and Mr. Blood, Col. Blood, conducted the same business at No. 44 Broad street, did they not, before this? A.—With the exception of the fact that their newspaper was suspended during that Summer.

Q.—Well, the brokerage business, or whatever it was? A.—The brokerage was the same.

Q.—Now, up to to that date did they remain in fact at No. 48—at No. 44? A.—That I am unable to say distinctly; I have only an impression in regard to it, but it is not very distinct.

Q.—Well, what is your impression as to what time they moved? A.—My impression is that they did not move at what you call the regular moving day on the 1st of May; perhaps one or two or three weeks later.

Q.—The date of this is the 23d of May? A.—I presume, then, they moved in immediately after that date.

Q.—Have you any recollection of your own as to the date of their moving to No. 48? A.—Not distinctly as to the date as I have stated.

Q.—As far as you recollect it to be, it is the latter part of May? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach—We rest, if your Honor please.

THE SUR-REBUTTAL.

Mr. James Freeland was recalled by the defense, and examined as follows by Mr. Shearman:

Q.—You are well acquainted, and have been for a long time, with Mr. Henry C. Bowen? A.—I have.

Q.—Were Mr. Beecher and Mr. Bowen at your house on the 26th of December, 1870? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were Mr. Beecher and Mr. Bowen ever in your house together? A.—They were.

Q.—When was that? A.—In January, 1870.

Q.—Were Mr. Beecher and Mr. Bowen ever at your house together at any other time? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Beach—What is the proposed evidence?

Mr. Shearman—Mr. Bowen, called in rebuttal, has testified that Mr. Beecher and himself met at Mr. Freeland's house on the 26th of December, 1870, by appointment, through a note sent from Mr. Bowen to Mr. Freeland, requesting such appointment to be made. That was in contradiction of Mr. Beecher's statement that the interview took place at Mr. Beecher's house.

Q.—Did you receive, on the 26th of December, a note from Mr. Bowen requesting you to make an appointment with Mr. Beecher of any kind? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was Mr. Bowen at your house at all, either with or without Mr. Beecher, on the 26th of December, 1870? A.—I think not; I have no remembrance of anything of the kind.

Q.—Have you any remembrance of Mr. Beecher being there at all? A.—No, Sir. Mr. Bowen must have made a mistake.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, never mind.

Mr. Beach—Have it stricken out.

Mr. Fullerton—I move to strike that out.

Mr. Shearman—That was only a charitable remark.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, we are not the subject of his charity.

Mr. Shearman—You may be.

Mr. Fullerton—We are not now.

Q.—Have you a distinct recollection of this meeting of Mr. Bowen and Mr. Beecher at your house in January, 1870? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long did that interview last? A.—Well, three or four hours.

Q.—What time in the day was it held? A.—In the evening.

Q.—Evening, after 7 o'clock? A.—After 7; I should think 7:30.

Mr. Beach—I understood that that sort of inquiry was rejected by your Honor.

Q.—You recollect the occasion of the arbitrators' meeting at Mrs. Moulton's house—yourself, Mr. Claflin, and Mr. Storrs? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—On that occasion did you see, or were you informed, of any written submission—I will read to you the submission. [Mr. Shearman then referred to the printed evidence.] The paper has been introduced in the following terms:

We agree to submit to James Freeland, H. B. Claflin, and Charles Storrs, the question as to the amount of money due Mr. Theodore Tilton from the *Independent* and Brooklyn *Daily Union*, in full for all claims and demands to this date, and abide by their decision, or a majority of it.

(Signed) HENRY C. BOWEN,
THEODORE TILTON.

BROOKLYN, April 3, 1872.

The Witness—Who was that signed by?

Q.—Henry C. Bowen and Theodore Tilton. Would you like to look at the paper? A.—I think I would.

Mr. Shearman—We will suspend this examination.

Mr. Evarts—We want to show the witness the original paper. It is fair to him.

The Court—Very proper.

Mr. Evarts—That is all that we wish to ask him.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, you wish to ask him about that.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, when it comes in.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. FULLERTON.

Q.—You think that Mr. Bowen and Mr. Beecher were at your house in January. A.—I don't think; I know.

Q.—You don't think you know. That is what I think. A.—I know, I say.

Q.—What year? A.—1870.

Q.—What time in January, 1870? A.—Something along the middle, I should think; from the 1st to along—

Q.—Now, was it not in January, 1871, that they were there? A.—I think not.

Q.—Eh? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Sure? A.—Yes; pretty sure of it; quite sure.

Q.—How sure are you? A.—I swear to it.

Q.—Well, that does not answer the question exactly. How do you know that it was in January, 1870, that they were at your house? A.—Now, you wouldn't let me explain it if I should undertake it. I tell you I am pretty positive of the thing—sure.

Q.—Will you tell me how you know it was in January, 1870, that they were at your house? A.—Our prayer-meeting was in January—the latter part of January. Mr. Beecher and Mr. Bowen met at my house and arranged their difficulties. The prayer-meeting was on—I don't recollect exactly—some time the latter part of January. Mr. Bowen was there at that time, and Mr. Beecher made some observations. I marked it from that fact—very confident.

Q.—Did they have but one prayer-meeting that year? A.—No, Sir; they had more.

Q.—How often? A.—That week in that January, the latter part of January.

Q.—You know, then, it was in the latter part of January? A.—I know it was in 1870, in January.

Q.—Well, one moment, Mr. Freeland. A.—Well, I knew you would stop me. [Laughter.] If I undertook to explain, I knew you would stop me.

Q.—Well, having explained it, and having got through with your explanation, I propose to put to you another question. A.—Mr. Fullerton and I will get along very well, I guess.

Q.—Well, if you won't treat a serious subject with unbecoming levity, you will get along well enough. Did you have more than one prayer-meeting in January, 1870? A.—Yes.

Q.—How many? A.—We have one a week; Friday evening of every week.

Q.—Then you had four prayer-meetings in January, 1870, did you not? A.—Yes, Sir; I suppose we had.

Q.—How does that fact, then, that you had a prayer-meeting the last week in January enable you to say positively that they met at your house the last week in January? A.—I took a good deal of interest in this matter, Mr. Fullerton, in getting Mr. Beecher and Mr. Bowen together; after that meeting they separated, and seemed to be on the best of terms.

Q.—Now, will you tell me how you are enabled to fix it in January, 1870? Is there any fact or circumstance? A.—That is the fact and the circumstance of that prayer-meeting; I want to—

Q.—Well, there was a prayer-meeting the first week in January, 1870, was there not?

Mr. Evarts—Well, I think you must hear what he has to say about it.

Mr. Fullerton—I have heard what he said about the prayer-meeting.

Witness—I knew it was the prayer-meeting in the latter part of January.

Q.—How are you able to fix on the last week in January, if there was a prayer-meeting every week in January? A.—I can only tell you I did fix it that way.

Q.—I was aware of that, but I wanted to know why? A.—Well, I said it was the latter part of January—Mr. Bowen was at that prayer-meeting; that was the first prayer-meeting that he had been to in a great many—well, a long time, very long, and I think it was from that fact.

Q.—Did you make any memorandum of it? A.—No, Sir; I did not; the memorandum was in my memory.

Q.—Are you enabled to state now positively that Mr. Bowen and Mr. Beecher never met at your house at any other time than in January, 1870? A.—I think they never did.

Q.—My question was whether you were enabled to state positively that they never met? A.—Yes; I think I can state positively.

Q.—And you do so state positively? A.—I do so state.

Q.—Did you have any interview with Mr. Bowen in December, 1870? A.—Not that I remember.

Q.—Is that all that you can say, that you don't remember? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Is that as far as you can go? A.—Well, I guess—I think that is as far as I can go; I don't remember of anything.

Q.—Did you receive a note from Mr. Bowen in December, 1870? A.—I can't say as to that; I received notes from Mr. Bowen, but not upon this subject.

Q.—I didn't ask you— A.—Well, I answered that.

Q.—Well, you need not to answer it. A.—Well, Sir, I supposed you wanted it; I take it all back.

Q.—Well, you better keep it there, and not offer it again, because I am going to deal with this thing seriously.

Mr. Evarts—That is struck out.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, I move it be struck out.

Q.—Can you state whether you received a note from Mr. Bowen in December, 1870? A.—I don't know whether I did or not; I did not on that business.

Mr. Fullerton—I move to strike that out.

The Court—Yes, that clause.

Q.—You have no recollection whatever—

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, it is hardly fair, it seems to me, for the witness, to strike out and qualify, because it looks as if he were admitting, in some sort, that he did receive a note on this subject by leaving his answer in that naked form. He says: "I don't know whether I received notes from Mr. Bowen in general; I know I had none on this subject."

The Court—The objection is, it is giving the contents of a paper without an inquiry as to its contents.

Q.—Do you know the sons of Mr. Bowen? A.—Yes, very well.

Q.—What is his youngest son's name? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Do you know his son James? A.—I didn't know that he had a son James; I don't remember; I don't think he has; I can explain about that note.

Q.—Well, if you please, did you receive a note from Mr. Bowen through one of his younger sons in December, 1870? A.—I cannot say as to that. I have received them.

Q.—You have no recollection of receiving a note? A.—Well, that—

Q.—Well, one moment. You have no recollection of receiving a note through one of his younger sons in December, 1870? A.—No, Sir; not in that month particularly.

Q.—Did you receive a note through one of his younger sons at any other time than December, 1870? A.—Yes; some other months.

Q.—What months? A.—I can't say.

Q.—No recollection as to any month? A.—No, I have not. It was on the subject of business, and I can explain it, but you know the moment—if you will let me—

Q.—Did you preserve the notes you received? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you any notes now—any notes that you received from Mr. Bowen? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you not receive a note from Mr. Bowen through the hands of one of his younger sons, in December, 1870, and send back a message to this effect: "Yes; I will attend to it." Something of that kind? A.—In December?

Q.—Yes. A.—I can't say.

Q.—Why can't you say? Don't you remember? A.—So far, as I said to you, I received business letters—

Q.—Now, Mr. Freeland, please answer my question. A.—I will do the best I can, Mr. Fullerton, to answer your questions; but you put them in such a way I can't answer them very well. [Laughter.] If you will let me tell the truth, I will tell you it straight.

Q.—I am going to deal with you— A. (interrupting) O, I know you are going to deal with me.

Mr. Fullerton—Frankly—

The Witness (Continuing)—I understand that perfectly well. [Laughter.]

Q.—Your answer to my question was, "I can't say." My other question, which you have not answered, was this: Why can't you say? Have you no memory upon the subject? You cannot misunderstand the question? A.—No memory upon the subject? I have memory—memory of receiving notes, but not in December; so far as regards Mr. Bowen, I received no business note.

A THIRSTY WITNESS.

Q.—Now, Mr. Freeland, if you please. A.—My mouth is getting pretty dry; I want a little water. [Mr. Freeland seized a tumbler of water standing at his side.]

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I wouldn't wonder if it was worn out.

The Witness—Yes. I should think yours would be. [Laughter.]

Q.—Now, Mr. Feeland, I will put the question again. I asked you whether or not you had any recollection of having received a note from Mr. Bowen through the hands of one of his younger sons in December, 1870, and that you sent back a reply in substance like this: "Yes, I'll attend to it," and your answer was. "I can't say." My question to you is this: Can't you say, because you have no recollection upon the subject? A.—Let me answer it in my own way, will you? Will you let me answer?

Mr. Fullerton—I think your Honor will have to take this witness in hand.

The Court—You want to answer the question he puts the best way you can.

The Witness—I will do it. Judge, Mr. Bowen and I had business transactions; we used to pass notes between us, and I have received notes, I can't tell what nor at what time.

Mr. Fullerton—Your Honor understands I have put no question that leads to the necessity of answering as to that.

The Court—Yes, I understand.

Q.—Now, Mr. Freeland, I will put the question to you again. A.—Yes.

Q.—In answering the question whether you did not receive in December, 1870, a note from the hands of one of Mr. Bowen's younger sons, you did not reply in substance, "Yes, I will attend to it;" your answer was, "I can't say." Now, my question to you is very distinct, whether you are unable to say whether that was so or not because you have no recollection upon the subject. A.—I don't recollect of receiving any note from Mr. Bowen in December.

Q.—Then, you have no recollection upon the subject, have you? A.—Haven't I answered it?

Q.—Is that so? A.—I said I have no recollection of receiving a note in December from Mr. Bowen.

Q.—Now, I will put the question to you again—

Mr. Evarts—He has answered the question.

Mr. Fullerton—No, he has not answered it, and he is going to answer it before I get through; I asked you about a certain note received through the hands of one of Mr. Bowen's younger sons, to which you gave a certain answer, namely, "Yes, I will attend to it," or that in substance, in respect of which you say you don't recollect, or "I can't say." Now, are you able to say, because you have no recollection of any such circumstance? A.—Now, how do you want me to answer that?

The Court—Either do you recollect such a circumstance, or do you not?

Mr. Evarts—He said he don't.

The Witness—I said I don't; I have said that several times.

Mr. Fullerton—He has not said it.

Mr. Beach—He said, Sir, that he did not recollect of having received the note. The question is whether he had any recollection upon that subject.

Mr. Fullerton—Of receiving a note and sending an answer. That is the question, and it is one—well, I won't characterize it. [To the witness]—Was Mr. Bowen at your house in December, 1870? A.—I think not, Sir.

Q.—You say you think not. Can you say positively that he was not? A.—So far as my knowledge extends he was not. I ain't in the house all the time.

Q.—Then he might have been there and you not known it? A.—He might have been, certainly.

Q.—A little louder, please, Mr. Freeland. A.—He might have been, but I don't believe he was.

Mr. Fullerton—I move to strike out the words "I don't believe he was."

The Court—Yes, strike that out. The audience will keep quiet, please.

Mr. Evarts—When the inquiry was, "was he at your house in December?" of the witness, he does not mean to prove the fact that when a man is not in the house all the while, another man might go there without his knowing it. We don't impute any such folly to the question. The question is designed to get at the witness' impression that Mr. Bowen may in fact have been at that house and he not know it.

The Court—Please observe, Mr. Evarts, the witness answers as to his belief, whereas he has not been interrogated as to his belief.

Mr. Evarts—Very well; then I say he must not ask him that question, because you do not want to ask this witness the question whether a man would be at his house when he is absent, and he not know it, because we all know that. And the object of the inquiry is to produce an impress on that the witness thinks that Mr. Bowen might have been there as a matter of fact—not of possibility but of fact. And therefore he answers, "he might have been as matter of possibility, but as matter of fact I have no idea he was there."

WAS BOWEN AT HIS HOUSE SINCE JANUARY, 1870?

Mr. Fullerton—Has Mr. Bowen been at your house since December, 1870—January, 1870? A.—Since January? He may have called New-Year's Day—

Q.—Well, do you recollect whether he did or not? A.—I do not. I made calls myself—

Q.—Never mind that. Has he called on occasions other than New-Year's Day and since January— A.—Not—

Q.—Now, Mr. Freeland, won't you wait until the question is put to you? Has he called on you on occasions other than New-Year's Day since January, 1870? A.—I don't remember that he has, Sir.

Q.—Well, can you say that he has not? A.—Do you mean called at my house?

Q.—I mean so, because I say so. A.—I think he has not.

Mr. Beach (prompting)—Will he swear positively?

Mr. Fullerton—Well, are you enabled to swear positively that he has not called at your house since January? A.—How can I swear positively when I am not at home half the time; he may have called half a dozen times when I am not at home, but I never heard of his calling at my house on my family in any form whatever.

Q.—I don't ask you that.

Mr. Beach—I move that that be struck out, your Honor.

The Court—That last clause is struck out; yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Can you swear positively that he has not called on you since January, 1870, at your house when you were at home? A.—Since January?

Q.—Yes. A.—To the best of my knowledge and belief he has not.

Q.—Now, that is not the question I asked you, Mr. Freeland. I asked you whether you swore positively that he had not called at your house since January, 1870, when you were at home? A.—I think not, Sir.

Q.—Can you swear positively that he has not called? A.—A pretty close corner that is, Mr. Fullerton.

Mr. Beach [sitting behind Mr. Fullerton]—I would ask the question.

The Witness [peering around Mr. Fullerton]—I wish you would let me see my friend Beach, there, behind you. [Laughter.]

Mr. Fullerton—Well, that is not witty, Mr. Freeland. You are too old a man to have any trouble with. [To the Court]—He wants to see Mr. Beach, behind me, he says, and that he has got in a close corner, and all those observations, which I think unbecoming to a man of his years.

Mr. Beach—I think it is not unbecoming at any time to want to see me. [Laughter.]

Mr. Fullerton—Well, the spirit in which it was said was unbecoming.

The Court—I wish the audience would please be quiet. [To the witness]—Mr. Freeland, attend to the question he puts and answer it if you can—yes or no.

Mr. Shearman—Well, if your Honor please, this is a question that needs a little explanation by the witness. It is very rarely that witnesses understand what lawyers mean by "positively." We understand, but very few witnesses do.

Mr. Fullerton—I don't care whether Mr. Shearman understands what I mean by "positively" or not. I put my question as I please.

Mr. Shearman—What the witness means is, whether you want him to swear as to his absolute knowledge—

Mr. Shearman continued speaking, and the voices of the two counsel blended indistinguishably together.

Mr. Fullerton finally said—Wait one moment. I object to it. The question is not objected to, Sir. There is no occasion for discussion.

The Witness—Will you now let me have the question? Excuse me if have done you wrong; I ask your pardon most sincerely.

Mr. Fullerton—Oh, you need not ask my pardon.

The Witness—I do, sincerely, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Now, Mr. Reporter, will you be kind enough to read that question?

The Stenographer:

"I ask you whether you could swear positively that he had not called at your house since January, 1870, when you were at home? A.—I think not, Sir.

Q.—Can you swear positively that he has not so called?"

The answer to that was:

"It is a pretty close corner—that is, I wish you would let me see Mr. Beach."

The Witness—Well, I would not be willing to swear positively.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, that is a fair answer. I am satisfied.

WAS BEECHER AT HIS HOUSE IN DECEMBER, 1870?

Q.—Can you say whether Mr. Beecher was at your house in December? A.—I cannot.

Q.—How? A.—I cannot.

Q.—Was Mr. Beecher in the habit of calling at your house at that time? A.—He calls occasionally, not very frequently.

Q.—I spoke of that time, December, 1870; was he in the habit of calling then occasionally? A.—Yes. I say I don't know as he called in December at all; I don't recollect that he did; I don't think he did.

Q.—Then you are not positive that he did not call in December, 1870, when you were home? A.—I am not positive.

Q.—You are not positive? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect of sending any message or letter to Mr. Beecher in December, 1870? A.—No, Sir, I do not.

Q.—Can you say positively. A.—Yes, Sir, positively I can.

Q.—Well, you have not heard my whole question. Can you say positively that you sent no message or letter to Beecher in December, 1870? A.—Yes, Sir, that I can say positively.

Q.—How are you enabled to say positively? A.—I never wrote to Mr. Beecher a note to my knowledge.

Q.—Now, that answers only half of the question. My question was whether you ever wrote to him or sent a message to him in that month. A.—I don't remember if I did.

Q.—Your answer was that you could positively swear that you did not. A.—As far as regards the letter.

Q.—Then so far as sending the letter, you say positively that you did not send it? A.—I can't say positively, but I don't think I did.

Mr. Fullerton—I move to strike that out.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Fullerton—"I don't think I did" goes by the board.

Q.—Did you ever send a message to Mr. Beecher? A.—Oh, yes; I have sent a message to him.

Q.—Do you remember how often? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember when? A.—No. Sir.

Q.—Did you ever send messages to him? A.—Yes, I have sent messages to him.

Q.—Do you recollect the time when? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nor the subject? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—All passed out of your mind? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect whether you sent messages to him in 1870? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You may have done so and you don't remember? A.—I may have done so and may not remember.

Q.—How? A.—I may have done so, but don't remember.

Q.—Did you send messages to him in 1871? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—You may have done so? A.—Yes, I may have done so.

Q.—And forgotten? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect whether you saw Mr. Beecher in December, 1870? A.—No, I don't remember now, distinctly.

Q.—You may have done so and forgotten it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You may have seen him a good many times in that month and forgotten it, I suppose? A.—Very likely.

Q.—Do you recollect whether you called upon him in December, 1870? A.—I do not.

Q.—You may have done that and may have forgotten it? A.—Yes.

Q.—You may have called upon him a number of times and forgotten it? A.—Very likely.

Q.—You have no recollection about it? A.—None whatever.

Q.—It is a mere blank in your memory whether you called upon him or not? A.—Yes.

Q.—Your memory is pretty good, Mr. Freeland? A.—In some things it is pretty good and in some things it is pretty bad.

Q.—Pray tell me, what is your age? A.—Well, that is a pretty delicate question to ask.

Mr. Fullerton—I don't mean to be impertinent, but it is necessary to the case.

Witness—How do you know but I am a widower?

Mr. Fullerton—I don't know, but I hope you are not.

Q.—Well, what is your age now, Mr. Freeland? A.—Seventy-five.

Q.—Well, your recollection is not as good as it was once? A.—No, Sir, it is not; in some things it is as good as it ever was, and in some things it is not.

Mr. Fullerton—That is my infirmity, also.

Q.—I have the name of Mr. Bowen's son now, Mr. Freeland, that I could not recollect one moment ago? A.—You mean John.

Q.—John Elliott; now I ask you whether such a note was not delivered from his father by his son, John Elliott? A.—What note do you speak of.

Q.—The note of Mr. Bowen to you in December, 1870? A.—What note do you speak of?

Q.—I ask you whether Mr. Bowen did not write a note and send it to you by John Elliott in December, 1870? A.—I think—

Mr. Beach—To which he replied yes, and he would attend to it.

Q.—To which you replied "yes, and I will attend to it?" A.—I don't remember.

Q.—It might have been so, and you may have forgotten it? A.—No, Sir; I don't think I should forgotten it on that subject.

Q.—I am not talking about subjects. I ask you whether in December, 1870, Mr. Bowen did not send a note to you, through his son, John Elliott to which you replied, "Yes, I will attend to it"? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—It may have been so and you can't remember it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—That is all.

Mr. Evarts—We repeat our direct examination on the other branch of the case.

Mr. Shearman—Look at this paper, Exhibit No. 122 on the part of the plaintiff, and say whether you ever saw that paper before? A.—I never did, to my knowledge.

Q.—Did any person at any time on the 3d of April, 1872, inform you of the contents of that paper or of any part of it? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—That is all.

THE ARBITRATION.

Mr. Evarts—You have not cross-examined about the arbitration at all. We simply examine him on this point in our direct, but we don't complete it now. We propose to continue the direct examination whenever you finish your cross-examination.

Mr. Fullerton—Do I understand you, Mr. Freeland, to say that you never saw this paper, Exhibit No. 122, before to-day? A.—Was it at the arbitration?

Q.—Yes, and it was submitted there. Look at it again, so that you will see what it is? A.—I saw no such paper at the arbitration.

Q.—I suppose it might have been there, and you did not see it? A.—Very possibly; I did not hear anything of it and don't know anything of it.

Q.—You mean to say you don't remember of having heard anything of it? A.—I never saw such a paper there, and I don't remember hearing of it.

Q.—You don't remember? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—It may have been spoken of, and you don't remember. A.—Possibly.

Q.—And it may have been read there, and you can't remember? A.—I don't think it could have been read.

Q.—Is it not possible it may have been read there? A.—I should hardly think it possible.

Q.—Do you recollect Mr. Bowen being there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Don't you recollect he said something about having it understood definitely what was to be submitted to the arbitrators? A.—I don't.

Q.—He may have said so, and you can't remember it? A.—Very possibly.

Q.—Do you remember his saying, in substance, "I won't proceed any further until we know what the arbitrators will pass upon?" A.—I don't remember.

Q.—He might have said that? A.—I do not remember what Mr. Tilton or Mr. Bowen said upon the subject.

Q.—Then he may have said it and you don't remember it? A.—Possibly.

Q.—And it may be that after Mr. Bowen said something of that kind that this paper was drawn up? A.—I think I should have remembered that if it was drawn.

Q.—How? A.—I think I should have remembered that fact if it was drawn.

Q.—But it may have been drawn and you not remember it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were there not some papers there you did not have in your hand? A.—I think I stated I saw papers on the table.

Q.—Do you know what they were? A.—The tripartite agreement—I saw that.

Q.—Were there papers there you did not know the contents of? A.—I think there were.

Q.—And this may have been one of them? A.—Very possibly.

Q.—Was there anything read over there? A.—There was something read; there was a part of the tripartite agreement, I think, that Bowen read.

Q.—Anything else read? A.—I don't remember anything else.

Mr. Fullerton—That is all.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

Mr. Shearman—Mr. Freeland, can you remember for what purpose Mr. Bowen and Mr. Beecher were invited by you to meet together at your house in January, 1870?

Mr. Fullerton—That is objected to, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—It is for the purpose of fixing the date of the fact.

Judge Neilson—I think we will take the fact.

Mr. Fullerton—For what purpose, Sir? He never had that for a purpose of his own mind.

Judge Neilson—It appears that he did send an invitation, and that he had an object. I think it well to learn what it was about.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, if your Honor please, that was a year removed from what we were talking about. What have we to do with that meeting in January, 1870?

Judge Neilson—I think we can take the general fact.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, your Honor will reflect for one moment—January, 1870!

Judge Neilson—The meeting was December, 1870—nearly a year apart.

Mr. Fullerton—Certainly, and what have we to do with January, 1870?

Mr. Evarts—The effort of the cross-examination was to make it appear that this was the meeting at which the appointment was made for—

Mr. Fullerton—That is not rebutting anything.

Judge Neilson—I think we had better take it; it won't do you any harm.

Witness—Thank you, Sir; I want to explain. [Laughter.]

Judge Neilson—We don't want any explanation. We want to know simply what was the subject matter of the interview of January, 1870.

Witness—What was the object of the meeting at my house?

Mr. Fullerton—That is opening up a new subject.

Judge Neilson—No, it is of no consequence at all.

Mr. Fullerton—No, it is of no consequence.

Judge Neilson—Except to clear the witness' mind.

Mr. Fullerton—If they open the subject between Mr. Bowen and Mr. Beecher, they open it for all purposes.

Judge Neilson—It won't be opened. He notified and called Mr. Beecher and Mr. Bowen to it. He can't say it related to this or that. That is all about it.

Mr. Evarts—It can be very easily settled if they will admit that the meeting between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Bowen, at which their difficulties were settled, took place in January, 1870. The intent and effort of the cross-examination was to confound these two meetings.

Mr. Morris—No, Sir, we can't admit that, because it is not a fact, and the evidence is to the contrary.

Mr. Shearman—Mr. Moulton has given evidence and has produced exhibits in support of it, which show there was a meeting between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Bowen in January or February, 1870. That has left it a matter of doubt.

Mr. Fullerton—It is not a matter of doubt at all.

Mr. Morris—Mr. Beecher's own documents introduced state when it was—in February.

Judge Neilson—If we have got the papers, we don't want anything more.

Mr. Shearman—But there is simply an allusion to the interview in February, 1870. Now, I want to show that was this interview, and the only one, in January, 1870, or February, 1870, and that it was the same subject that was there referred to, if the counsel won't object.

Judge Neilson—Do not Mr. Beecher's papers show what the subject of the interview was?

Mr. Morris—Certainly, Sir.

Judge Neilson—Well, that is all you want.

Mr. Evarts—The subject of the reconciliation.

Mr. Shearman—We don't think that the paper fixes it as February; that they have shown in general terms. If they don't object to a leading question—

Mr. Beach—We do object to a leading question. Your Honor has held us, in the direct examinations, to the strict rule. If we should relax it now by inquiry into the interview as to a question between third parties at which Mr. Tilton was not present, a year from the period to which we directed attention, I am at a loss to perceive—

Judge Neilson—You have a better argument than that, Sir.

Mr. Beach—Perhaps I am not through, Sir.

Judge Neilson—You didn't inquire into the interview in January, but the witness referred to it and brought it up without your inquiry. And, as Mr. Beecher has referred to it in his papers, I think it may be left where it is. Go on, Mr. Shearman.

Mr. Shearman—Do you remember distinctly the interview already spoken of between Mr. Bowen and Mr. Beecher at your house in January, 1870?

Mr. Fullerton—I object to that, Sir, because on his direct examination he said he remembered it distinctly.

Judge Neilson—That ought to be sufficient.

Mr. Evarts—Well, there may be no harm in redirecting his attention to it.

Mr. Shearman—Do you recollect any incidents occurring at the prayer-meeting in January, 1870, which fixes that meeting in your memory?

Mr. Fullerton—I object to that, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—They brought out on cross-examination that it was at a prayer-meeting an event occurred which refreshed his memory, and they brought out that there were various prayer-meetings in the month, and they asked if he was able to identify that prayer-meeting. Now, I propose to follow that up, and show which of the prayer-meetings it was, and how he is able to identify it.

Mr. Beach—That was not the question at all, Sir. The question was in answer to an interrogatory put by one of our questions, and the answer, as presented by Mr. Freeland, was that as there was a prayer-meeting in the last week of January, 1870, therefore, that he remembered the conversation occurred then, whether that was given from memory, and therefore he was asked by us whether there were not prayer-meetings every week in the year, and if so, how he could distinguish, and he said there was no means by which he could distinguish. The question was put again and again to him.

Mr. Shearman—Now, I have a right to show that by a suggestion he has a means of remembering. He says now he remembers an incident.

The Witness—I did.

Mr. Beach—Well, that was what we objected to.

The Witness—That is what I want to get out. [Laughter.]

Mr. Beach—We know you want to do it.

Mr. Shearman—We do; that is what a re-direct examination is for.

Mr. Beach—The witness didn't want to get it out when we were examining.

Mr. Shearman—That is an imputation upon the witness which is entirely uncalled for. It was not a case of inability. He tried hard to get it out then and was not permitted to do it.

Mr. Beach—It is a mistake, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—Now, Sir, having stated that he remembers the incident, that fixes it. I ask him what it is.

Mr. Beach—He has stated that, Sir. There is no necessity of reopening that.

Judge Neilson—The question is, if you do remember the incident, what was it?

Witness—I remember the prayer-meeting particularly. Mr. Bowen was there, and I requested some number of gentlemen to shake hands with him and settle the difficulties that had been existing between him and Mr. Beecher.

Judge Neilson—Well, that is sufficient.

Q.—And that was the first time at which you had made such a request? A.—Yes, Sir; that was one of the incidents—one of the marked incidents.

Judge Neilson—Very well, that will do.

Q.—Had you taken part in bringing about that interview between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Bowen at your house?

Mr. Fullerton—That is not proper, Sir.

Judge Neilson—I don't think you can go into that.

Mr. Shearman—It is only for the purpose of fixing the date.

Judge Neilson—We have it sufficiently now. Mr. Freeland, that is all.

Mr. Beach—Wait a minute, Mr. Freeland.

Mr. Shearman—Did you ever take part in bringing about any interview between Mr. Bowen and Mr. Beecher other than this one in January, 1870? A.—No, Sir. I have made my mind clear on that.

Q.—You have said that you received notes sometimes from Mr. Bowen? A.—I did.

Q.—But are you sure or not that you received none from him on this business?

Mr. Fullerton—That is objected to.

Judge Neilson—You can't take that; let that go.

Mr. Fullerton—He testified he didn't know.

Judge Neilson—Anything more wanted?

Mr. Shearman—We are satisfied.

RE-CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Fullerton—Mr. Freeland, please go back, Sir. Who are the persons you requested to shake hands with Mr. Bowen? A.—Well, Mr. Howard.

Q.—Yes. A.—Mr. Shearman, I don't remember now, but there was half a dozen.

Q.—Can't remember any more? A.—That is all I can remember now.

MARIA N. OVINGTON RECALLED.

Mrs. Ovington was recalled and examined by Mr. Shearman, as follows:

Q.—Mrs. Ovington, are you acquainted with Mr. Albert E. Martin? A.—I have been, Sir.

Q.—You were acquainted with him in the Summer of 1874? A.—I was.

Q.—He visited frequently at your house after Mrs. Tilton came, did he not? A.—Very frequently.

Q.—Do you recollect one day when he visited your house at a time when Miss Turner and Gen. Tracy were there? A.—Perfectly.

Q.—Can you tell what date that was? A.—The 28th of July.

Q.—1874? A.—1874.

Q.—Now, Mrs. Ovington, can you recollect at what time of day Miss Turner first came to your house on that day?

Mr. Fullerton—That is objected to, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—Well, if your Honor please, this is simply a question of the order in which I wish to show the untruth of Mr. Martin's statements.

Judge Neilson—You should not comment upon it, you have a right to show it.

Mr. Fullerton—But Mr. Martin's statement was in answer to your own evidence. If you had any further or other evidence on that subject it should have been given on the direct.

Mr. Shearman—Oh!

Mr. Fullerton—Well, "oh" is not an argument. Your Honor will perceive they went through that branch of the case, and we produced the witness in reply to them on the subject.

Judge Neilson—Anything that Mr. Martin has stated that is new they can meet, but that is a question which rests on the evidence.

Mr. Fullerton—Undoubtedly they can, not to the subject *de novo*.

Mr. Shearman—That is all we are doing.

Mr. Fullerton—That is the reason I object to it.

Judge Neilson—Take up the statements of Mr. Martin that you want to examine upon.

Mr. Fullerton—They proved by Miss Turner what time he went there and what time she left there. They proved by Gen. Tracy what time he went there and what time he left there—the length of the interview with the witness. We then, to meet that, produced the witness on our behalf and proved the time. Does not that end the matter, so far as the time is concerned? If there is any statement made by our witness in regard to the matter, or the situation of the house, or anything of the kind, they could have met that by anything they could prove by any other witness, but not now.

Judge Neilson—They may take that specific statement which they wish to prove. Proceed Mr. Shearman.

Mr. Shearman—Mrs. Ovington, at what time of the day did Mr. Martin come to your house on the 28th of July? A.—Shortly after 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Q.—At what time of that day did Gen. Tracy come to your house in the afternoon? A.—At 5 o'clock, or before 5; a few minutes before Mr. Martin was there.

Q.—Mr. Martin testifies he came to your house about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and found Gen. Tracy and Miss Turner seated in the back parlor. Now, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, where was Miss Turner and who were with her? A.—She was in the back parlor, playing on the piano. Mr. Ovington, Mrs. Tilton, and myself were there, listening to her. Mr. Martin was not in the house, neither was Gen. Tracy.

Q.—Now, will you state, for the purpose of fixing that time, at what hour Miss Turner arrived at your house, and what she did after that in the afternoon, not what she said?

Mr. Fullerton—That has been all gone through with. Your Honor will recollect that Miss Turner has been questioned with great particularity as to that.

Mr. Shearman—That was on cross-examination. Now, on their rebuttal, they have proved something to the contrary.

Mr. Fullerton—On their direct they went into that subject.

Mr. Shearman—It was on cross-examination.

Judge Neilson—They have the right to take up only the specific statements of the witness.

Mr. Shearman—Precisely.

Judge Neilson—Read the particular clause of Mr. Martin's evidence.

Mr. Shearman—At what time did Miss Turner come to your house?

Mr. Fullerton—Does your Honor permit that?

Judge Neilson—I suggested to Mr. Shearman that he read the particular clause of Mr. Martin's statement on that subject or any other.

Mr. Shearman—I have read the particular clause, your Honor, and now I want to show how this lady establishes the time.

Mr. Fullerton—Let us hear the clause.

Judge Neilson—Read the clause, and let he contradict it.

Mr. Shearman—Well, I have, your Honor.

Judge Neilson—Well, go on, then.

Mr. Shearman—I have read the clause in which Mr. Martin says he said that he saw Miss Turner at Mrs. Ovington's about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. That Mrs. Ovington contradicts. Now, that is a question of memory as to the time. I propose to show how Mrs. Ovington has a correct memory as to the time.

Judge Neilson—That is unnecessary now, that is an independent fact. What else does Mr. Martin say?

Mr. Shearman—Mrs. Ovington, are you positive that at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon Miss Turner was with you, with your husband, and Mrs. Tilton, and Gen. Tracy and Mr. Martin had not arrived? A.—I can swear truthfully.

Q.—Now, at what time did Gen. Tracy leave that afternoon?

Mr. Fullerton—That has been all gone into.

Mr. Shearman—Not except by asking Gen. Tracy if he was able to state the time on cross-examination.

Mr. Fullerton—The question has been all exhausted.

Judge Neilson—Well, you can't. You must confine yourself to such clauses of Mr. Martin's evidence as you choose to read to Mrs. Ovington, and have her answers to them; otherwise we are opening the subject anew.

Mr. Shearman—Mr. Martin testifies that Gen. Tracy went away, as near as he could tell, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Is that true?

Mr. Morris—One moment. All that evidence of Mr. Martin was in strict reply to their evidence. This is in sur-rebuttal. Our evidence upon that point was in reply to the evidence that they had offered; that is all. Now, if they can contradict that by this witness, then we can put witnesses on the stand, and where will the topic or fact end?

Mr. Beach—Mr. Tracy testifies when he came and when he went away.

Mr. Shearman—Gen. Tracy did not reach the time specifically.

Judge Neilson—You can correct Mr. Martin upon any specific statement he made.

Witness—If your Honor remembers, Mr. Martin's name was not mentioned in my former testimony. Had it been, I would have told you then.

Mr. Beach—Mr. Tracy was called as to the times when he was at Mrs. Ovington's house when be went there, and when he left; when he had a conversation with Bessie Turner, and how long that conversation was.

Judge Neilson—Yes.

Mr. Beach—To contradict Mr. Tracy we put Mr. Martin on the stand. Now, do you permit them to contradict Mr. Martin?

Judge Neilson—Yes.

Mr. Beach—Then you will permit us to give further evidence to sustain Mr. Martin, and when will we get through?

Judge Neilson—I think we will get through about 4 o'clock this afternoon. [Great laughter.]

Mr. Beach—I don't think we will if you permit that line of procedure.

Mr. Shearman—If we had been allowed to we could have produced 500 witnesses to prove Gen. Tracy's statement of what time he went there.

Judge Neilson—I think you can contradict the time stated by Mr. Martin if you wish to.

Mr. Shearman—Now, at what time did Gen. Tracy leave?

Judge Neilson—No. That is an independent fact. Read the statement of Mr. Martin and ask if that is true or not.

Mr. Shearman—Mr. Martin testifies that Gen. Tracy went away about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Is that true? A.—It is false.

Q.—Mr. Martin testifies that Mrs. Tilton and he were on the back piazza of your house for at least two hours on that afternoon. Is that true? A.—It is false. (Looking at Mr. Fullerton.) It is false, Mr. Fullerton.

Mr. Fullerton—Repeat it again, Mrs. Ovington, if you think it becomes a lady to do it. It is not necessary to address me in that style. If you forget that your are a lady, others may forget it also.

Witness—Excuse me.

Mr. Fullerton—I excuse you.

Mr. Shearman—Mr. Martin testified that after Gen. Tracy left there was a conversation between Miss Turner and some other persons not named, concerning the subject of her testimony before the committee, is that true? A.—It is false.

Q.—Mr. Martin testifies that the subject of Miss Turner's testimony before the committee formed the topic of conversation, after Gen. Tracy left, with Miss Turner and Miss Ovington. Is that true? A.—It is not true.

Q.—Mr. Martin testifies that he can safely say that after Mr. Tracy left there was no other topic discussed during that afternoon or talked about. Is that true? A.—There was scarcely any conversation of any kind; the time was short, only at tea-table.

Q.—But is it true that the topic of her testimony before the committee was the only topic of conversation or discussion during that afternoon after Mr. Tracy left? A.—It is not true; there was no discussion of any kind—very little said on any subject.

Q.—Was anything said on the subject of her testimony before the committee after Gen. Tracy left? A.—No, Sir, not a word with one at the tea-table; directly after Mr. Tracy left the house we went to tea, and after tea there was no opportunity to discuss it.

Mr. Beach—That is all argument, and so your Honor ought to rule.

Mr. Evarts—It is not.

Mr. Beach—It is not a statement of facts.

Mr. Shearman—Mr. Martin states that he does not remember the piazza to have been warm that day. I ask you what is the fact with regard to the heat on that piazza in the afternoon?

Mr. Fullerton—I object.

Judge Neilson—That don't contradict Mr. Martin; this witness cannot speak to the piazza, its condition of heat, which no witness has testified to at all. It opens the whole subject, too, for other witnesses.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Martin was the first witness who spoke about it, and he said, if I remember aright, that he and Mrs. Tilton were up stairs and went down there on account of the heat.

Judge Neilson—That was on Mr. Shearman's examination of Mr. Martin.

Mr. Evarts—We have a right to contradict it.

Judge Neilson—You cannot contradict when a man does not say a thing is so or is not so.

Mr. Evarts—He did say so.

Judge Neilson—You can take the fact.

Mr. Evarts—If he says that he and Mrs. Tilton were down on the piazza, because it was cooler, and that the sun was kept from coming in there, from broiling them all, by a projecting wall, which shaded him, we propose to contradict him on that.

Judge Neilson—I have said that anything he has said you can contradict, but not an independent fact.

Mr. Shearman—This is the question I asked Mr. Martin, and he gives this answer:

"Q.—It was cooler on the piazza when you went down than up in the room? A.—Yes, Sir; we went down for that purpose.

Q.—Well, was the sun shining? A.—Not on the piazza, Sir."

And he gives this time as 2:30 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Court—If you pass a little further you will find the specific question on that point.

Mr. Shearman—Then he is asked:

"Q.—Don't you know that from 2:30 to 3 o'clock in the afternoon the sun is flaving on that piazza, and that is the hottest place in the house? A.—I don't think so, Sir.

Q.—Don't you know that the piazza is exposed fully to the sun, and that that is exactly the time the sun is shining upon it? A.—I know it is; but I think there was a protection there from the sun."

Then he goes on to say, that

"There is some protection from the building, the next house—I think the next house is a protection."

Further, he says that this house next door is a three-story brick house, running back, and the other does not. And he says that he has repeatedly sat on the piazza from 10 o'clock in the morning till evening, and "he never went away because of the heat."

"Q.—Not even on the hottest days? A.—Well it was very hot at that time, Sir."

Mr. Fullerton—Well, now, all that is collateral, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—Collateral! Those are the very questions—whether these parties came down at 3 o'clock in order to be cool and went on the piazza. The whole question turns on one of time. The whole contradiction of Gen. Tracy is attempted on the time at which he went down. And this witness [Mr. Martin] testified that, although he looked at no

Continued on Ninth Page.

THE RAILWAY MECHANICS.

DISCUSSIONS UPON VARIOUS TOPICS.

THE "CONSOLIDATION" ENGINES RECOMMENDED—EXPERIMENTS ON PIECES OF STEEL—A NEW CYLINDER—LOCOMOTIVE AND TENDER WHEELS—BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE RAILROADS.

The American Railway Master Mechanics' Association held its second session yesterday at the Cooper Institute, Mr. H. M. Britton, President, in the chair. There was a large attendance of members, and various topics of interest were discussed. Mr. Peter Cooper was a visitor in the course of the day, and was presented to the members. He was received with applause, and being called upon for some remarks, made a brief extempore speech. He gave an amusing account of a small engine which he constructed, or as he described it, "rigged out," more than fifty years ago, to get around the short turns on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He also mentioned that in experiments with a miniature engine in the Institute, he had noticed that when the safety-valve was opened the water came up two inches in the boiler. From this occurrence, he counselled engineers not to open the safety-valve when the water got low in the boilers, as it came up against the hot sides, and a quantity of steam was generated which could not be carried off by the valve, so that there was danger of an explosion.

The business of the day commenced with the appointment of committees for the selection of topics to be reported on at next year's meeting, and for the selection of a place of meeting.

The discussion on the report of the Committee on the Purification of Feed Water, which had been read the previous evening, was then taken up.

The Committee on Locomotive Tests had not their report ready, inasmuch as they had not received the necessary information in response to their circulars. On the motion of Mr. Chapman, the committee was continued.

The next business in order was the report of the Committee on Locomotive Construction. The object of the committee was to report as far as possible all new methods of construction which have been adopted. It did not appear from the report that any new methods of importance had been adopted. Valves and valve-gearing were such as had already been reported to the association. The committee thought that cheapness of construction would be promoted by cast-iron linking. For powerful engines they recommended the engines classed as "consolidation." For heavy mountain grades they thought that they were equal to any engines in the world. One of the members of the committee had recently visited England, where, he said, they did not appear to suffer any trouble from the engines throwing out sparks from the stack. He had been allowed to travel on one of the engines of the London and Northwestern, with permission to make any experiments which might occur to him in this direction, and although he ran it up grade with a full throttle, he failed to force any sparks from the stack. He did not know but that this might be attributable to the nature of the fuel or to the construction of the stack and nozzle.

The adjourned discussion on the report as to "The Best Material, Construction, Operation, and Management of Locomotive Boilers," which had been made the special order of the day, was then taken up. Mr. Forney, of the *Railroad Gazette*, communicated the results of certain experiments which had been made by Prof. Thurston, of the Stevens Institute, on pieces of steel. The results were that steel which had been in use had increased in ductility, and had broken with a smaller degree of fracture than new steel.

Mr. Wells stated that he had observed cases of pieces of steel being brittle in one direction and tough in another. They could all understand a hard piece of steel breaking, but it seemed strange that the one piece of steel should possess these opposite qualities.

Mr. Coleman Sellers gave some instances to show that the setting of boilers had a great deal to do with their liability to crack. If held rigidly to a point the tendency to crack was greatly increased.

Prof. Morton, of the Stevens Institute, detailed some experiences as to the molecular changes which take place in iron by being struck a blow. He maintained that the force required for the purpose was very feeble, provided they gave the iron a jar or shock—set it in vibration.

A question having arisen as to which portion of the boiler received the most heat, and the statement having been made that the portion nearest to where the heat was generated was necessarily heated to the greatest extent, Mr. Setchel narrated an experiment tending in an opposite direction. He said that he had taken a boiling tea-kettle off a coal fire, and had put his hand on the bottom of it with impunity.

Prof. Morton said the experiment was an old one, and admitted of a rational explanation. A kettle could not remain long on a bituminous coal-fire without having the bottom covered with a coating of carbon, which was a perfect non-conductor of heat, and, therefore, saved the hand, whereas, if the kettle was only in contact with the water, it would burn the hand immediately.

Mr. Setchel brought forward a motion recommending the trial of corrugation of the side sheets as a remedy for the cracking of steel fire-boxes.

An amendment was proposed by Mr. Robinson to the effect that the association recommend its members to turn their attention during the next twelve months to the advantage to be gained by an alteration in the shape of plates as a remedy to overcome the difficulty with respect to steel plates.

The discussion on the report on "Locomotive Construction," which had been postponed until Mr. Brooks should be present, was announced as next in order. Mr. Brooks indicated with the aid of a diagram the nature of a new cylinder which he has constructed for the inventor, Mr. Roberts, of Titusville, Penn. The difference between it and the ordinary cylinder is that it effects a complete exhaust, and prevents the loss of the expansive power of the steam until the piston has performed its full stroke. Mr. Brooks described it modestly as an approximation toward improvement.

The committee appointed to report as to the best system of signals for operating railroad trains then made its report. The result appeared to be that it was the general practice to operate all regular trains by schedule time, and all irregular trains by colored flags by day and colored lamps by night. This was found to be sufficient for all lines where the business did not exceed their capacity. The convention here adjourned to meet again at 3 o'clock.

When the convention resumed its session, the Committee on Locomotive and Tender Wheels presented its report.

This committee, which consists of Messrs. J. N. Lauder, G. W. Stratton, and S. A. Hedgman, report that in answer to the circulars sent out replies have been received from fifteen different roads. There were reported fifty-seven broken tires on different roads. One instance is reported where a steel tire of good thickness was seen to break from a direct blow, the engineer having slackened speed on account of a very bad joint he had observed in the track, he at the same time watching the wheel closely. From information and experience the committee believe that at the South steel tires of good quality can be run until they are worn down to 11-16 inch in thickness. Where intensely cold weather is experienced, 1⅛ inches is a better limit of safety. Replies to circulars are almost unanimously in favor of shrinkage alone as a method of securing the tire to the wheel centre, allowing 1-100 of an inch to each foot of diameter. In regard to truck and tender wheels, the data obtained are very meagre and unsatisfactory. Mr. Sedgley, of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, submits a very complete statement of the performance of engine, truck, tender, and passenger car wheels on that road, which is appended to the report. From the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Road reports are given of ninety-four pairs of 30-inch tender wheels with an average mileage of 32,435 miles, and thirty-one pairs of engine truck wheels with an average life of 46,176 miles. The mileage varied from 60,475 to 13,101 miles. Mr. Weaver, of the Eastern Kentucky, has been experimenting with a mixture of hot-blast charcoal iron and steel. They are reported as chilling deeper than the ordinary wheel, and have thus far given good results as compared with the ordinary wheel, but have not been in use long enough for a full trial. On the Boston and Providence Road Mr. Richards reports two pairs of solid Bochum cast-steel truck wheels in use two years with scarcely any perceptible wear. The Washburn steel-tired wheels are also reported as giving good results. On the Toledo, Wabash and Western, Mr. Johann reports about 1,000 engine truck and tender wheels, giving an average mileage of about 40,000 miles. Mr. Finlay, of the Cairo and Fulton, reports that 200 wheels from a well-known foundry gave an average run of 40,000 miles, while 168 from another maker averaged 12,000 miles only. Mr. Lauder, of the Northern (New-Hampshire) Railroad, reports that of sixty-eight steel-tired engine truck wheels (26 and 28 inches diameter) eight have failed after running 30,000 to 40,000 miles, while others are in good condition after two and a half years' service. A table giving mileage of these wheels is appended to the report. These wheels are made by heating the tire to a bright red, putting it in the mold, and then running molten cast iron through until the tire is brought to a welding heat. The flow of iron is then stopped and the mold allowed to fill.

The Committee on the Construction and Improvement of Continuous Train Brakes made a report, in which they stated that the Westinghouse brake was used by all of the nine lines from which they had received information. They agreed in the main with the committee of last year as to the superior advantages of the Westinghouse brake, and they were of opinion that the air brake of the future must combine equal efficiency with a cheaper and much simpler compressing apparatus.

A report was read on "Broad and Narrow Gauge Railroads," in which a preference was given to the broad, and a report was also submitted on the machinery for supplying water to tanks, but it appeared that but little information had been acquired on this subject during the past year.

The convention then adjourned until this morning at 9 o'clock.

A NEW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

THE OLD POST OFFICE PROPERTY TO BE PURCHASED AS A SITE FOR A NEW BUILDING—OBLIGATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT TO THE NEW-YORK MERCHANTS—$1,000,000 TO BE SPENT IN THE PROPOSED ENTERPRISE.

After several years of consideration the Chamber of Commerce has determined to erect a suitable building in which merchants can meet and transact their commercial business. Since the Merchants' Exchange was done away with, some years ago, the building has been converted to Government uses. No other building has been rented with the exception of the rooms now used by the Chamber for official business. Now that the present Post Office is to be vacated the members of the Chamber of Commerce have determined to purchase the property at all hazards, as they consider it the most eligible spot for a merchants' business exchange, and will erect a magnificent building. As the building will be used simply for commercial interests, the merchants consider that they ought to have the property for $200,000, although it is worth $1,000,000. They use the following arguments: In 1860 the United States Government was in quest of a site for a Post Office, Congress having appropriated $200,000 for this purpose. The merchants were anxious to get the Post Office located down town, it being the centre of commercial transactions at that time, and the Chamber of Commerce interested itself in the matter. The only building that seemed suitable was the old Dutch Church, at Cedar and Liberty streets, but the Trustees wanted $250,000 for it. Certain members of the Chamber of Commerce, and their friends, agreed to make up the additional $50,000, should the Post Office be carried on there, and they did so. The money was given on condition that if the Government wished to dispose of the property, they should give the Chamber of Commerce the first refusal of purchase, or repay those who advanced the money to make up the $250,000. Subsequently those gentlemen assigned all their claim on the Government over to the Chamber of Commerce, for its individual benefit. Those who assigned and paid their $50,000, were the following banking and commercial firms: Bank of New-York, $2,000; National Bank of Commerce, $1,500; J. and J. Stuart & Co., $1,250; Duncan, Sherman & Co., $1,000; Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, $1,000; Sun Mutual Insurance Co., $1,000; Bank of America, $1,000; Phœnix National Bank, $1,000; Union National Bank, $1,000; Merchants' National Bank, $1,000; Manhattan Company, $1,000; American Exchange, $1,000; National Bank, $1,000; Joseph Sampson, $1,000; John C. Green, $1,000; J. B. Wardle, $1,000; Christian G. Gunther, $1,000; National Bank of the Republic, $500; Gallatin National Bank, $500; Bank of North America, $500; St. Nicholas Bank, $500; New-York Mutual Insurance Company, $500; Union Mutual Insurance Company, $500; Howard Insurance Company, $500; John Taylor Johnston, $500; J. B. Johnston, $500; National Bank of Commonwealth, $500; Corn Exchange Bank, $500; James Lenox, $500; Seamen's Savings Bank, $500; New-York Life Insurance Company, $500; W. H. Aspinwall, $500; and various other gentlemen gave $250, making a total of $50,000. Owing to the great growth of business in the City since the time the present Post Office was established, the Government deemed it necessary to erect a larger and more suitable building, and the result was the new Post Office. When the site was selected by the officials as being convenient for all business purposes, the City authorities asked a very large sum of money for the site of the present building, but owing to the influence brought to bear upon them by leading merchants of the City the ground was obtained for $500,000, whereas it was worth fully $2,000,000. As the proposed new building of the Chamber of Commerce would be entirely devoted to commercial purposes, it is urged that the Government should dispose of the old Post Office for the sum originally paid, or that the original subscribers should have their $50,000 returned, and the property purchased at its market value.

As soon as matters can be arranged satisfactorily to the Government and the Chamber, work will be commenced on the new building. It is expected that the new Post Office will be ready for occupancy in July, and that as soon as everything has been moved out of the old building, the work of demolishing the old church can be proceeded with. The building proposed will cost, with the ground, fully $1,000,000, even if the Chamber has only to pay $200,000 for the site. The lower floor will be devoted to a business exchange similar to those in all large cities. The centre will be used as a general or open floor for the transaction of business, and, for the convenience of the members, desks will be fitted up around this circle, where office business can also be carried on without going outside of the building. There will also be a very extensive hall set apart for the Commercial Library, so that this will be found very valuable to members for easy reference on commercial points, and already several valuable libraries have been promised as soon as the building is completed. In this building there will also be rooms set apart for the Court of Arbitration, so that this court will be no expense to the City beyond the payment of the Judge's salary. There will also be a large hall for the holding of public meetings, and also the necessary rooms for the Chamber of Commerce, where the regular business can be carried on as now. The building will be known as the "Merchants' Exchange," and not as the Chamber of Commerce.

THE STATE CENSUS.

The following letter in reference to the forthcoming census of New-York has been addressed by the Secretary of State to a resident of this City:

ALBANY, May 10, 1875.

DEAR SIR: I am exceedingly anxious that the State census to be taken during the present year be taken with great accuracy and care, and that it be in all respects a fair and honest enumeration, both as to population and statistics covering the several industries, resources, &c., of the State. To this end I desire in your City, as elsewhere, the co-operation and support of all good citizens in enabling me to carry on the work during the ensuing month of June.

The State Census law makes no provisions for the appointment or compensation of local agents in cities to supervise the work of the enumerators appointed for each election district. I am therefore left without power to appoint supervising agents with compensation for services, although I have, doubtless, the power to appoint such agents without compensation, to give some supervision and directions to the enumerators, and to act on behalf of the State.

There are in your City many gentlemen of leisure and ample pecuniary means, some of whom represent societies which have a special interest not only in a correct enumeration of population, but also in the collection of statistics relating to commerce, the arts and sciences, vital statistics, &c., who will doubtless be willing, during the few weeks when the work of enumeration is in progress, to give some little attention in a ward, Assembly or Senate district to the manner in which the work is done by the enumerators, and advise with them as to their duties, and, if necessary, report to me any neglect of duty or official misconduct.

If from your large acquaintance in New-York City you can furnish me the names of any public-spirited gentlemen, as above suggested, who will assume to aid in this great work without compensation, I will be pleased to select from their number, and give such as you may recommend a letter of appointment.

Yours very respectfully,
DIEDRICH WILLERS, JR.

AN AGREEMENT WANTING SIGNATURES.

There was a report yesterday that a break had occurred in the negotiations between the Panama Railroad Company and the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, which had resulted in the abrogation of the verbal agreement between them, entered into some weeks ago. At that time it was authoritatively stated that Mr. Trenor W. Park, President of the Panama Railroad, in behalf of his company, and Mr. Jay Gould, for the Pacific Mail, had been authorized to draw up a contract for the regulation of the business between the companies, the terms of which had already been substantially agreed upon. For some reason, however, the preparation of this document was delayed until the day before yesterday, when it was duly engrossed and sent from the office of the Panama Railroad Company to the office of the Pacific Mail for signature. Mr. Scott, the Vice President of the Company, refused to sign the paper, on the grounds that it contained certain clauses and stipulations which had not been originally contemplated. Among other things, the contract submitted to him contained a stipulation that the $40,000 through freight guaranteed to the road should be paid one-half in gold and one-half in currency. He had not so understood the agreement, and was not prepared to accede to such terms. He also referred to other differences which existed in regard to the amount to be paid as passenger fares and in the banana trade which he did not consider right. He was willing to make a fair contract, but could not accept the one offered.

Mr. McCullough, the Vice President of the Panama Railroad, said that so far as he knew, the contract as engrossed and sent to the Pacific Mail was in perfect accordance with the verbal agreement, and he was at a loss to know why it had not been accepted.

Mr. Sidney Dillon, President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, when asked what he thought of the matter, said that he had not given it much attention, but in his opinion the Panama Company had asked for more than had been originally contemplated by the other side. He thought, however, that affairs would be satisfactorily arranged between the parties within a few days.

THE BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.

The regular monthly meeting of the Brooklyn Yacht Club was held last evening in their rooms at Court and Montague streets. After the transaction of some routine business, it was resolved to remove the Club headquarters from the foot of Court street to Gravesend Bay, on the property of ex-Mayor Gunther, who had offered the club many facilities not possessed in their present quarters. It was announced that the final arrangements for the club regatta, which is to take place on June 19, have been completed. Fifteen yachts will compete. Commodore Dickerson announced that the annual cruise of the club would take place about July 17 or 18. The following new members, three of whom are yacht owners, were admitted to the club: George B. Carson, John G. Beecher, Samuel E. Lurner, Michael S. Tynan, Delevan Peck, and William J. Powell.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.

Late on Tuesday evening, as Elias J. Hendrickson and Isaac De Bevoise were passing along the Jericho turnpike at East Jamaica toward Jamaica village, Long Island, they discovered a man lying under the fence by the roadside groaning. Upon examination they found his throat cut almost from ear to ear and a gash across each of his wrists. The wounds had been inflicted by himself with a heavy-bladed razor, which was found near by. The man, who was still sensible, said that he was a Dane, but refused to give any account of himself. He was still alive yesterday, with little hope of his recovery. The man was visited yesterday by Rev. Mr. Oxee, the German Lutheran minister at Jamaica, to whom he stated that he was not a Dane, but a Polander, and that his name was Franz Whittaker, thirty-four years old; that he has a wife and two children in Bohemia, and a son, fourteen years old, living at No. 167 Ludlow street, New-York. A letter in one of his pockets expressed his determination to commit suicide, as he was tired of living. Yesterday the man made an attempt to remove the bandages from his throat and wrists, but was not successful.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following legal sales were effected at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, May 12:

By Richard J. Garretson, in foreclosure, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, fourteen lots, together in size 350 by 100.5, on West Sixty-first street, south-east corner of Ninth avenue, and 81.6 feet west of the Grand Boulevard; sold in one parcel for $147,000 to Fernando Wood, plaintiff in the action.

By James M. Miller, in foreclosure, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, one four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 24.8 by 75, on First avenue, west side, 24.8 feet north of Twenty-third street; sold for $15,500 to Maria S. Schaffer, plaintiff.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., in foreclosure, J. N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, one lot 25 by 100, on Tenth avenue, east side, 24 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-eighth street; sold for $1,900 to Henry M. Bradhurst, plaintiff.

The sale by Hugh N. Camp, of the store and lot No. 228 Pearl street, was adjourned to the 19th inst., and the sale by Joseph McGuire, of property on the King's Bridge road, *sine die*.

Concerning the country sales held yesterday, reports as to result, if received, will be published to-morrow.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's auctions at the Exchange are as follows:

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court partition sale, J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., Referee, of the following improved real estate: One store, with lot 25 by 100 feet, No. 88 Franklin street, north side, 75 feet east of Church street; one store-house, with lot 25 by 99.9, No. 561 Greenwich street, south side, 50 feet south of King street; one house, with lot 25 by 44 feet, No. 273 Spring street, north side, 150.4 feet west of Varick street, and the premises No. 87 Varick street, west side, 75 feet south of Watts street, comprising a lot 25 by 100 feet, with front and rear houses thereon. Also, Executor's sale of the premises Nos. 15 and 17 Beach street.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the two-and-a-half-story frame house, with lot 20 by 37 feet, No. 12 Birmingham street, east side, between Madison and Henry streets. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. L. Owen, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 18.9 by 102.2 feet, on West Eighty-third street, north side, 275 feet east of Ninth avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 19.10 by 63.3 by 19.11 by 62.7, No. 344 Water street, north side, about 174 feet east of Roosevelt street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 99.11, with improvements, on East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, north side, 315 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By H. W. Coats, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of six lots, together forming a plot in size 150 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Forty-eighth street, south side, 350 feet west of the Public Drive.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Saturday, May 8, plans for new buildings have been submitted for approval at the department, No. 2 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

Baxter street, No. 148, brick workshop, five stories, 21.2 by 53.3; Culbert Bros., owners.

Suffolk street, No. 101, brick stable, two stories, 10 by 28; Whittner estate, owner.

West Forty-ninth street, north side, 250 feet west of Tenth avenue, four brown-stone-front tenements, each five stories, 25 by 68; D. Christie, owner.

Goerck street, Nos. 153 and 155, a brick factory, four stories, 41 by 40; M. Wicke, owner.

Goerck street, (rear,) No. 153, a brick stable, one story, 22.3 by 55.2; M. Wicke, owner.

Third avenue, No. 209, (rear,) a brick workshop laboratory, one story, 16 by 17; Einer & Amend, owners.

East Second street, north side, 46 feet west of Avenue A, brick third-class store, one story, 19 by 26.7; M. Froehlig, owner.

East Second street, north side, 65 feet west of Avenue A, brick store and tenement, five stories, 35 by 26.11; M. Froehlig, owner.

Seventh avenue, west side, 40 feet south of Sixteenth street, brick third-class store and office, two stories, 25 by 16; Wohlman & Kirkland, owners.

Watts street, No. 44, a brick stable, three stories, 21.4 by 80; Andrew Craig, owner.

East Eighty-fifth street, south side, 67 feet west of Lexington avenue, three first-class brown-stone dwellings, each four stories, 13.4 by 53; E. Redmond & Co., owners.

West Fourteenth street, Nos. 41 and 43, a brown-stone first-class store, five stories, 50 by 96, (estimated cost, $12,000;) M. M. Van Beuren, owner.

Lawrence street, south side, between Tenth avenue and Broadway, a brick prison, two stories, 25 by 26; City of New-York, owner.

East Forty-fifth street, Nos. 336, 338, and 340, three brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 25 by 55; Dana Jones, owner.

Cameron st., No. 105, a brick store and tenement, five stories, 27.6 by 69.9; Mrs. Anna Mead, owner.

West Fourteenth street, Nos. 104 and 106, one iron-front first-class store, five stories, 43.8 by 95, (estimated cost, $35,000;) John A. Haddon, owner.

First avenue, north-west corner of Fiftieth street, four brown-stone stores and tenements, each four stories, 25 by 45; M. Murray, owner.

East Fifty-ninth street, No. 317, a brick store and tenement, four stories, 25 by 56; Michael Murray, owner.

Total estimated cost of erection of the twenty-eight buildings enumerated, $261,050.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard J. Garretson.

14 lots, West 61st st., s. e. corner of 9th av. and 81.6 ft. w. of the Grand Boulevard, each 25x100; sold together.......$147,000

By James M. Miller.

1 four-story brick tenement-house and lot, 1st av., w. s., 24.8 ft. n. of 23d st.; lot 24.8x75..$15,500

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 lot, 10th av., e. s., 24.11 ft. s. of 148th st., 25x100.......$1,900

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, May 11.

Cedar st., n. s., No. 137, 18.1x54; J. A. Goodlett to J. Weeks, (foreclosure)	$8,100
Church st., w. s., 21 ft. s. of Cortlandt st., 84x2.4x84, gore; W. P. Douglass to Jane P., wife of E. J. Emmons	5,000
Delancey st., n. s., between Eldridge and Allen sts., 20x48, leasehold; W. Sempf to Catharine Unger, ½ part	2,900
Downing st., n. s., No. 19, 19x70; Downing st., n. s., No. 21, 13x70; W. Sinclair, Referee, to W. Johnston	10,000
Monroe st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Pike st., 25x100; C. Baecht to T. W. Meyer	24,500
Pearl st., s. s., (No. 506,) leasehold; W. Stahe to G. Guthoff	13,500
50th st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 10th av., 50x100; S. A. T. Hendricks to D. Tulloch and G. Gillie	7,600
54th st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x162.11; J. A. Morrison to the Central Park North and East River Railroad Company	8,000
57th st., s. s., 59 ft. e. of 8th av., runs e. 182 ft. to Broadway, thence s. 30.7 ft., thence w. 7.9 ft., thence n. 131 ft., thence n. w. 37 ft. to beginning; B. A. Willis to S. T. Meyer	10,000
122d st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x91.9; I. Falk to M. F. O'Neil	14,000
144th st., n. s., 129.5 ft. e. 3d av., 25x100, Morrisania; J. P. Martinez to Emile Ayme	5,000
1st av., w. s., 19.9 ft. n. of 122d st., runs n. 96 ft., thence w. 80 ft., thence s. 14.10 ft., thence w. 20 ft., thence s. 9.2 ft., thence e. 25 ft., thence s. 72 ft., thence e. 75 ft. to beginning; I. Falk to F. Krichner and M. F. O'Neil	64,000
2d av., e. s. 40.10 ft. s. 61st st., 20x75; G. Guthoff to W. Stahe	17,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Ludlow st., No. 142, 10 years; per year	1,000
Pearl st., Nos. 343 and 345, 5 years; per year	6,500
50th st., No. 28, East, 5¾ years; per year	4,750
9th av., No. 565, 5 years: per year	1,700

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 78 ST. Mark's place, together with the furniture, two large pier glasses, two large chandeliers, carpets; everything will be left in the house from top to bottom; two sets of stairs, nineteen rooms and eight pantries; between the front and back room on the first floor are two wash-basins; the second floor the same, bath and water-closets; the folding doors and all doors in the parlor are of mahogany; wash-house outside of the kitchen, with three wash-tubs; the house is 25 feet front and 52 feet deep. Terms liberal—$6,000 cash, the rest on bond and mortgage for five years. For further information or particulars, apply to C. D. MEYER, No. 28 2d av.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT THE SUPERB furniture, or to let furnished, an elegantly built, planned, finished, and located, medium size, high-stoop, brown-stone dwelling, on 45th st., near 5th av.; price or rent low.

Offices, No. 11 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE.
OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE

Contemplating going abroad, or leaving town, the coming season, and desirous of placing their property where it will be managed in the most satisfactory manner, can do so by leaving it with

CHARLES E. WHITE,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Agents for Estates,
No. 4 PARK PLACE.

We make a specialty of taking full charge and management of property in this City and Brooklyn, give particular and personal attention to collecting rents, paying taxes, insurance, assessments, &c., relieving owners of all trouble, annoyance, and anxiety in regard to the care of their property. Our references being some of the leading business gentlemen of this City, we shall be pleased to furnish them when requested.

$700,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage; Mortgages cashed. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st. N. B.—These being estate funds, none but prime applications considered.

FORTY-EIGHTH ST., NORTH SIDE, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A splendid four-story brown-stone house, size 21.6x55; lot, 100; in perfect order; elegantly furnished; Columbia College leasehold; price low. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

TO EXCHANGE—FOUR LOTS ON MADISON AV., corner of wide street, above 60th st., to exchange for dwelling, flat-house, or stores.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 12 Pine st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.

Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

THE MONUMENT HOTEL, IN THE CITY OF RICHMOND, FOR SALE.—This beautiful property in the very heart of Richmond, at the head of Capitol Hill, at the corner of Grace and Ninth sts., will be sold on the 27TH OF MAY next, by public auction, unless previously sold privately. It offers a rare chance for a great speculation in the capital of the Old Dominion, the rising city of the South. Terms most liberal. A photograph of it can be seen at this office. If he cannot sell it the owner wishes to borrow on it, by the 25th of May, or before, $3,500 for three years, at 8 per cent. Refer to No. 601 Grace st., Richmond.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE AT Oyster Bay, on Long Island Sound, finely located, convenient to bathing, beach, boating, &c.: good house, thirteen rooms, servants' rooms, cellar, bath-room, hot and cold water, &c.; carriage-house, stable, and ice-house, all in perfect repair; two and a half acres, finely laid out and ornamented, and bounded by three streets. Price, $12,000, with furniture, new piano, &c.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—One hour from City Hall in New-Jersey; eight and a half acres first-rate land; 1,150 feet front on a very public road near two depots; house, sixteen rooms; laundry, ice-house, (filled,) stable, work-shop, and coachman's room; splendid shade and other trees; first-rate garden, beautiful lawn. Address Box No. 57 Rahway, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE.—THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES, good soil, all in grass; good buildings, fine orchard, pure water, healthy location; five hours from New-York, on New-Jersey Central Railroad, in Pennsylvania. Price $4,000. Very cheap; terms to suit.
D. PRINCE, No. 1 Bond st.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—OR WOULD LET OR EXchange—A very desirable country residence, fifteen miles from City; house, carriage, harness, &c.; very high ground; three and a quarter acres land. Apply to A. C. GREENLEAF, No. 451 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J.—HAMILTON & WALLIS, NO. 30 Pine st., offer for sale and rent, furnished or unfurnished, some elegant properties; mountain cliff, side, or ridge opposite.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A COTTAGE, completely furnished, on Long Island, forty miles from Hunter's Point; two minutes from depot. Apply to owner, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, No. 199 3d av.

FURNISHED COTTAGES AND COUNTRY seats, $65 per month upward; unfurnished, $150 per year upward; Greenwich, Riverside; several shore fronts. J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
CHOICE REAL ESTATE,
DESIRABLE RESIDENCE PROPERTY ON
Ocean Park-way and Coney Island av.,

to be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, at public auction,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19,

at 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall, by J. COLE, Auctioneer.

750

beautifully-located residence lots in the most charming park suburbs of Brooklyn, in the town of Flatbush, nearly adjoining Prospect Park, fronting on the great park avenues, and every way deriving the utmost advantages from city improvements of the highest class, while enjoying an exemption from the burden of city taxes—a saving of four-fifths to holders of these lots.

The tract is ALREADY FINELY IMPROVED. The locality is thirty-five minutes by horse car to Hamilton Ferry, three and a half miles from Brooklyn City Hall, and five miles from City Hall, New-York, equi-distant with Central Park.

The streets and avenues are now settled, having been established by the town survey and adopted as public streets and avenues, and were laid out with a liberal hand, which has given them good width, thus securing permanency as well as uniformity.

The Rapid-Transit Steam Road,

now being laid on Gravesend av., which will be

IN OPERATION IN A FEW WEEKS

to city line, and to Hamilton Ferry within a few months, will pass through a portion of this property, and make it as easy of access as any within two miles of New-York is now by horse car, or twenty minutes to Hamilton Ferry and half an hour to New-York.

The proprietors of the tract are now building a handsome depot structure on the corner of Avenue C and Gravesend av., established as Turner's Station, on the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railway, for the accommodation of passengers and railroad business.

Maps are now ready at the office of TURNER BROTHERS, No. 14 Nassau st., New-York; T. J. NORTHALL, Esq., Attorney, No. 9 Willoughby st., and at the office of J. COLE, No. 389 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of New-York.—JAMES HALL, William Brown, Virgil De Escoriaza, and Isaac Bernheimer, Trustees, complainants, vs. JOHN SCHNEIDER and Christina Schneider, his wife, Charles Robinson, and William G. Hawkins, as Assignees in Bankruptcy of said John Schneider, Heyman Meyer, Julius Stich, as assignee of Jacob M. Hertz, Simon Bernheimer, John H. Lewis, Francis Cayhill, and the National Mohawk Valley Bank, defendants.—In pursuance of a decree of foreclosure and sale, made in the above-entitled cause on the twentieth day of April, A. D. 1875, I hereby give notice that on TUESDAY, the 1st day of June, 1875, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton street, in the City of Brooklyn and County of Kings, I will sell, or cause to be sold, at public auction, the lands and premises described as follows, to wit: All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the south-westerly corner of Scholes and Smith streets; thence running southerly along Smith street, one hundred and fifty feet; thence westerly and parallel with Meserole street, one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Smith street, fifty feet, to Meserole street; thence westerly along Meserole street, one hundred and fifty feet; thence northerly and parallel with Smith street, one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with Meserole street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Smith street, one hundred feet, to Scholes street, and thence easterly along Scholes street, two hundred and twenty-five feet, to the point or place of beginning. And also all that certain other tract, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the ward aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the north-westerly corner of Scholes and Smith streets, and running thence westerly along Scholes street, one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Smith street, one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with Scholes street, one hundred feet, to Smith street, and thence southerly along Smith street, one hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated at Brooklyn, April 20, 1875.

B. LINCOLN BENEDICT, Special Master,
Corner Montague and Clinton streets, Brooklyn.
Messrs. BLUMENSTEIL & ASCHER,
Solicitors for Complainants, No. 322 Broadway, New-York.
ap26-2aw5wM&Th*

PARTITION SALE—SUPREME COURT.
BY A. J. BLEECKER, AUCTIONEER.
MAY 13, 1875, at 12 o'clock,
at the
EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,
No. 111 Broadway.
STORE AND LOT
No. 88 Franklin st.,
North side, 77 feet east of Church st., 25 by 100 feet.
HOUSE AND LOT, No. 273 Spring st.,
North side, 150 feet 4 inches west of Varick st., 25 by 114 feet.
STORE-HOUSE AND LOT, No. 561 Greenwich st.,
East side, 50 feet south of King st. Lot 25 feet by 99 feet 9 inches.
HOUSE AND LOT
No. 87 Varick st.
West side, 75 feet south of Watts st. Lot 25 by 100 feet, with rear house.
Title perfect. Sale peremptory. Terms at sale.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Referee.
C. W. SANFORD, Attorney, No. 27 Chatham st.
ALSO, EXECUTOR'S SALE,
HOUSE AND LOT NO. 15 BEACH ST.

Four story, basement, high stoop, 20x80, sold subject to $8,000 mortgage held by New-York Life Insurance Company.

ALSO,

No. 17 Beach st., adjoining, lot 20x69.1x20x68.11. Both houses have extensions. A responsible party stands ready to lease No. 17 for twenty-one years at $13,000 valuation, pay taxes and assessments, and expend $5,000 thereon in improvements.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 12 Birmingham st., on THURSDAY, May 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Maps at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE by Trustees.
ESTATE OF JAMES BOORMAN.
75 Acres of Land on the Hudson River,
AT
SCARBOROUGH,
NEXT STATION SOUTH OF SING SING.
To be sold in plots for
BUILDING SITES.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction,
On THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1875, at 12 o'clock,
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of the undersigned Trustees,

SEVENTY-FIVE ACRES OF LAND AT SCARBOROUGH, on the Hudson River, being a portion of the estate of James Boorman. The land has been divided into some sixteen plots, many of which comprise some of the finest building sites for the erection of suburban residences within thirty miles of the City of New-York, the views from several of them being unrivaled.

The plots fronting directly on the river have valuable WATER GRANTS, and one of them includes a wharf.

This property is directly opposite the Railroad Depot at Scarborough, and between the Hudson River and Broadway.

THE SALE WILL BE ABSOLUTE.

Full particulars and lithographic maps can be obtained from Messrs. KNOX & MASON, Attorneys, No. 74 Broadway; ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.; Mr. GEO. W. CARTWRIGHT, Civil Engineer, Sing Sing.

SIXTY PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.

ADAM NORRIS,
JAMES BOORMAN JOHNSTON, } Trustees.
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the GLENHAM COMPANY, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—In pursuance and by virtue of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, made in the above-entitled matter, bearing date the 24th day of April, in the year 1875, I, the undersigned, Floyd Bailey, the Trustee of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupt, and the Receiver appointed by said order, will sell at public auction, in front of the room formerly occupied as a counting-room by the said Glenham Company, upon the said premises at Glenham, in the town of Fishkill, on the 25th day of May, 1875, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, by Field, Morris, Fenner & Co., auctioneers:

All those certain tracts of land in the town of Fishkill, in the County of Dutchess, and State of New-York, situated on both sides of the Fishkill Creek, and known as the mill, property, and farm of the Glenham Company, containing in all about two hundred and forty-five acres of land, with the rights in said Fishkill Creek, and the water-power and rights and privileges to the said premises belonging or appertaining, as the same have been heretofore held and enjoyed by the Glenham Company, with the mill and shops, dwelling-houses, barns, and all other buildings and improvements thereon, and all the engines, boilers, machinery, shafting, belting, tools, utensils, implements, furniture, fixtures, and other personal property of every kind and description now in or upon said premises heretofore belonging to the Glenham Company, and now vested in the undersigned, Floyd Bailey, as Trustee and Receiver; and also the good-will of the business heretofore carried on upon said premises by said Glenham Company; and also a certain lot of woodland, situate on the north-west side of the Fishkill Mountain, in said town of Fishkill, containing about twenty-eight and a half acres, and a certain other mountain wood lot, in the town aforesaid, containing about ten acres.

And also one equal undivided fourth part of certain tracts of land and water rights and privileges situated at and near Whaley Pond, in the the town of Pawling, in said County of Dutchess.

All of which said tracts of land and premises to be sold as above stated are fully described in the petition of the undersigned Floyd Bailey, Trustee, in the matter of the Glenham Company, bankrupt, sworn April 13, 1875, on file in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court in and for the Southern District of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, and reference is made to such petition for such full description by which said premises will be sold and conveyed.—Dated New-York, April 28, 1875.

FLOYD BAILEY, Trustee.
EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, Attorneys for Trustee.

AUCTION SALE OF THE OSWEGO FALLS BROWN-STONE QUARRY COMPANY'S PROPERTY at Fulton, N. Y., will take place at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on the 13th day of May, 1875, at noon, through JOHN H. WILSON, Esq., Auctioneer. This is a valuable property, all in working order, easy of access, being situated on the Oswego River, and is worthy the attention of dealers and capitalists. Sale positive.

C. C. WILSON,
Assignee in Bankruptcy.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—IN REMSEN ST., BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, five minutes' walk from Wall Street Ferry, a large brown-stone house in perfect order, very handsomely furnished throughout, heated by steam, and has all modern improvements, making it a first-class residence. Also, a stable in State st., with stalls for four horses, and house for coachman, &c. Apply to

WILLARD & STONE,
No. 164 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A TASTEFUL AND CONVENIENT French-roofed brick house, on lot 50x119 feet, on Washington av., near Fulton st.; drawing-room, library with bay window, and dining-room on first floor; eight bed chambers; very substantially built, in thorough order, and freshly painted and decorated. Apply to C. W. KNOWLTON, No. 983 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

TO RENT—FOR SEASON OR LONGER, AT SING Sing, on Hudson, fifteen minutes from station; superb house, 35 by 60, furnished or unfurnished; fourteen rooms; all City conveniences; superior stable and carriage-house; six acres, with shade and fruit trees; ice-house filled; garden made; rent low to private family. Apply to OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner 17th st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—SITUATED on the banks of the Hudson, twenty-eight miles from New-York, one-quarter of a mile from railroad depot, and one and a half miles from steam-boat landing; two acres of land, plenty of shade and fruit trees; owner and wife would board with parties renting it desired. Address for three days, A. C., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

LONG BRANCH.
MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer.
Catalogues on application to
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

TO RENT, VERY LOW—LATE RESIDENCE OF Gouverneur Morris at Port Morris; only five minutes from Harlem Bridge; grounds running to water; good stone house, with all improvements; fruit and shade; splendid view of the Sound and East River.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH—TO RENT, HANDSOME PLACE on Ocean av., south of and near West End Hotel; large house, all conveniences; water and gas; stable; within a few minutes of new railroad station; rent low. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEMENT brown-stone house No. 136 East 58th st., to let or lease; also flats in house No. 570 Lexington av.; from $40 to $50 per month. Owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET—ON CENTRAL AV., NEAR WILLIAM'S Bridge, Harlem Railroad, a large furnished house, with lawn, garden, carriage-house, and stable; plenty of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison av., or No. 34 Burling slip, up stairs.

TO RENT—IN WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE County, Mass., a fully-furnished cottage for the Summer, or entire year; desirably located; terms moderate. Apply at Room No. 10 Y. M. C. A. Building, corner 23d st. and 4th av.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED COTTAGE, CONtaining eight rooms; forty miles from Hunter's Point, on the Long Island road; rent, $60 per month for the season. Apply to owner, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, No. 199 3d av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE NO. 200 West 23d st., south-west corner 7th av. Inquire of C. W. SANDFORD, No. 27 Chatham st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

HARLEM.—THIRD AVENUE STORES TO LET, Nos. 2,270 and 2,278, with plate-glass fronts, with or without dwelling. Apply to owner,
ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

OFFICES TO LET—SUITABLE FOR BANKERS and lawyers, in building, with elevator, No. 50 Wall st. Apply to THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER; Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; first floor and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—THE THIRD LOFT OF THE STORE NO. 18 4th av., for storage or business; entrance through the store; rent low. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—UNFURNISHED.—IN A good neighborhood, near the centre of the City, about 40th st., a brown-stone house, size about 18 or 20 feet front by about 45 or 50 feet deep. Any one having such a house to lease for two or three years can find a good tenant (provided that the rent is in accordance with the times) by addressing G. A., Box No. 137 *Times* Office, with full description and price.

PERSONAL.

IF ANYBODY KNOWING THE WHEREabouts of JOHN WELSH who, when last heard from, was living with the Danes family in London, England, will inform his sister Margaret Welsh Everett House, New-York City, he will be doing a great kindness.

FURNITURE.

SHOW-CASES AT REDUCED PRICES.—The largest assortment of all styles and shapes in the City at HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S, No. 118 Chatham st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

TREASURY OF GEORGIA.

HOLDERS OF OVERDUE BONDS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are notified by the publication of the following act of the General Assembly, lately in session, that unless presented for examination and registration on or before the 1st day of August next they will become null and void, and be debarred from payment forever thereafter, in terms of said act, as follows:

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA AGAINST THE PAYMENT OF PAST DUE BONDS.

Whereas, Divers bonds of the State of Georgia, which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are now in circulation; and, whereas, it is believed that all of said bonds have been paid, and have been illegally and fraudulently reissued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds, so reissued and negotiated, is unknown to this General Assembly:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, are hereby required to present the same to the Treasurer of the State, for registration, on or before the first day of August, 1875; and, upon the failure so to present said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been paid, and to have been illegally or fraudulently reissued and negotiated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to provide and keep a suitable record book in which to register the bonds required to be registered under this act; and it shall be his duty to record the same thereon, and to require that the persons presenting the same shall establish continuous ownership for the last five years by the affidavit of each bona-fide holder, through whose hands they shall have passed, showing from whom the bonds were bought, and to whom they were sold, giving number of bond presented, date of issue, when due, denomination, time, amount, by whom presented, when presented, character of issue, and the reason for having delayed their presentation for payment so long after maturity, and such other information as will enable the General Assembly fully to identify the same.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby, prohibited from paying any of the bonds of the State which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, or any interest thereon, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That at the expiration of the time mentioned in this act for the registration of the bonds aforesaid, to wit, the first day of August, 1875, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present the record-book, thus kept, to the Governor, who is hereby authorized to allow and direct the Treasurer to pay such past due bonds, so recorded, as shall appear to him, from all the circumstances connected therewith, to be properly chargeable to the State and entitled to payment.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, immediately upon the passage of this act, to give notice of the provisions, thereby publishing the same at least two months in two newspapers published in the City of Atlanta, and two in the City of New-York.

SEC. 6. Repeals conflicting laws.

Approved March 2, 1875.

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 12, 1875.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, held at the office of the company, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Managers for the ensuing year:

ABIEL A. LOW, JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, THOMAS CORNELL,
JAMES M. HALSTED, W. J. HOPPIN,
LEGRAND B. CANNON, J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
JAMES R. TAYLOR, GEO. CABOT WARD,
THOMAS DICKSON, ROBERT S. HONE,
JAMES ROOSEVELT.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, THOMAS DICKSON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

By order of the Board.
GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

DEFAULTED
Railroad Bonds
Bought and sold by the old established house of
Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—CHOICE 7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. CITY AND COUNTY Municipal Bonds; also other A 1 investment securities, our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 15 per cent. Interest promptly paid, and for sale below par.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY
COMPANY, April 27, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 3d of May proximo.

ALBERT KEEP, President.
M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

NOTICE.—DRAFTS STOLEN.—ALL PERSONS ARE cautioned against receiving or negotiating the following drafts, as they have been stolen: A draft dated Mexico, N. Y., May 1, 1875, No. 23,458, drawn by L. H. Conklin, on the National Importers' and Traders' Bank of New-York, for $6,261 83, payable to the order of Nelson & Phillips, (not indorsed;) a draft dated Mexico, N. Y., May 1, 1875, No. 23,451, drawn by L. H. Conklin, on same bank above named, for $8,255 70, payable to the order of H. W. Bennett. Payment of the above drafts has been stopped. Any person hearing of said drafts will please communicate with us.

NELSON & PHILLIPS,
No. 805 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 5, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of a President and Board of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 52 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 7th day of June next, at 12 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from May 28, to June 7, both inclusive.

J. RICHARDS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of May, 1875. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 30th day of April until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 19th day of May.

ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 24, 1875.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, will be held at the offices of the company, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall st., WEDNESDAY, May 26, 1875, from 12 to 2 o'clock. The transfer books will close on Monday, May 17, at 3 P. M., and reopen Thursday, May 27, at 10 A. M.

JOHN S. BACON, JR., Secretary.

ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 3, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY, for the election of Trustees and such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the company, No. 152 Broadway, on THURSDAY, May 13, 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HUGH N. CAMP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ANNUAL election of this company, the transfer-books will close on the 29th inst., and be reopened on Saturday, June 5, next, at 10 A. M.

M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL GAS LIGHT CO.,
N. E. COR. 4TH AV. AND 16TH ST., UNION SQUARE,
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New-York Mutual Gas Light Company, for the election of sixteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 18, 1875, the polls for which election will be opened between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer books of the company will be closed for ten days (10 days) prior to said election. By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES PLACE, Secretary.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY MORTGAGES CASHED WITHout delay by
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 12 Pine st.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MECHANICS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, May 1, 1875.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$1,401,644 15
Overdrafts	3,946 47
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	220,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure deposits	---- --
U. S. Bonds on hand	2,200 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	156,386 69
Due from approved reserve agents	---- --
Due from other national banks	74,734 19
Due from State banks and bankers	---- --
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	62,037 54
Current expenses and taxes paid	2,271 75
Premiums paid	7,416 66
Checks and other cash items	6,493 83
Exchanges for Clearing-house	124,704 94
Bills of other national banks	17,215 00
Bills of State banks	23 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	6,021 47
Specie (including gold Treasury notes)	21,279 86
Legal-tender notes	230,375 00
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	5,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (five per cent. of circulation)	9,786 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than five per cent. redemption fund	7,800 00
Total	$2,359,341 53
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$600,000 00
Surplus fund	300,000 00
Other undivided profits	16,838 94
National bank notes outstanding	190,725 00
State bank notes outstanding	---- --
Dividends unpaid	30,161 25
Individual deposits subject to check	993,820 18
Demand certificates of deposit	2,050 89
Time certificates of deposit	---- --
Certified checks	47,627 46
Cashier's checks outstanding	---- --
United States deposits	---- --
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	---- --
Due to other national banks	7,362 49
Due to State banks and bankers	170,705 32
Notes and bills re-discounted	---- --
Bills payable	---- --
Total	$2,359,341 53

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

I, George W. Youle, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of May, 1875.

FERNANDO BALTES, Notary Public,
New-York County, No. 24.

Correct—Attest:
ISAAC WALTON,
ROBERT M. FIELD, } Directors.
E. D. BROWN,

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

7 3-10 PER CENT.
CINCINNATI BONDS.
ROLLINS BROTHERS, No. 41 Pine st.,
NEW-YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

$100,000 TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN on first-class property.—Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS & SONS, 8th av., corner 31th st.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD Company's Office of Secretary and Treasurer, Cleveland, Ohio, May 4, 1875.—The regular guaranteed Quarterly Dividend of this company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on the new Guaranteed Stocks, will be paid on and after the 1st June proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 10th inst., and reopen on the 2d June. G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. Transfer-books closed until that date.

CHARLES B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD BAYARD and MANLIUS G. EVANS, as partners composing the firm of Evans & Co., and individually, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Edward Bayard and Manlius G. Evans, heretofore carrying on business as Evans & Co., at Passaic, of the County of Passaic, of the State of New-Jersey, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of said Edward Bayard, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of the estate of said bankrupts will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 31st day of May, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. STEIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of WILLIAM E. STEIN, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the first day of June, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARCHIBALD C. HAYNES, GEORGE V. MOREY, and JAMES B. MOREY, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Archibald C. Haynes, George V. Morey, and James B. Morey, partners composing the firm of Haynes, Morey & Company, and individually, heretofore carrying on business as such firm in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of said Archibald C. Haynes, by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York City, the 5th day of May, A. D., 1875.

CHARLES H. HYDE, Assignee,
my6-1aw3wTh* 33 Spruce st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDGAR SMITH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Edgar Smith, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge, and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said Revised Statutes, and that the 21st day of May, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, April 28, 1875.

ap29-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey—In the matter of THE MOORE CAR-WHEEL COMPANY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—By virtue of an order made in the above stated matter, bearing date on the twenty-third day of April, A. D. 1875, we will sell at public auction on SATURDAY, the fifteenth day of May, A. D. 1875, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the works of The Moore Car-wheel Company, corner of Greene and Pearl streets, in Jersey City, New-Jersey, all the assets of the said The Moore Car-wheel Company still undisposed of, including the good-will of the business, the tools and machinery, the stock on hand, the choses in action, and all other assets of said bankrupts.—Dated May 7, 1875.

FREDERICK WOOD,
JOSIAH F. BAILEY,
ALEXANDER MORRISON,
Trustees.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JAMES BISHOP and JAMES A. WILLIAMSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: At Jersey City, the tenth day of March, A. D. 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James Bishop, in the County of Middlesex, and James A. Williamson, in the County of Hudson, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon petition of creditors by the District Court of said district.

FRANCIS S. LATHROP, Assignee,
(care of Muirheid & McGee,) No. 1 Montgomery st., Jersey City, N. J.
To all whom it may concern. my13-1aw3wTh*

MISCELLANEOUS.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

The CONSUMERS' ICE CO., office, No. 146 Horatio st., will supply ice to families and offices at the following prices, viz.:

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LOST.—TUESDAY AFTERNOON IN A DOWN stage, between 18th and 9th sts., a lady's Russia leather pocket-book containing money; finder will receive a liberal reward by returning it to No. 30 East 18th st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—10-HORSE PORTABLE STEAM-ENgine; also a hoisting-engine 12 by 24; one 9 by 18; one 7½ by 12, horizontal, with or without boiler; new and second hand. JOHN McLARN, River st., Hoboken, N. J.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—EVADNE.—Miss Clara Morris, Miss Blanche Grey, Mr. George Clarke; Mr. F. B. Warde. Matinée at 1:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE ROAD TO RUIN—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Lewis, Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA PERICHOLE, (Opera Bouffe.)—Mlle. Marie Aimée.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BOWERY THEATRE.—ALADDIN.—Miss Lillie Macdonald.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—LECTURE by John B. Gough.—"Now and Then."

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF Paintings. Day and Evening.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The most important items of the legislative proceedings yesterday were the passage in the Assembly of the Senate Rapid-transit bill, the passage in the Senate of the amended bill providing for extraordinary repairs in the canals, and the concurrence in the recommendation of the Canal Board providing for a reduction of canal tolls. Assuming, what is by no means certain, that the amendments to the Rapid-transit bill bring it into harmony with the amendments to the Constitution, its passage ought to be equivalent to a long step toward the attainment of quick and easy communication between the extreme points of the City. Under its provisions the Forty-second Street Depot can be brought within fifteen minutes of the City Hall, either by the extension of an existing track, like that of the Greenwich street road, or by the construction of a new line along Fourth avenue. Of course this or any other more comprehensive scheme depends upon the confidence of capital in such undertakings. Still, some general law is necessary as a first step, and as both houses seem disposed to pass this one, the Senate ought not to part with the bill till it has been made invulnerable to any objections on the score of its constitutionality.

Mayor WICKHAM having assumed to know better how the firemen ought to be paid than the Controller, who is responsible for the safe distribution of the money, or the Commissioners, who are responsible for the discipline of the men, has, in order to save himself from drudgery, kept the firemen for ten days out of their pay. The Controller has acted wisely in refusing to allow the Mayor's conceited obstinacy to stand longer in the way of putting an end to this administrative deadlock. "If the men cannot be paid in the mode I deem best, I will exercise the discretion, so far as I lawfully can, that they may be paid somehow, and without further delay." This declaration is accompanied by certain reminders which the Mayor would do well to heed.

Politics in Spain are past the comprehension of ordinary men, and we should be at a loss to understand what is a "Cabrerist" General if we did not remember that Gen. CABRERA has lately forsaken the Carlist cause for that of the present Government of Spain. Therefore, Gen. AGUIRRE is a Cabrerist, and his *pronunciamiento*, just published, invites the Carlists of the Basque Provinces and Navarre to turn their arms against their leaders, "who prolong the war only to enrich themselves." It seems a little singular that it was necessary for a Cabrerist to profess to discover this of the Carlists.

There will be a general feeling of relief when it is found that the steamer *Metropolis* has arrived safely in an American harbor. This steamer sailed from Hamilton, Bermuda, on the 15th April, and, after an erratic voyage of nearly one month, turns up in Dutch Island Harbor, near Newport, R. I. Out of coal and short of provisions, the disabled steamer crept along as best she might, until she was towed into port by a schooner. There is something of the grotesque in the brief abstract of her log which we publish, but all other feelings are displaced by one of thankfulness that the crippled ship, with all her passengers alive, is in port at last, and that the apparent indifference of owners and consignees may not have been anything worse than confidence in the steamer's ability to weather all gales and currents.

From Alabama we have a disgraceful story of the bribery, corruption, and intimidation, alleged to have been used in securing SPENCER's election to the United States Senate. The evidence now in the hands of the Legislative Committee shows that some of the members were bribed, that one was drugged, and that arrests were made in certain districts by United States authorities for the purpose of advancing the interests of SPENCER. So far, the testimony, which is simply amazing, is not contradicted, but is said to be cumulative. If not effectively assailed, it will prove conclusive as to the utter rottenness of politics in Alabama. We need not be told that these revelations in Montgomery cause "a profound sensation."

THE ORGANIZATION OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

The very able and interesting paper read yesterday by Mr. BRADFORD, of Boston, before the Social Science Association, bears a title which is a curious and complete misnomer. The title is: "Financial Policy in England and the United States;" but the subject of the paper is much broader, and is, in reality, the respective methods by which the entire policy of the Government is determined in Great Britain and in this country. This subject is treated with great clearness and force, and with that comprehensiveness of statement and compactness of reasoning which are the fruits of close study and long reflection. We invite the careful attention of our readers to Mr. BRADFORD's arguments, for they are founded on some obvious facts, and the remedy which he sustains, though not now practicable, nor likely very soon to be so, is one which is by no means to be set aside.

Mr. BRADFORD regards as the principal defect in the Government of the United States the lack of responsibility on the part of the administrators of the Government to the people. He considers Great Britain to be an example of the highest attainment of this end. He points to the manner in which, during the last generation, the financial and commercial policy of the English Government has been conducted steadily in accordance with the same general principles, although their application was a severe burden to various powerful classes in the nation, as an instance of the efficacy of the English system in subordinating the interest or prejudice of parts to the settled will of the nation as a whole. His special examples are the maintenance of the income tax, which was a clear tax on the wealthy as opposed to the mass, and the repeal of the Corn laws, which were cherished by the land-owners as absolutely essential to their prosperity. He finds these two measures carried through a Legislature composed mainly of representatives of the classes opposed to them, by virtue of a system which, through thorough and practical debate, gave expression to the general opinion of the nation. And he says, referring to the contest over the Corn laws: "I doubt if in the history of the world any struggle between classes of such an internecine character has been settled without violence and bloodshed." "I go so far," he adds, "as to believe, though I confess with little expectation of sympathy, that if we had possessed a similar engine for mediation between classes and sections, it would have been possible to secure the emancipation of slavery without a civil war." We cite this statement of Mr. BRADFORD'S, not as a fair sample of his propositions, which are in the main moderate, but as giving an emphatic expression of the benefits which he expects from the system he, in general terms, suggests.

It is not to be denied that the organization of the United States Government is in some respects practically defective. Our mercantile classes know only too well that it does not secure for the policy of the Treasury any semblance of stability or consistency. Indeed, it is not too much to say, regarding the history of any extended period of years, that there has been no policy in the management of the Treasury. This Mr. BRADFORD sets forth very plainly, and we need not now go over the ground. The commercial community constantly complains of the insecurity and uncertainty introduced by the Government into business calculations. It has come to be a settled rule with a large body of active business interests that a session of Congress is to be regarded very much as the mariner regards a storm-belt. Sail is taken in as it is approached, speed is slackened, and only the most reckless dare to go on with their ordinary operations without reference to its disturbing influences.

But how far the English system can be drawn upon to furnish examples, by following which consistency and stability can be obtained, is a very complicated, and by no means easy, question to answer. The English system has grown up under conditions very different from any that can ever exist in this country. It has only lately been subjected, even in a remote degree, to the strain imposed by universal suffrage. Some of its acutest critics and warmest admirers at home attribute a large portion of its success to its possession of an element—that of a throne and aristocracy—which can never be imitated here, and which, it is held, is still exceedingly powerful in its conservative and steadying influence. Moreover, the future of the English system, under the steady advancement of democratic ideas regarding the suffrage, is contemplated by home observers with a feeling very unlike that complacency which the subject might excite in Mr. BRADFORD's mind.

The English method may be roughly described as that of government by a committee of the Legislature, responsible to the Legislature, with power of appeal to the body of voters. As thus described, it is certainly a method of the most rigid republican character, in spite of its *impediments* of throne and House of Lords. But it must be remembered, in the first place, that this rough description omits many important qualifying features, and in the next place, that the system, such as it is, is the growth of many generations of tentative, if not experimental, political activity. If any of its features are ever to be adopted in our system, it will have to be a process somewhat similar, in its slow progression if in nothing else. We are, in many regards, the political children of our English ancestry. We are not likely to change our Government at all except at the imperative dictation of obvious interest. And when we do change it, it will be slowly, partially, perhaps gropingly. It is easy to pick flaws in our present methods. They certainly impose many unnecessary burdens. But it will not be till these burdens begin to chafe our shoulders that we shall seriously consider how they can be lightened or shifted. That time will come sooner or later. But no one who studies the average feeling of the people of to-day concerning the connection between our method of administration and any tangible evils will be likely to think that the time is very near.

ROYAL HOBNOBBING AND EUROPEAN PEACE.

If the royal personages of Europe held in their hands the issues of peace and war, there would be some reason for anxiety in regard to the immediate future of the affairs of that Continent. The amount of royal and imperial consultation which has been witnessed of late has been suggestive of numerous causes of disquiet. The latest series of royal calls began when the King of Italy visited the Emperor of Germany. On his way to Berlin, VICTOR EMMANUEL called on FRANCIS JOSEPH at Vienna, and the quidnuncs immediately concluded that Italy desired to show that the friendship of Austria was quite as important to her as the alliance of Germany. Quite recently, FRANCIS JOSEPH returned his royal brother's call by meeting him at Venice, and then people began to talk of the significant tightening of the bonds between the Austro-Hungarian and Italian monarchies, without respect to the interests or wishes of Germany. It was also remarked that the court of Vienna had been very punctilious about returning the civility of the court of Rome, while the royal advisers at Berlin had contented themselves with procuring a series of medical certificates for the purpose of showing that it would be very imprudent for the aged Emperor to undergo the fatigue of a journey across the Alps.

By way of proving that the friendly exchange of compliments between FRANCIS JOSEPH and VICTOR EMMANUEL did not inspire him with any apprehensions, the Emperor WILLIAM sent a letter congratulating the two sovereigns on the cordial way in which their friendship had been sealed on the very territory which the one had but lately wrested from the other. As the next best thing to sending the Emperor to Italy, the managers of the court ceremonial of Berlin offered to bring about a State visit of the Crown Prince. The court of Rome was apparently not prepared to accept that as a substitute, and so the Prussian Crown Prince visited Italy incognito, and merely took occasion to pay a hurried private visit to VICTOR EMMANUEL at Naples. And now the Emperor of Russia, who does not stand upon ceremony at all, but takes a trip to Italy, to Austria, or to Germany, as the whim seizes him, is once more in Berlin, on what appears to be a somewhat serious mission. When a personage whose individual will represents the foreign policy of an Empire comprising about one-sixth of the habitable globe, and containing over eighty millions of people, makes a State visit, attended by his Foreign Minister, and finds occasion to have long consultations with the foremost statesman of Europe, there is some little excuse for speculating as to what are the topics discussed by so formidable a trio as this. The English papers say that the men who control the destinies of two great Empires are seeking to find means to re-establish a feeling of peace and security throughout Europe. It is not very easy to see why any newspapers can be able to speak confidently on such a subject. This conjecture will, however, do as well as any other, and it has this in its favor, that it is very difficult to imagine what other topic these imperial and diplomatic persons can find to discuss.

The real difficulty about the present condition of Europe is that every one of the great continental powers, while professedly seeking only the interests of peace and security, is doing so in a way calculated to alarm its neighbors. France, for example, is organizing her Army on a scale never attempted before, simply as a measure of national defense. Prussia is alternately threatening and lecturing half Europe in regard to the necessity of curbing the insolence of the Pope and his agents, the Bishops; but this is merely an outcome of that prime necessity of German security which consists in placing the Government of the Empire beyond the reach of serious disturbance from the Vatican. For any foreign powers to demand from France some good reason why she should not desist from the attempt to organize as formidable an Army as that which could be placed in the field by Germany, would be rather more absurd than if a general remonstrance were to be addressed to Germany on the subject of her hostility to the Pope. French statesmen have adopted, in obedience to a very emphatic popular demand, the policy of military preparation. German statesmen have obeyed what they consider the instinct of self-preservation in taking vigorous measures to place the civil affairs and the foreign relations of the Empire in a position where they cannot be affected by Papal ban or benison. Neither France nor Germany could afford to listen to any remonstrances addressed to them in regard to matters of which each State must be, if not the best, at least the final, judge.

Since it is obvious that in his supposed character of European mediator, the Emperor of Russia can neither stop France from arming nor Germany from adopting new theories of international obligation in regard to the Pope, it is not at all clear how he can do anything to make people more confident than they are about the prospects of peace. A journalistic guesser, rather more ingenious than the rest, has found a way out of this difficulty. As the cable telegram puts it, "BISMARCK, with the help of Russia, intends to obtain a public written guarantee of the status created by the Treaty of Frankfort."

The two chief articles of that treaty were the payment by France of five milliards of francs as a war indemnity to Germany, and the cession of German Lorraine and the larger portion of Alsace. The indemnity has been paid and the provinces ceded. What more can be demanded of the vanquished? Possibly that they should declare, through their public representatives, that under no conceivable circumstances will they ever attempt to regain the provinces they have lost. But suppose that France should accede to any such preposterous demand, or even that Russia, Austria, and Germany should unite in proclaiming their intention to hold France to the observance of "the status created by the Treaty of Frankfort"? Does any one imagine that such an engagement would last any longer than suited the powers who became parties to it? The Treaty of Westphalia gave Alsace to France; the Treaty of Frankfort took it from her again. The latest paper adjustment of the affairs of Europe will hold good till the party which considered itself aggrieved by the bargain is strong enough to tear it up. At the same time, it is reassuring to be told by one semi-official German journal that France and Germany have never been on better terms since the war, and by another that "Germany desires peace, and is able to rely on union with a powerful neighbor to repress any possible foreign ambition aiming at its disturbance." If the visit of the Czar has helped to justify these statements, it has not been altogether in vain.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

The report of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington gives our imports and exports for the year ending Dec. 31, 1874. The imports, gold valuation at the foreign port of shipment, amounted to $577,369,711. The exports, reduced to gold valuation, were $620,473,735. In addition to this, $22,125,893 of imports were re-exported, making the total of exports, gold value, $642,599,628. This gives an excess of exports over imports, for the year, of $65,229,917. These figures include the imports and exports of coin and bullion. Of these we imported, in 1874, $15,253,804, and exported $72,727,075. Of this gold export $6,182,682 appears as foreign gold and silver exported, leaving the exportation of the native product $66,544,393.

For the year 1873 the corresponding figures are: Imports, $624,997,487; exports, domestic, $606,361,988, to which should be added, foreign exports, $24,968,204, making, in all, $631,330,192 of exports. Of this export, $56,263,496 were domestic, and $7,308,829 foreign, gold and silver. Of the imports, $29,749,439 were in gold and silver. The imports for 1874, it will thus be seen, were $47,627,776 less than for 1873, and the exports $11,269,426 more than in 1873. What is sometimes called the balance of trade in 1873 was $6,332,705 in our favor—that is, our exports exceeded our imports by that sum. In 1874 this balance, as stated above, was $65,229,917.

According to the theories of those persons who can see nothing but ruin to a country when its imports exceed its exports, and only prosperity when exports exceed imports, the year 1874 should have been much more prosperous than 1873, when, in fact, if activity in business is any sign of prosperity, the former year was more prosperous than the latter. Practically, the figures undoubtedly show that we have been, during 1874, paying some of the debts previously contracted abroad, and thus, if not more prosperous, have been proving ourselves not less honest. Pay-day is not always an agreeable season to those who find their bank account diminished by its operations, and the contraction consequent upon it frequently reaches much beyond the persons most immediately interested; and it is not singular that the people of this country have very generally felt the stricture of settling day.

This leads us to say a word upon this vexed subject of the balance of trade, not with the expectation of clearing up all obscurity upon the subject, but only to make a suggestion that may throw some light upon it. It is obvious that, so far as trade is an exchange of products, if each party gets an equivalent for what he parts with, neither is a loser by the transaction; and both may be gainers, although any Bureau of Statistics recording the transaction would report it as an even exchange, with no balance of trade either way. The farmer who exchanges fifty bushels of wheat for a farm-wagon, has neither lost nor made money; nor has the person who sold the wagon made or lost by the operation. Each of them, on any general theory of trade, has got an equivalent for what he has parted with. Now, all trading, and so all commerce, is only the aggregate of these individual exchanges, and, conceding equal shrewdness and judgment to each party to the bargain, is an even exchange. Some monopoly on the one side, or some necessity on the other, may give a temporary advantage to either side, but all such advantages are about equalized when the balance of all transactions is struck.

No Custom-house figures, however, can determine this question, for they are at the best deceptive and misleading. Take those already given. The imports are reckoned at their gold value at the foreign port of shipment. To this must be added, as an item of cost, at least freight and insurance, the larger part of which is paid to foreign vessels and foreign insurance companies, and this would add quite a per cent. to the cost of imports. Then, if we could get at the value of smuggled goods, as well as of goods brought into the country as wearing apparel by persons returning from foreign travel, the imports would be sensibly increased. On the other hand, the returns of exports are notoriously imperfect, and must, with our extended inland frontier, fall considerably short of the actual amount.

The difficulty in drawing any accurate conclusions from these figures, is shown in another way. Our railroads have been selling their bonds very largely abroad for many years. Much of the returns from those bonds is represented by imports. Even in the case of solvent roads, where these bonds are still good, the payment is many years ahead, and there has not been any corresponding export; although, in these cases, the country is no poorer, if the roads have got the worth of their money; on the contrary, like the permanent improvement in any industry, if judiciously made, the country is richer for it. Of course, where the roads are insolvent, the country loses nothing except its good name.

One fact more shows that a comparison of exports and imports is not, on the balance-of-trade theory, a test of national prosperity. British exports for 1874 were £239,436,207, and imports £368,435,434, showing an excess of imports of £128,999,227. These figures do not show the movement of gold and silver. If a nation must sell more than it buys in order to get rich, what, according to these figures, is England coming to?

National prosperity will never depend upon Custom-house statistics, or be produced or destroyed by any balance-of-trade theories. The industry and business capacity of our people will have to settle that question; and the things needed, in bringing it about are less Government meddling and greater area for trade. The aggregate of individual prosperity is national prosperity; and the people of the United States are, as a rule, considered sharp enough to manage their own affairs. Doubtless, in the last ten years, they have attempted to expand too much, and are now suffering from the inevitable result, like a farmer who has pledged his credit for more than his cotton or corn crop will sell for. Imaginative people often do this, and, in the way of speculation, we are an imaginative nation. The way out is not by studying statistics of trade, but by adopting sober business principles, and sticking to them.

MEN'S WILLS.

When JAMES LICK voluntarily gave away his millions for the benefit of his fellow-citizens and their posterity, it was thought that his example would be influential with other rich men. When he took back this deed of trust, and apparently repented of his hasty disposition of his substance, it was certain that such action would have more influence upon men contemplating ante-mortem benevolence than his first step. LICK showed millionaires how they might almost "have their cake and eat it, too." Everybody saw how fine a thing it was for a man to witness his wealth accomplishing great and beneficent ends during his own lifetime. For one to part with the nominal possession of riches, and yet enjoy their fruitfulness in certain channels into which he had directed them, were certainly a rare pleasure. It is not at all unlikely that the few examples of men like LICK and PEABODY have had their silent effect. But when the California millionaire, irritated and stimulated to new life by the arguments and criticisms of his friends, concluded to take back his gifts, even for a season, his eccentric reconsideration made more noise than his original generosity ever did.

Indeed, one of the immediate effects of Mr. LICK's troubles may have been on the mysterious gentleman who is preparing to give a million of dollars to endow a College of Music in this City. Of course, people would like to know who is to set such an example of liberality. But his name is an absolute secret. And the gentleman, assisted by a friendly adviser, maintains a rigid incognito. We are gravely informed that the reason for this secrecy as to the personal identity of the prospective founder of a college is a private rather than a public one. The gentleman in question thinks it necessary to keep the proposed disposition of his wealth from the knowledge of those who have been expecting to share in it. He wants to see the College of Music fairly on its legs, or, at least, fairly under way, before his heirs find out what he is about, and persuade him to change his mind and will. It would appear, therefore, that the college-founder is not only generous but tender-hearted. We offer so much toward the data on which many people are guessing at the Great Unknown. The information that a certain rich man proposes to give away a million, and that he is eluding the vigilance and importunity of expectant heirs while he makes ready, ought to carry dismay and apprehension into the bosoms of those who are living on that variety of financial security known as *post obits*. We do not like to consider how many hopeful young gentlemen, "waiting for dead men's shoes," will feel a pang of suspicion when they think it possible that their rich uncle or "governor" is preparing to disappoint their great expectations. We would not create any unnecessary uneasiness, but it is a part of the news of the day that somebody is going to put one million of dollars into a College of Music, and that some other body—or bodies—will be astonished, not to say chagrined, when the generous donor lets us know his name.

Among the Indian tribes of the Rocky Mountains it is customary for the survivors to burn, or otherwise destroy, a dead man's property at his burial. The practice is not without its uses. There are no prospective heirs to bother a rich testator during his lifetime, nor quarrel over his effects when he is dead. The office of Probate Judge or Surrogate would not be the "good thing" that it is in most civilized communities if if there were not so many conflicts over rich men's last wills and testaments. People say that Mr. LICK was partly moved to reconsider his deed of trust by arguments drawn from a noted California will case, in which a rich man's bequests were utterly torn to pieces after he was buried. Wiser than either the California "Indian giver" or the eccentric man who made a will so complicated that it could not be executed, our college-founder gives away his money, and remains unknown. When men's wills come up for examination, it is the aim of the courts to find out, if possible, exactly what were the intentions of the testator. More and more, of late years, the courts have inclined to the opinion that no considerations save that of the mental soundness of the testator has any right in the case of a contested will. If there ever was in our country a remnant of the old English prejudice in favor of primogeniture and hereditary entailment of property, it has well-nigh disappeared. Men are conceded to have an absolute right to will their property to strangers, leaving their natural heirs out of the question, if they so choose. Of course, to a person who has long lived on expectations, an unexpected and alien disposition of the wealth of a near relative seems unnatural and unjust. It may even seem to argue the possession of an unsound mind by the maker of such an unnatural will. Hence, contests in Surrogates' and Probate Courts. And it is very certain that in many instances a rich man's ghost would be excessively annoyed if he could come back long enough to see how his wishes had been thwarted, and his little posthumous schemes brought to grief. Considering how many wills are made by selfish and sour old people, it is not remarkable that they make trouble. Rich men often "make a testament, as worldlings do, giving their sum of more to that which had too much." If they would give wisely, they should give in their lifetime, and rectify all mistakes while above ground. But, if one would alienate his property while he lives, perhaps he may profitably consider the example of the mysterious college-founder, and keep dark about it.

THE CINCINNATI MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

SECOND DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, May 12.—A clear sky and a delightful air and temperature ushered in the second day of the festival. The first matinée was given this afternoon, (it is quite proper, of course, that matinées should be given in the afternoon,) and attracted an audience as large as that of last evening. The opening of the festival by an evening performance, and the postponement of the first matinée to the second day was a discreet stroke of management; for the occasion would have lost some dignity by an introductory performance of the lighter and more miscellaneous character of the music which by general consent is regarded as more suitable to the taste of the audiences which attend morning performances. These are largely composed of ladies and of very young ladies, and on this occasion, as generally is the case in Boston and New-York, a very large part of the audience came in from the country round about. The programme was that of a miscellaneous concert of very high class, and contained no great symphonic or choral piece. The opening overture was Beethoven's "Leonore"—the second of the three that he composed for the opera afterward named "Fidelio," and in the judgment of some critics the best. It was grandly played. There is perhaps no one of the orchestral performances of the Thomas orchestra which gives a finer idea of the high style of its execution than this. On his appearance to sing "In Native Worth," from the "Creation," Mr. Winch was somewhat coldly received; and, although he gave this fine air admirably, and with the beautiful *sostenuto* which always wins him admiration at the East, he did not receive the need of applause which was justly due him. Of this the reason was to be found chiefly in the characters of the composition itself. For the air, although a noble one, and admirable in manly simplicity, and instrumentated with a skill worthy of Mozart, is not very impressive, and from the nature of the words not at all emotional. Miss Cranch, who next sang "Parta ma tu ben mio," from Mozart's "Clemanza di Dito," was received with all the warmth which comes of a local popularity and a well bottled-up enthusiasm. She sang this fine and well-known air from an almost unknown opera with taste and discretion, and the clarinet obligato accompaniment was played very effectively by Mr. Keyser, whose rich tone and clear execution were worthy of praise. As to Miss Cranch, the Cincinnatians may well be proud of the power of their promising contralto. One of the least familiar pieces upon the programme was Meyerbeer's air from "La Stella du Nord," with obligato flute accompaniment. This air, which was one of those in which Jenny Lind made no little of her popular reputation, was sung on this occasion by Mrs. H. M. Smith, whose finished vocalization appeared in it to great advantage. The quality of her voice and her smooth vocalization made it at times difficult for the uninitiated to distinguish, as they thought, between it and the flutes, which confusion gave them great delight, as it did in Jenny Lind's singing of the same air. This performance excited the most enthusiastic applause. It is a thousand pities that Mrs. H. M. Smith had not another name, and could not leave off her initials. They detract greatly from her reputation, enviable as that is. The scherzo from Mendelssohn's "Reformation Symphony" was well played, but not very warmly received. After some Hungarian dances, arranged for the orchestra by Brahm, the quaint rhythm and peculiar intervals of which are very captivating, the first part closed with Beethoven's trio "Tremate," sung with great spirit by Mrs. Smith, Mr. Winch, and Mr. Remmertz.

The second part of the concert opened with Wagner's "Tannhauser" overture, followed by Wolfram's romance, sung by Mr. Remmertz. These have been so often heard by New-York audiences, given by the same artists, under the same direction, that it is only necessary to say that they were as well performed as ever. One of the great hits of the evening was the performance of Gounod's "Nouvelle Meditation." This charming love song, written by the composer for a single violin, Mr. Thomas, with great taste and skill, arranged for all the violins of his great orchestra, with a cornet obligato accompaniment. The effect was enchanting, and the composer with whose thoughts no liberty was really taken, must himself have admitted the beauty of the adaptation. The audience was enchanted by this graceful, tender melody, given with such combined smoothness and power by so large a body of strings, and with prolonged applause loudly demanded its repetition, which the director, with firm discretion, did not grant. But perhaps the most marked event of the concert was Miss Cary's singing of Thomas' (not Theodore) air, "Non conosce," and the manner in which she was received. All musical New-Yorkers know how she sings the air; but, favorite as she is there and in Boston, she never was so welcomed and so rewarded with applause as on this occasion. The Cincinnations went wild over her. It was the first really immense enthusiasm of the festival. A trio from "Guillaume Tell," sung with much spirit and energy by Messrs. Winch, Remmertz, and Whitney, and Rossini's splendid and richly instrumented overture to the same opera closed the concert, which was quite as successful as any reasonable person could have hoped that it would be.

The evening was given to the performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," Mr. Whitney, it need hardly be said, singing the part of the prophet, to which he has come, in this country at least, to have such a prescriptive right, that he might well be called "Elijah" Whitney. The other parts were sustained by Mrs. Smith, Miss Whinnery, Miss Cary, Miss Cranch, Mr. Winch, and Mr. Bischoff. Of these only one was new, Miss Whinnery, who has rather an ominous name for a singer, and whose performance, it must be said, although it might have been heard with great satisfaction by those who did hear it, was very ineffective as far as the body of the audience was concerned. The chorus was very large, being composed of nearly a thousand voices, and the performance of this part of the oratorio was very impressive, much more so than that of the Brahm hymn last evening, for the very good reason that the composition is simpler, and much better known to the singers. It is only just to say that the choral parts of "Elijah" were given this evening in a style of which the Boston Handel and Haydn Society need not have been ashamed. Mr. Whitney never sang with more power of voice or dignity of style. Upon him almost all the personal interest of the performance centred; but Mrs. Smith's rendering of "Hear Ye, Israel," and the execution of the lovely unaccompanied terzetto "Lift Thine Eyes," by her, Miss Cranch, and Miss Cary excited expressions of the warmest approbation on the part of the audience. Full of beauties as this oratorio unquestionably is, its performance at a great musical festival like this makes it proper to remark that Mendelssohn is falling steadily in the judgment of critical hearers from the position which he occupied during his life, and even until within ten years. He was once talked about as if he were that coming musician who was, and is, to take the place of Beethoven, or, at least, be regarded as his worthy successor. And although his calibre was soon found to be much too small to warrant such expectations, he was placed in the second rank of composers; but now he is sinking into the third. The reason is that his compositions lack strength and character. He had a dainty taste, a flow of graceful and sometimes even of clear and well-marked thoughts, but after all his creative power was not of a high order, and the general effect of his writing is monotonous. One sign of his weakness and one cause of his monotony is his addiction to the minor keys—not a manly taste. For example, in this oratorio of "Elijah" no less than seven of the choruses and three of the airs are in minor keys. Even *Elijah's* air, "I was jealous for the Lord," is in F sharp minor. A great composer would have got the effect required from a major key. No small part of the charm of the unaccompanied trio for female voices "Lift Thine Eyes," as it is sung in the oratorio is that it is in the major key. It comes in like a beam of sunlight. Mendelssohn was distinguished by taste rather than force, by grace and skill rather than originality. He appears to best advantage in his minor compositions, and will soon drop out of the category of the great composers who have a claim to be heard on great occasions like the present.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The large frame dwelling-house of James J. Gwin, in the lower part of Cecil County, Md., was destroyed yesterday by fire, with all its contents. The loss is probably $10,000. The building was fired by a colored boy about fifteen years of age, who has been arrested and confessed that he first saturated the floor with coal oil and then ignited it. He implicated two other colored boys, one of whom is but eight years of age.

A destructive fire occurred yesterday in the borough of Boyertown, Berks County, Penn., which at one time, owing to the high wind prevailing and the scarcity of water, threatened to result very seriously. Five houses, one church, and three stables were burned, involving a total loss of $10,000.

A special dispatch to the New-Orleans *Picayune* reports a destructive fire at Bryan Texas. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $30,000. Among the losers are W. C. Pedgett, Samuel L. Cohen, W. D. Dillestan, and S. E. Echols.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

William Chamberlain, a prominent citizen of Dutchess County, and formerly a merchant in this City, died at his residence in Barrytown, N. Y., at 10 o'clock this morning.

John Wildhack has been appointed an Internal Revenue Ganger for the Eighth District, Illinois, and N. K. Boswell for Wyoming.

One hundred guns were fired last evening in Syracuse over the passage of the bill for low tolls.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 12.—The College of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, which has been in session for seven days in this city, just before adjourning *sine die*, announced the following Committee of Fraternization to the next General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

Rev. Lovie Pierce, D. D., Rev. James A. Duncan, D. D., and Landon C. Garland, LL. D., and, in accordance with a resolution of the last General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, the following commissioners to meet a like commission from the Methodist Episcopal Church, to remove all obstacles to formal fraternity between the two churches were announced. Rev. E. H. Myers, D. D., Rev. R. K. Hargrove, D. D., Rev. Thomas M. Finney, D. D., and Hon. Thurston Polk, of Missouri, and Hon. David Clapton, of Alabama, laymen.

THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, May 12.—The third General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church met in this city to-day, and will remain in session about ten days. About 100 ministers and lay deputies are present. Rev. Dr. Thompson, of the Reformed Dutch Church of America, assisted in the opening services. The officers of the council, including the presiding Bishop, were re-elected for the ensuing year. The chief business to-day was to define the boundaries of the missionary jurisdiction of Bishop Cheney, and to the discussion of the question of apportioning the country into missionary districts, each having its standing committee, and, when practicable, a Bishop.

The evening session was devoted to religious services.

RAILROAD ELECTIONS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 12.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Denver-Pacific Railroad, at Denver, on Monday, the following Directors were elected: Robert E. Carr, D. A. Moffitt, John D. Perry, Carlos S. Greely, W. B. Lewis, Jr., Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, G. M. Dodge, and Oliver Ames.

TOLEDO, May 12.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad to-day but 1,000 shares were represented. Without taking any action the meeting adjourned *sine die.*

THE LATEST ABOUT GEN. BRECKINRIDGE.

LOUISVILLE, May 12.—A special dispatch to the *Courier-Journal* from Lexington, 9 P. M., says Gen. Breckinridge is still alive, but is sinking so rapidly that his death cannot be delayed many hours. The operation referred to in a former dispatch was only partial, Gen. Breckinridge's condition being such that he could not endure its completion. He still retains consciousness.

DISASTERS ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Mich., May 12.—The report circulated that the steamer Coloma was burned on Lake Michigan last night is untrue. Heavy north-west gales prevailed here last night. Several vessels are reported beached in Pigeon Bay, Lake Erie, among them the schooners Fellowcraft, Active, Muir, and Antelope. No particulars have been received as to the damage done.

LABOR STRIKES IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 12.—The Laborers' Society men who struck work a few weeks ago have backed down and returned to work. It was reported at a meeting of the society held to-night that the men will conclude to work among the rebels. The riggers have also backed down and are now willing to work. The same result will probably follow with the workmen in Clarke's Mills, at Carlton, who are now on a strike for higher wages.

THE MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

DETROIT, Mich., May 12.—The Board of Regents of the Michigan University to-day concluded arrangements for the establishment of a Homeopathic Department, and also resolved to provide a College of Dental Surgery with two professors.

DECORATION DAY IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 12.—Secretary Bristow has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at the decoration of the graves of Union soldiers at Cave Hill Cemetery, in this city, on the 29th of May.

HARVARD'S COLORS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At a meeting of the students of Harvard University, held on Thursday, May 6, the college color, formerly magenta, was declared to be crimson. You will confer a favor by noticing the above change in the columns of your paper. A. M. SHERWOOD,
Secretary Harvard University Boat Club.
CAMBRIDGE, May 11, 1875.

SPENCER OF ALABAMA.

THE INVESTIGATION BY THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

DAMAGING TESTIMONY AS TO THE METHODS BY WHICH HE SECURED HIS ELECTION TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE—SECRET HISTORY OF THE CAMPAIGN IN THAT STATE TOLD BY THE CLERK OF THE "COURT-ROOM" LEGISLATURE—BRIBERY, FRAUD, AND DRUGS USED.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 12.—The Legislative Committee to investigate the means whereby Mr Spencer secured his election to the United States Senate took a recess to-day. Over 300 pages of manuscript, of testimony by Republican witnesses, prove the following facts: Before the election Spencer went to Louisville to see Gen. Terry and urge him to send troops to Alabama, the purpose being to use them as political machines to intimidate Democratic voters. After the election a separate Court-room Legislature was organized, because it was feared that if both parties met together the Democrats would control the organization and defeat Spencer. Republicans who opposed Spencer were bought over with money and the promises of appointment to office. In order to get a quorum for the Court-room body, men were sent for and paid to come and represent counties, not only without certificates of election, but without any pretense of election, in order to defeat a quorum in the Capitol Legislature. One member was bribed by Hinds, and another was drugged to insensibility. The money used in corrupting members was Government funds, borrowed for that purpose from Post Office and revenue officials. When the compromise was proposed by Attorney General Williams it was found that unless one Democratic Senator could be unseated and a Republican placed in his stead, the record would show that the Court-room Legislature had no quorum in the Senate, and that Spencer's election was void. Thereupon one Glass, the Republican Senator for Macon County, was paid from $300 to $500 to pair off with a Democratic Senator in what was known as the "Miller and Martin contest," and violate his pledge. The Lieutenant Governor, McKinstry, was to rule, and the Republican Senators were to sustain his rulings, so as to settle the contest before notice of the treachery could be conveyed to the absent Democratic Senators.

The testimony of Robert Barber, Clerk of the Court-room lower house, and also Clerk of the same house after the consolidation, is a sample of the whole mass. Mr. Barber, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

I was Clerk of the lower house of the Court-room Legislature, and also Clerk of the House in the consolidated Legislature: the object of the Court-room Legislature was to secure the organization and elect Gen. Spencer to the United States Senate; we did not think this could be done if we met at the Capitol. After detailing the means employed by Spencer to shelve ex-Gov. Parsons and Alexander White, who he had heard would be rival candidates for the Senate, the witness proceeded: I have letters from Spencer relative to the use of troops, but, as they are confidential, I do not propose to introduce them. The committee insisted on seeing the letters, and Mr. Barber, after consulting with counsel, introduced them. Letter No. 2, dated Decatur, Oct. 22, 1873, after stating what troops had been ordered to Alabama, and where stationed, proceeds thus:

I wish Randolph, Deputy United States Marshal, would use the company at Opelika in making arrests in Tallapoosa, Randolph and Cleburne Counties. I wish you would go to Talladega and block this game. I must not, however, be known in the matter.

(Signed,) In haste, truly yours,
GEORGE E. SPENCER.

To ROBERT BARBER.

The witness continued: I know Spencer's handwriting, and these letters are written and signed by him, and bear the impress of his seal and motto: *Dieu défende le droit.* The expression relative to arrests in Randolph and other counties, refers to a letter received by me from Randolph County, in which it was stated that if troops could be sent into the counties named to make a few arrests, enough voters could be run out of them to secure the election of the Republican candidate for the Legislature. I informed Gen. Spencer of these facts, and this is what that part of his letter relates to. As Assistant Secretary of the Republican State Executive Committee, I was familiar with the plans of Spencer and the Republican party. J. J. Hinds was Spencer's confidential man, and represented him in every particular. He had control of every movement. C. C. Sheets, Col. W. H. Betts, D. C. Whiting, J. J. Hinds, Charles Pelham, United States Marshal; A. R. Baker, and I had the special management of Spencer's election. In our conferences I was informed that all the money needed to secure Spencer's election was provided, and in the hands of Hinds. It was said that the Lowndes County delegation, except Major Hunter, were disaffected; this would defeat Spencer's election. We were informed that $2,000 had been raised to disaffect these members, and that it had been deposited subject to the order of Senator Jones. This we afterward found to be untrue, but not knowing any better then, I was instructed to say to Senator Jones that we had $2,500 subject to his order, conditional upon his holding the Lowndes County delegation in the Court-room Assembly. Learning that Jones was attending a colored ball, I sent J. N. Beach to interview him and report. Sandy Bynum, John C. Hendrix, and myself were selected to watch the Lowndes County representatives all night. Just before day Assistant Sergeant at Arms Dan Norwood came out of the house where they were staying, and I gave him $5 to return and wake them and tell them I wanted to see them. They came out, and we went to the Madison House, where Spencer had ordered a breakfast for their special benefit. I then went to Spencer's room and informed him that I had them. He told me to conduct them to his room, which I did. I told them that Spencer had made up his mind to give each of them an appointment, and Spencer, who was present, promised them route agencies. During the night I left Bynum on watch, and went to Spencer's room to suggest the propriety of sending to Lowndes County for Bryant. Bryant arrived the next day, and, as I understood, received $300 from Hinds. This seemed to fix the Lowndes County delegation all right. The Legislature convened that morning. The Lowndes County delegation were present, and voted for Spencer. Many members from other counties were promised offices. I was authorized by Spencer to promise members as many offices as I might think necessary to secure their support.

It was understood that Calvin Goodloe was to get a Federal appointment, and that at the proper time he was to join the Court-room Legislature and vote for Spencer. Meanwhile he was to remain in the opposition, so as to have access to and the confidence of the Capitol Assembly until his vote was necessary at the Court-room Legislature to elect Senator Spencer. He ascertained all he could of their movements by going to the rooms of the members of that body and leading them into conversation and reported to Spencer. We tried constantly to defeat a quorum of the Capitol Legislature, and I was given to understand that the plan had succeeded by disaffecting two members and drugging another to insensibility; I was given to understand that Mr. Spencer was to be drugged, and was afterward informed that he had been drugged and was lying somewhere insensible. This was the night before the day fixed by law for the election of United States Senator; when the Capitol Assembly would proceed to elect on that day I learned that the drugged member was still lying insensible.

Witness then proceeds to detail how Baker and Chisholm, two men from distant counties, generally known to have been not elected, were sent for and induced by the promise of office to enter the Court-room Legislature as representatives of their respective counties, and proceeds as follows: Baker was appointed Clerk of the House Committee on Internal Improvements by Gen. Dustan, the Chairman. He told me that he had also been promised a Federal appointment, and he was afterward appointed United States Marshal for the Northern District of Alabama. After the consolidation of the two Legislatures Chisholm was appointed to a position in the Custom-house in Mobile. In the Miller-Martin contest for a seat in the consolidated Senate it was decided by the friends of Spencer, the managers before referred to, that Miller should be seated. This was to be accomplished by sustaining Lieut. Gov. McKinstry's rulings, whatsoever they might be. In order to secure the success of this plan and get McKinstry to make such rulings as would seat Miller before the absent Democratic Senators could return, it was necessary, we thought, for McKinstry so to rule as to cut off all debate and secure a final vote. It was thought that if McKinstry so ruled the Democratic Senators would either bolt or fight. To provide for the latter contingency picked men were by agreement in the lobby of the Senate Chamber. Among those men were W. H. Betts, Charles Pelham, Sam Oliver, M. G. Candee, Milo Barber, J. J. Hinds, a rough from Georgia whose name I do not know, and some five or six others whose names I cannot remember. I don't know that McKinstry knew our plans, but he knew the men we had stationed in the lobby, and we believed that he would so rule as to seat Miller at all hazards, and that he would be strengthened by their presence. The purpose was to show him that he had friends there who would back him. We apprehended some dilatory action by the Democratic Senators which would prevent final action until the return of the absent Democratic Senator Edwards, and it was therefore necessary to have final action that day and seat Miller before Edwards could get back. In answer to a question as to what means were used to induce Senator Glass to remain in Montgomery after Senator Edwards with whom he had paired off on this question, had left, the witness said it was understood that Mr. Glass was to pair with Mr. Edwards on this question, that the two should go to the depot at the same time, and that Glass should then return to the city seemingly, or apparently, unknown to Edwards, the idea being to make others believe that both men had left at the same time. Both did go to the depot at the same time, but Glass returned and was secreted in a room at the Mansion House. To give him an excuse for violating his pledge I served a subpoena on him to appear as a witness in the same case in which Charles Pelham was attorney. I found A. R. Baker acting as his door-keeper, and Baker at my request handed Glass the writ. Glass was kept out of sight until the vote was being taken in the Miller-Martin contest, when he was informed by a signal given from the Capitol that his presence was required. He appeared in the Senate Chamber in time, and gave his vote for the seating of Miller. I understood that he was to be paid $300 or $400 for breaking faith with Edwards.

[Note.—The vote of Glass made a tie in the Senate, which left the decision of the contest in the hands of the Lieutenant Governor. The question voted on was a motion to substitute the minority report of the Election Committee for the report of the majority.]

The witness now continued as follows: McKinstry ruled that the vote seated Miller, but before he made this announcement Senator Cobb changed his vote from no to aye, in order to move a reconsideration. The motion was made after the announcement of the vote, but McKinstry ruled it out of order. Next morning the motion was renewed, but McKinstry adhered to his former ruling and declined to put it. Senator Parks renewed the motion, and it was again ruled out of order. Senator Parks then appealed from the decision of the Chair, but McKinstry refused to put the appeal. Parks then undertook to put the appeal himself, and called on the Secretary to call the roll. McKinstry said to the Secretary, "You dare not do it, Sir," at the same time emptying the water from his water-pitcher, laying his cane beside him on the stand, and opening his drawer; Parks put the motion, but no vote was taken, as several Democratic Senators persuaded him to desist; Miller then came forward, and was sworn; these rulings of McKinstry were the rulings which it was understood that all were to sustain.

Witness further testified that pending the campaign, Internal Revenue Assessor Low H. Mayer wrote him a detailed plan of campaign with the troops, which he communicated to Spencer, and which was finally adopted; the troops were to be sent wherever needed, ostensibly for the purpose of protecting the revenue officers and breaking up illicit distilleries, but really for political uses and purposes.

On all important points the testimony of the other witnesses, as also the records, sustains that of Barber and is cumulative merely, except in the matter of the use of Government funds, about which he knew nothing.

The investigation causes a profound sensation here.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr. Boucicault's comedy, "The Irish Heiress," was last evening represented at Wallack's Theatre. It is not so substantial a play as "London Assurance," but its structure is quite strong enough for its story and characters, which are, if anything, more appreciable for a general audience than the incidents and personages of the more finished work. The dialogue is especially clever, and this, indeed, recited as Mr. Wallack's artists do recite it, would carry to a brilliant dénouement a much less neatly-built piece. On the performance particular stress must now be laid, for "The Irish Heiress" has so often been given before New-York audiences as to need no extended review. Its latest cast includes nearly the whole company of a theatre which has no rival in the completeness of all its entertainments. Mr. John Gilbert has an excellent rôle in *Mr. William Daventry,* and Mr. E. Arnott has never been seen to greater advantage than in the part of *Sir William Stanmore.* Mr. H. J. Montague brings his wonted ease and elegance of manner to *Percy Ardent,* and Mr. Beckett as *Major Bellamy Fuss,* and Mr. J. W. Carroll as *Mr. Supple,* both have congenial duties to fulfill. Among the three ladies, Miss Dyas wins special distinction as *Norah Merrion,* from whose circumstances the comedy derives its title. Miss Dyas, whose acting leaves nothing to be desired at any time in respect of thoroughness of execution, shows unusual spirit in the delineation of a character which we should have scarcely considered as fitted to her essentially quiet manner. Miss Dora Goldthwaite, as *Lady Daventry,* and Mme. Ponisi, as *Mrs. Bolton Comfort,* appeared with the performers above mentioned, and the talent and efforts of all concerned, added to a mise en scène rich and tasteful, supplied a bright and brisk entertainment, which was enjoyed to the full by a numerous assemblage. "The Irish Heiress," we fancy, will again be the play on Saturday evening; to-night "The Road to Ruin" will be repeated.

THE JUBILEE SINGERS.

The Jubilee Singers, being on the point of departing for Europe, are to give a farewell concert at the Academy of Music on to-morrow evening. Hon. George H. Stewart, of Philadelphia, is to preside over the proceedings, and a particularly attractive programme is to be prepared.

A COMPLIMENTARY PERFORMANCE.

A performance of the operetta, "Ages Ago"—which was recently sung, if we mistake not, with great success by an amateur vocal association of this City—is announced to take place at Bryant's Opera-house, for the benefit of Mr. DeKorbay, on the evening of Wednesday next. The affair occurs, we learn, by request of Mr. DeKorbay's friends and pupils. Tickets may be gotten at Pond's, No. 39 Union square.

BRIEF MENTION.

Mr. Tooker will benefit by the very attractive performance at Booth's Theatre this afternoon.... The opening concert at the Central Park Garden is set down for Monday next.... We believe it is intended that "Madeline Morel," with Miss Morris, shall speedily follow "Macbeth," at Booth's.... The sale of seats for next week's representations of "The Twelve Temptations" at the Grand Opera-house, is to begin this morning.

THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION.

PROGRESS AND WORK OF THE SESSION—THE SUBJECTS DISCUSSED—ADDRESS BY DR. JOHN HALL AND OTHERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 12, 1875.

Last night's session of the Sunday-school Convention was devoted to hearing the history of the International Lesson work, which has already been alluded to. The beginning of this was the report of the committee appointed to arrange the lessons. It was read by Dr. Warren Randolph, of the Baptist Church, Secretary of the committee, and was listened to with deep interest. It recounted the way in which apparently conflicting interests have been harmonized. The plan adopted by the committee contemplates taking a course of study extending through the whole Bible in seven years. Three of these years have already been provided for. For the first half of 1875 the lessons are in the historical books of the Old Testament, those for the other six months being on the life of our Saviour. Rev. John Hall, D. D., of New-York, was then announced for the principal address of the evening. He is Chairman of the committee which has selected these lessons, and, even with the pressure of the duties of a New-York pastorate, and the erection of the most magnificent Protestant church in the country, he has devoted himself in good earnest to the promotion of practical uniformity in lessons. Being thoroughly in sympathy with the plan, he has thrown his own studies largely in this direction. Dr. Hall closely held the attention of the vast audience for nearly an hour. He called attention to the fact that the people who, only a few years ago, were engaged in deadly strife against each other, are now engaged in the study of the same passages of Scripture every Sabbath. He spoke of the obstacles which had been surmounted in securing harmony in the choice of these lessons, and of the incalculable advantage resulting from having many millions of children and their teachers engaged in this study. He said that the best expositors of Scripture are at work on these lessons in the columns of the religious press, in small and inexpensive books for the use of the teachers, and in the lesson papers which are furnished to the children at trifling expense.

Dr. Hall was followed by B. F. Jacobs, Esq., one of the most enterprising Sunday-school men of Chicago. Mr. Jacobs was one of the first to try to bring Sunday-school people together on the matter of lesson study. He is one of the most effective of speakers. He began by showing a lesson-book of the "International Lessons," in the Chinese language. Then he exhibited a large lesson chart, the characters on which looked like those which are conspicuously emblazoned on tea-chests from the land of the Celestials. From these helps the adolescent Chinese are studying with us the Word of God. Mr. Jacobs gave a few stirring incidents, showing how this adoption of system in lesson study had resulted in making thousands of good Bible students out of those who would otherwise never have studied at all. This morning, after preliminary exercises of devotion, the subject of bringing in the outsiders was taken up. It was opened by Rev. W. T. Wylie, of Bellefonte, Penn., who is well known as one of the originators and promoters of the voluntary system of church support as opposed to pew rents. He uttered some of the most practical sentiments about the neglect of the Church to take the Gospel to the people. He drew a striking picture of the outsiders who are entirely without the privileges of Sunday-school education. In Illinois, so celebrated for the thoroughness with which Sunday-school work has been done, five children are outside of the Sunday-school for every one within it. In some other States the proportion is even greater. One of the difficulties is that churches shut out God's poor by building edifices of such great costliness that none but the wealthy can attend. A customary apology for not bringing in poor children is for a rich church to keep a starveling "mission school," in which it holds its poor at arm's length. This is not evangelical Christianity. Every church that is strong enough to support itself should keep up a live mission work in some needy neighborhood, with a view of in due time organizing another church from it. Let us go for every child we can reach, and when secured, let us hold him firmly.

After the speech came the discussion. The field was open for five or ten minute talks from any that could obtain the floor. The veteran B. W. Chidlaw was heard from in an impassioned speech, in which he alluded to his missionary experience of thirty five years in connection with the American Sunday-school Union. Father Chidlaw was received with great enthusiasm. The stentorian voice of John W. Ray, of Indiana, next filled the hall. Col. Ray is recognized as head and front of the Sunday-school work in Indiana. His speech was full of work, direct, plain, and practical, his chief idea being "if you want to bring the children in, just go after them, and bring them."

EVENING SESSION.

Rev. John O. Foster, Chairman of the Committee on Enrollment, reported 27 States, the District of Columbia, and 3 British Provinces, represented by 381 delegates on the floor of the convention. Pennsylvania headed the list, having 58 delegates; New-York next, with 49; Ohio 44, and the three British Provinces 19.

Rev. John H. Vincent, of New-York, opened the discussion of the question of the evening, viz.: "How to secure the more efficient co-operation of the home or family influence with the Sunday-schools," in an eloquent address, which was frequently applauded.

The discussion was continued by Rev. J. T. Whitley, of Virginia, and Rev. Septimus Jones, of Ontario.

Rev. Duncan Macgregor, of Manchester, England, next addressed the convention on the wonderful work of Messrs. Moody and Sankey at Manchester, which he had recently witnessed. They were doubling and trebling the church members. He hoped the Prince of Wales would be brought under the influence of Mr. Moody, for he was a fine subject for it.

At the conclusion of Mr. Macgregor's address, on motion of Mr. Randolph, the convention requested Rev. Dr. Jacobs to prepare a dispatch from this body to Messrs. Moody and Sankey expressive of its deep interest and sympathy in their work of love in England, and bidding them God speed.

Adjourned.

THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

THE TRIENNIAL MEETING AT DELMONICO'S—PROSPEROUS CONDITION OF THE STATE SOCIETIES.

The triennial meeting of the General Society of the Cincinnati was held yesterday morning at Delmonico's, Hon. Hamilton Fish, President General of the society, presiding. Among the State Societies represented were the following:

Massachusetts State Society—Admiral Henry K. Thatcher, Hon. Samuel C. Cobb, Mr. William Perkins, and Rev. Samuel K. Lothrop, D. D. New-York State Society—Hon. Hamilton Fish, Mr. William P. Popham, Rev. Marinus Willett, Mr. Alexander Hamilton, Mr. John W. Greaton. New-Jersey State Society—Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, Hon. John P. Mixon, Rev. Charles C. Beatty, Col. Alexander M. Cumming, Col. Clifford Stanley Sims. South Carolina State Society—Hon. James Simons, Mr. James Simons, Jr., Mr. R. Pinckney Lowndes, Mr. Thomas R. Eggleston. Pennsylvania State Society—Dr. William A. Irwin, Mr. Richard Dale, Mr. Peleg Hall, Mr. William Wayne, Mr. Grant Weedman.

George W. Harris, of Pennsylvania, acted as Secretary General to the meeting. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Dr. Hutton, of New-York, Chaplain General. The minutes of the last triennial meeting were then read and approved, after which the treasurers of the various State societies presented their reports. The Treasurer's report of the Massachusetts State Society showed that there was a fund of $35,000 on hand, besides $1,500 annual expenditures for beneficiaries. The report of the Treasurer of the New-York State Society showed a fund of $20,000 to the credit of the society. The New-Jersey State Society was in possession of a fund of $15,000; the Pennsylvania State Society, $30,000; the Maryland State Society of about $15,000. The South Carolina State Society was reported to be reviving. It has at present only one beneficiary, and, although the society has no fund, its members contribute from their private resources. Several members of the General Society having died during the past year, among them Tench Tilghman, of Maryland, a committee was appointed to prepare suitable resolutions to be adopted by the society as a tribute to the deceased members. Hon. James Simons, of South Carolina; Hon. Samuel Cobb, Mayor of Boston; and Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, New-Jersey, were appointed by the Chairman as such committee. At 1 P. M. a recess was taken for lunch. The session was resumed at 2 o'clock for the transaction of routine business.

The members of the Union Club gave a dinner in the evening at their club rooms, at Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street, to the delegates to the Society of the Cincinnati. Hon. Hamilton Fish presided. Among the guests were Admiral Henry K. Thatcher, Hon. Samuel C. Cobb, Mr. William Perkins, Rev. Samuel K. Lothrop, D. D., Mr. W. P. Popham, Rev. Marinus Willett, Mr. Alexander Hamilton, Mr. John W. Greaton, Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, Hon. John P. Mixon, Rev. Charles C. Beatty, Col. Alexander M. Cumming, Col. Clifford Stanley Sims, Hon. James Simons, Mr. James Simons, Jr., Mr. P. Pinckney Loundres, Mr. Thomas R. Eggleston, Gen. Cochrane, Dr. William A. Irwin, Mr. Richard Dale, Mr. P. Hall, Mr. William Wayne, Mr. Grant Weedman, Major W. Carvel Hall, Major Richard T. Manning, and Mr. R. M. McSherry. The following toasts were proposed and duly honored:

Washington—Virtues of the purest, and character of the strongest; unselfish by nature, and of unsullied patriotism; he stands as citizen, hero, and sage in the first rank among the sons of men.

Philip Schuyler—The old and esteemed friend of Washington, the gallant soldier and thorough patriot. Among her brightest revolutionary names New-York cherishes his memory as a devoted son, the bulwark of her northern frontier, whose exertions and sacrifices secured Burgoyne's defeat.

The Founders of the Society of the Cincinnati—While their descendants hold the Union of States indispensable, the national honor inviolate, and the rights and liberties of human nature supreme, their memory will not cease.

The Deceased Members of the Society—They gave to two worlds the boon of liberty; two worlds honor their memory.

The Ambassadors of France and the Officers of the French Army and Navy—Whom the founders of the Cincinnati included among its distinguished members. The services in the struggle for American Independence of La Luzerne and Gerard in the Cabinet, of D'Estaing and De Grasse on the ocean, and of Rochambeau in the field, will not be forgotten; and memory will ever more warmly glow at the name of Lafayette.

The Delegates of the State Societies to the General Society of the Cincinnati—Our Guests.—We salute in their persons the principles which form immutably the basis of our institutions; and whose nurture, we believe, will carry down to remote posterity the Cincinnati as a Society of Friends.

American Independence—A century in growth. Under the protection of States united and resolved to maintain the American Republic, to support the national honor and to assure the general welfare, it will endure for centuries to come.

Civil and Religious Liberty—Both cause and effect of the institutions projected by the statesmen, and wrought by the sufferings and blood of the soldiers of the Revolution.

The President of the United States.

The Army and Navy of the United States.

Appropriate speeches were made by several members of the club and by the delegates, but no formality was observed in responding to the toasts. Among the principal speakers were Hon. Hamilton Fish, Hon. James Simons, L. Q. C. Elmer, Admiral K. Thatcher, Mr. Alexander Hamilton, Dr. Lothrop, and Mayor Cobb, of Boston.

EVENING SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, May 12.—The special feature of this evening's session of the Senate was the favorable report from the Committee on Railroads ordering to a third reading the bill authorizing the New-York Elevated Railroad Company to complete its track at any time within five years, and requiring its completion as far as Central Park within eighteen months. Although the bill was finally recommended for passage, without amendment, its course through the Committee of the Whole was by no means a smooth one. The most formidable opposition to it was that headed by Senator Woodin, who objected to the first section, which confirms to the New-York Elevated Railroad Company the possession of the rights, powers, privileges, and franchises purchased by virtue of a foreclosure sale under a mortgage executed by the former West Side and Yonkers Patent Railway Company, on the ground that if did not confer upon the existing company something which it had not purchased at the above-mentioned sale, there was no reason for the section. The point was explained, however, by Senator Laning, who said that what the company wanted was legislative recognition of its corporate existence, there being some doubt whether it could legally succeed by purchase to the franchise as well as to the property of another and distinct corporation. Senator Woodin then withdrew his motion to strike out the first section, after which Senator Johnson made several urgent but uniformly unsuccessful attempts to amend the fourth section, which he thought conferred upon the company too broad a discretion in making alterations in the elevation of its track and the selection of the motive power to be employed. Without any further opposition or amendment, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

THE TAX LEVY.

Mr. Hammond, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, introduced a bill this evening which fixes the tax levy for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1875, at 5⅞ mills per dollar of valuation, being almost two mills less than the levy of last year.

THE SILK MANUFACTURERS.

THEIR THIRD ANNUAL BANQUET.

ADDRESS BY MR. THOMAS N. DALE—A GROWING SENTIMENT IN FAVOR OF PROTECTION—SPEECH OF HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY—THE ASSOCIATION THE CREATION OF THE TARIFF ACT OF 1864—THE TOASTS OF THE EVENING—THE PRODUCTS OF 1874 AND THEIR VALUE.

The Silk Association of America gave its third annual dinner, last evening, at Delmonico's. About 125 gentlemen were present, prominent among them being Mr. Thomas N. Dale, the First Vice President of the association; Gen. George H. Sharp, Hon. Benjamin Willis, Senator Hoppin, of New-Jersey, Park Commissioner Donohue, Hon. S. S. Cox, Rev. Dr. Magie, Mr. Hays, Secretary of the Wool Manufacturers' Association; Mr. George Wurts, of the Paterson *Press*; Mr. Wilson, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce; Mr. William Strange, Mr. Briton Richardson, Mr. John Connah; Mr. T. Towita, Vice Consul of Japan; Mr. George Skinner, Mr. William Ryle, Mr. Ira Dimock, of Massachusetts; Mr. Frank Arnold, Mr. J. N. Stevens, Mr. Louis Franke, Mr. A. G. Jennings, and others. After dinner Mr. Thomas N. Dale, who presided, introduced the toasts of the evening in a brief address. It gave him great pleasure, he observed, to see the evidence of the growth of the association by the increase of members around their third annual festive board. Although the association was young in years, it had several decades of history in material progress and fraternal friendship. Suspicion and jealousy no longer marked their intercourse, and sympathy was no longer measured by the rules of courtesy. The past year had been marked by many adverse features, which they in common with other manufacturers experienced in 1873. A depressed market with depreciating prices followed their industrial efforts nearly to its close. But forced economy, the low price for raw material, and reduced wages for labor, to which their operatives submitted in most cases without demonstration, enabled the manufacturers to weather the late financial storm, the severity and duration of which has not been equaled within the memory of the present generation. He was happy to say, however, that the present year commenced with more flattering prospects than were perceptible on their last annual gathering. As representatives of a comparatively new industry they were to congratulate themselves upon the many favoring elements attending their patience and perseverance, among which not the least was the gradual disappearance of prejudice in favor of foreign manufactures. The Little Tariff bill, so called, in becoming a law, removed the barrier to a larger field for enterprise. It was owed to the silk industry its just protection under previous laws by giving it its true interpretation, for it could not have been the intention of Congress to admit silk goods having a few threads of cotton at a rate of duty which gave to the foreign manufactures the advantage of twelve or fourteen times the value of the cotton introduced, and still less so, inasmuch as the law of 1864 imposed a duty of sixty to seventy per cent. upon fine cotton yarns. Notwithstanding the harsh expressions in opposition to the principles of protection to home labor, he could now see a growing sentiment in favor of it, which he hoped would continue until it should crystalize into a national policy. No more remarkable instance of the beneficial advantages resulting from its protection of home labor was then recorded than that of the great Prime Minister of France, the Duke of Sully. When he became Minister of France, in 1597, under the reign of Henry IV., he found the treasury empty and the nation involved in debt; but by the encouragement of industry among the people, as a great source of national wealth, he was enabled to pay off that debt, support an extravagant King, and deposit money in the national treasury at the death of his royal master, in 1610, more than forty millions of levies. Yet this great economist opposed the introduction and development of silk industry, but that was owing to to the fact that he did not take into consideration the enormous wealth lying dormant in the light labor of France, and the utilization of which has since made her one of the richest nations on the face of the earth. We, as a nation, have a larger proportion of that class of labor than the silk industry employs, and to which it affords good remuneration. The debt of the nation must be paid by the products of capital and labor. Every department of manufacturing industry should be encouraged and protected in order that we may supply our own consumption and not depend upon the products of foreign nations.

At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Dale announced as the first toast, "The President of the United States—the friend of her industries." This was drunk in silence. The next, "Our Country, she naturalizes the foreigner and his arts alike," was responded to by Hon. William D. Kelley, of Philadelphia. He thanked the Chairman for the honor conferred on him, and regarded it a high privilege to be afforded an opportunity to speak upon a theme of which no man need tire for to tire of it would be worthy of a dullard who would be sure to weary an audience. He fully concurred in the sentiment of the toast. We did undoubtedly naturalize the foreigner, let his birthplace be where it might. The African finds a home in the Southern States, and the representatives of all other nations find congenial habitation in all portions of the land. To bring to our country the industries of all the nations of the world with their people is a duty confided to us. Without their arts, inventions, and industries, European representation would sleep dormant and valueless within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Stars and Stripes. In speaking of the silk interests, he remarked that the Silk Association was the creation of the Tariff act of 1864. That one tariff law which created the great industry added millions to the wages and worth of the country. The toast of the "Manufactures; at once a measure and evidence of civilization," was responded to by Hon. H. C. Carey. The memory of "Joseph Marie Jacquard, the Columbus of Textile Manufactures," by Mr. William Strange. "Our Textile Industries, the nation's fostering care has made them the nation's pride," by Mr. John L. Hayes; "The Centennial Exhibition of 1876—may its success be commensurate with its deserts," by Mr. Blake, of New-Haven. Great exhibitions, he said, were of vital importance, because they served to bring prominently to light the inventions of the people, and show how they can deal with raw material in transforming them into luxuries. The exhibitions also serve as agencies to fraternize nations, and that alone, aside from the prominence which they give to hitherto unknown invention, was a grand result. The success of the National Exhibition of this country depended upon the people, and it was their duty to promote a scheme which would redound to their honor, and their country's position on the face of the earth. The remaining toasts were responded to in the following order:

"The Congress of the United States—The varied industries of our people bear testimony to the wise legislation of their representatives," Hon. S. S. Cox, and Hon. B. A. Miller. "The Silk Association—The cocoon whence are spun silken threads of friendship," Mr. Seth Law; "Our Customs Service—The country depends on it for revenue; the people for the enforcement of their Revenue Laws." Gen. George H. Sharpe.

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual meeting of the Silk Association was held yesterday afternoon at No. 93 Duane street, and after transacting some ordinary routine business, the following officers were elected: President, Ward Cheney, South Manchester, Conn.; Vice Presidents—A. B. Strange, New-York; William Kyle, New-York; Treasurer, John N. Stevens, New-York; Secretary, Franklin Allen, New-York; Directors—F. O. Huntsmann, Philadelphia; B. Richardson, New-York; Ira Dimock, Florence, Mass.; William Strange, C. Greppo, Paterson, N. J.; A. Tobias, New-York; William Skinner, Holyoke, Mass.; Albert Jett, New-York; F. W. Cherey, Hartford, Conn.; Seth Low, New-York; J. A. Hopper, Newark; George H. Barritt, New-York; L. B. Smith, New-York; M. M. Belding, Rockville, Conn.; D. O. Donoghue, New-York; A. G. Jennings, Brooklyn; Louis Franke, New-York; C. Lambert, and J. F. Walker.

The following is an extract from the third annual report of the association, giving the value of products, classified by articles, manufactured in the United States in the calendar year ending Dec. 31, 1874:

Tram, 375,659 ℔	$2,836,055
Spun silk	800,000
Fringe silk, 18,845 ℔	109,270
Floss silk, 6,300 ℔	43,000
Sewing silk, 82,857 ℔	917,809
Machine twist, 414,285 ℔	4,848,839
Dress silks	830,000
Millinery and necktie silks	1,163,961
Handkerchiefs	213,516
Pongees	175,000
Ribbons	2,450,836
Braids and bindings	308,790
Laces	103,000
Veils and veiling	33,706
Military trimmings	68,000
Upholstery trimmings	340,000
Ladies' dress trimmings	3,444,700
Total value of products, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1874	$18,692,482

Pounds of thrown silk consumed, 897,946.

WESTON BEHIND TIME.

Weston has greatly fallen away in pace since the start, and he is now so far behind the time set down for him by his managers that there are no hopes left of his being able to accomplish what he has undertaken. Up to midnight last night, which hour ended his third day's walking, he had finished 235 miles since Monday, and but sixty-two miles for the day, a considerable falling off from the time made on previous days. His average time for each mile was about fourteen minutes during the day. At night he appeared to be badly used up, although he was allowed a great deal of rest throughout the day. He rested for two hours and three minutes after completing his 189th mile, and at 7:43:16 he again retired, taking over four hours more of rest. At the end of the 220th mile he was allowed about an hour for supper, after which he continued walking up to shortly after midnight.

THE RAPID TRANSIT BILL.

PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY YESTERDAY WITH THE SENATE AMENDMENTS.

AN ACT to authorize cities to provide railways for rapid transit of persons and property, and to create corporations for that purpose.

SECTION 1. The Mayor of any city in this State is hereby authorized to nominate, and by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen to appoint, three persons, who shall be residents of such city, as Commissioners of Rapid Transit, to hold office, respectively, for one, two, and three years. The said Commissioners, or a majority thereof, with the Mayor, shall have power:

1. To fix and designate the route or routes, avenues, places or streets, to be used by a railway company, with steam or other motive power, for the rapid transit of persons and property, through said City or any portion thereof, upon, under, or over the streets or avenues so designated.

2. Legally, and in the manner required by law, to acquire the right of way used or wanted for the use of the railway in the name of the City, or in the name of such persons or corporation to whom said Mayor and Commissioners shall grant a license to use the same for carrying persons and property, and to acquire, if necessary, the consent specified by section 18 of article 3 of the Constitution of this State.

3. To grant a license, right, and franchise upon such terms and conditions to such bidders or acceptors of proposals, or to their assigns, as the Mayor and a majority of the Commissioners shall accept and approve under their advertisement, hereinafter named, which license, right, and franchise is to be used for hauling or conveying persons and property, by the agency of steam or other motive power, through, over, upon, or under any and all streets, places, and avenues, in said city, which have been designated, as above named, as the route or line for carrying persons and property. Also, to authorize the construction and maintenance of a proper road-bed in, on, or under said streets places, and avenues, for such conveying of persons and property.

4. To reject any bid or proposal received by said Mayor and Commissioners, and to readvertise the same for other bids, either upon the same or different terms and conditions.

5. To fix the rate of toll or fare for carrying persons upon said line of railway.

6. To determine the manner, form, and style of constructing and operating said line of railway.

7. To authorize the construction and maintenance of a suitable bridge by the accepted or successful bidders, or their assigns, across any navigable river or stream within the limits of said city, with such width of draw and in such manner and form, and with such guard as will not seriously interfere with the navigation of such river or stream, whenever it may be necessary or desirable for the purpose of establishing a continuous line for rapid transit of persons or property through said city or any portion thereof.

8. To designate in what manner and through what streets elevated rapid transit railways now in operation in any such city may connect with other rapid transit or steam railways or the depots thereof, and with steam ferries. And when any such route or routes shall be so designated, such rapid transit railway or other company may construct such connection, with all the rights and with like effect as though the same had been a part of the original route of such railway.

9. Nothing in this act contained will be held to authorize the formation of a street railroad on or along the surface of any street, road, or avenue in any of the cities of this State upon which a street railroad has been constructed or heretofore authorized to be constructed, or to place the piers or supports of any elevated rapid transit railway on any part of the tracks of said street railroad.

SEC. 2. Whenever a majority of said Commissioners, with said Mayor, have fixed upon the line of the proposed railway, and designated the route, streets places, or avenues, or any portion of both or either, over, under, or upon which they propose to authorize rapid transit by steam railway or other motive power, and have filed a map and a certificate of the same in the Mayor's office, the Mayor shall then and thereupon advertise for at least thirty days, for proposals to purchase the license, grant, franchise, and right to build, maintain and operate a railway with one or more tracks, over, under or upon the lines so designated, to be operated by steam, locomotive, or other motive power. And the said Mayor and a majority of the Commissioners are hereby authorized to accept the bid or proposal which shall be made, which, all things pertaining thereto being considered, shall appear to be the most advantageous for the interest of the City, and its citizens and inhabitants.

SEC. 3. To facilitate the construction of a railway for rapid transit of persons and property in cities where the steps above named have been taken, the Mayor and Aldermen of said city may procure the entire right of way for said proposed railway, and the consent required by sec. 18, art. 3, of the Constitution of this State, if necessary, either in their own name or in the name of the successful bidders, or their assigns, and may give license to use the same on the terms proposed by the Mayor and Commissioners, as above set forth.

SEC. 4. The Mayor may remove for cause any commissioner so appointed as above provided, or, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen, fill any vacancy in the number of Commissioners, caused by death, removal, or inability to serve as such Commissioners.

SEC. 5. The persons making the bid or proposal which shall be accepted by the Mayor and Commissioners as above provided, or his or their associates or assigns, may at any time form themselves into a corporation, by filing articles of association in the office of the Secretary of State and in the office of the County Clerk, with such powers and privileges as may be necessary or desirable, not contrary to or inconsistent with the laws of the State, including the right to mortgage, with power of sale, all or any part of their property and franchises. Upon filing such articles of association they shall have all the powers therein enumerated, and all the rights and franchises purchased by them, by said Mayor and Commissioners, or by any other State or municipal authority; and also all the powers, rights, privileges and franchises conferred upon railroad corporations by an act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations, and to regulate the same," passed April 2, 1850; and also by all acts and parts of acts in addition or supplemental thereto or in alteration thereof.

SEC. 6. Nothing in this act contained shall authorize the construction or operation of any railway over, along, upon, or under either Broadway, Fifth avenue, below Fifty-ninth street, or on Fourth avenue above Forty-second street, in the City of New-York, except to cross the same in manner and form approved by said Mayor and Commissioners, where necessary to form a continuous line of railway.

SEC. 7. The said Board of Aldermen may fix and determine the salaries to be paid to said Commissioners per annum, and the same shall be paid said Commissioners by the Controller or other financial agents of the said City.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect immediately.

INDIAN SUPPLIES.

GEN. SHANKS INDIGNANT WITH THE FREIGHTERS—INDIANS SUFFERING FROM LACK OF FOOD.

OCMULGEE, Indian Territory, May 12.—Gen. J. P. C. Shanks, Special Indian Commissioner, has made a statement in reply to a Washington dispatch dated May 4, in which it is stated that the Indian Bureau has information from him that the Indian supplies could not be transported from Caddo to Fort Sill, Cheyenne, and Wichita Agencies sooner on account of the bad weather and the condition of the roads. He says: "I never made such a statement. The roads from Caddo west were good all last Summer, Fall, and Winter. That country suffered from drouth after the supplies reached Caddo, and the neglect to forward to those suffering people their food and clothing was a crime." He adds that the delay was wholly owing to the freighters, who did not carry out their contract.

BRAVERY REWARDED.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 12.—At the quarterly meeting of the Board of Managers of Adams Express Company held here to-day, George H. Price, the messenger who killed the robber in his car on the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Road a few days since, was voted $1,000 in gold. They also voted $2,000 per annum to the Expressmen's Aid Society, to be paid to the heirs of deceased members who die in the service of the company.

CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS—WITH AN APOLOGY.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning, as Mr. F. B. Nicol, of the firm of Nicol, Davidson & Co., was driving down Fifth avenue to his place of business, and had reached the neighborhood of Twelfth street, a large tree, partly sawn through, fell with a loud crash across the road. No warning had been given, and Mr. Nicol only escaped being crushed by the sudden starting aside of his horse. This, however, was not sufficient to entirely clear the carriage, an open one. The heavier branches struck it with great force, the coachman was almost knocked out of his seat, the reins were struck from his hands, and he was much bruised about the wrists and head. Mr. Nicol was struck in the head also and severely bruised. He received another bruise in the side and was much shaken. The horse, which had jumped on to the sidewalk, was luckily seized and held by some bystanders before it could run. When the person who was responsible for the careless felling of the tree was summoned to the station-house, to which Mr. Nicol had gone to make a complaint, he coolly remarked that it was the complainant's own fault, for he ought to have looked out.

DR. THOS. J. RICE, DENTIST, has removed from No. 42 East Twentieth street to No. 46 East Nineteenth street, where he will be glad to see his friends and patrons. Dentistry in all its branches done and satisfaction guaranteed.—*Advertisement.*

POMEROY'S FINGER PADS and Water Pads for ruptures, are by far the best in use. No. 744 Broadway, New York.—*Advertisement.*

Dr. William Osgood Page, of No. 265 4th av., New-York, suffered for many years with stiffness and intense pain in his knee, and at times was unable to walk, caused by an injury received on the Hudson River Railroad. Tried every remedy that skill or science could devise, without benefit. GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA gave instant relief and effected a complete cure.
Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 451 6th av., New-York. Only 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

The rapid growth and popularity of Milk of MAGNESIA as a remedy for sour stomach, heartburn, constipation, gout, gravel, and urinary troubles, warrant the belief that it will eventually supersede, as it deserves to do, all other preparations of magnesia. Sold by all druggists.

Teeth Like Adamant
are very rare, but any teeth, however frail, may be preserved from decay by the most balsamic of all dentifrices—SOZODONT.
It not only beautifies but strengthens them.

Lundborg's Perfumes
Are like natural flowers and bouquets.

A Few Words to Feeble and Delicate Women.
By R. V. PIERCE, M. D., of the WORLD'S DISPENSARY, Buffalo, N. Y.

Knowing that you are subject to a great amount of suffering, that delicacy on your part has a strong tendency to prolong, and the longer it is neglected the more you have to endure, and the more difficult of cure your case becomes, I, as a physician, who is daily consulted by scores of your sex, desire to say to you that I am constantly meeting with those who have been treated for their ailments for months without being benefited in the least, until they have become perfectly discouraged, and have almost made up their minds never to take another dose of medicine, nor be tortured by any further treatment. They had rather die and have their sufferings ended than to live and suffer as they have. They say they are worn out by suffering, and are only made worse by treatment. Of anything more discouraging, we certainly cannot conceive, and were there no more successful mode of treating such difficulties than that, the principles of which teach the reducing and depleting of the vital forces of the system, when the indications dictate a treatment directly the reverse of the one adopted for them, their cases would be deplorable indeed. But lady sufferers, there is a better and far more successful plan of treatment for you: one more in harmony with the laws and requirements of your system. A harsh, irritating, caustic treatment and strong medicines will never cure you. If you would use rational means, such as common sense should dictate to every intelligent lady, take such medicines as embody the very best invigorating tonics and nervines, compounded with special reference to your delicate system. Such a happy combination you will find in my Favorite Prescription, which has received the loudest praise from thousands of your sex. Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet or ascend a flight of stairs, that continual drain that is sapping from your systems all your former elasticity and driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces that renders you irritable and fretful, may all be overcome and subdued by a persevering use of that marvelous remedy. Irregularities and obstructions to the proper workings of your systems are relieved by this mild and safe means, while periodical pains, the existence of which is a sure indication of serious disease that should not be neglected, readily yield to it, and if its use is kept up for a reasonable length of time the special cause of these pains is permanently removed. Further light on these subjects may be obtained from my pamphlet on diseases peculiar to your sex, sent on receipt of two stamps. My Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists.

Practice versus Theory.

The theory of disease accepted by physicians is, that symptoms are merely sympathetic indications of its existence, and have in most instances little or nothing to do with fixing its locality. Their practice, however, is diametrically opposed to their theory, for they administer medicines which affect symptoms only. The remarkable cures of dyspepsia, sick headache, constipation, rheumatism, general debility, urinary and kidney troubles, and malarial fevers, wrought by HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, could never have been accomplished by remedies which addressed themselves merely to the removal of any one of the manifold and complicated symptoms to which those maladies give rise. Acting, as the Bitters do, directly upon the stomach and tributary organs, overcoming their irregularities and endowing them with renewed vigor, they control, as it were, the springs of vitality, purifying and giving them fresh impetus, and dispersing all those harrassing symptoms which proceeded from their misdirection or contamination.

To the Consumptive.—Wilbor's Compound OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property, which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston.

Atkinson's White Rose,
(Genuine,) 55c. a bottle; Camphor, (pure,) 25c. ℔ lb. W. M. GILES & CO., Chemists, No. 451 6th av., one door above 27th st., New-York.

Ladies', Misses', Gents', and Boys' Boots.
Shoes and Gaiters, beautiful in style, excellent in quality, moderate in price. Patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
No branch offices.

Everdell's Principal Office, 302 Broadway.—Elegant wedding and ball cards, foreign note-papers, &c. Established 1840.

An Eminent Divine says: "The Peruvian SYRUP gives me new vigor and buoyancy of spirits."

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets.
Just the thing for travelers.

Deshler's Pills Are the Best and Safest remedy for chills and fever and malaria.

MARRIED.

HENDERSON—MERRITT.—At Grace Church, Nyack, on the Hudson, on Wednesday, May 12, by Rev. Franklin Babbitt, ROBERT J. HENDERSON to MINNIE, daughter of the late Edward Merritt, of New-York.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—Wednesday, May 12, after a lingering illness, FREDERICK R. ANDERSON, in the 69th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BENT.—At Port Chester, May 12, 1875, in the 14th year of his age, SAMUEL S., Jr., son of Samuel S. and Sarah E. Bent.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Episcopal Church on Friday, May 14, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting for the 12:05 train from Grand Central Depot.

BLISS.—Brooklyn, May 11, ELIAS BLISS, aged 45 years, 2 months, and 25 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 137 Fort Greene place, Brooklyn, on Thursday, 13th inst., at 4 P. M. Remains will be taken to West Brookfield, Mass., for interment.

BROWN.—On Tuesday morning, May 11, SARAH D., wife of Erastus S. Brown, in the 63d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 11 West 48th st., Thursday, May 13, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Utica for interment.

BURTSELL.—A solemn high mass of requiem (the month's mind) will be offered, at 10 o'clock, on Friday, May 14, for the late DOROTHEA BURTSELL, in the Church of the Epiphany, 2d av., near 21st st. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

CORT.—On Monday morning, of paralysis, NICHOLAS CORT, in the 78th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Central M. E. Church, South 5th st., near 5th, Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 2 P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CHAMBERLAIN.—At his residence, Red Hook, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Wednesday, 12th inst., WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN, in the 76th year of his age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Monday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 8 o'clock A. M., stopping at Barrytown.

COATS.—In this City on the 11th inst., WILLIAM COATS, a native of England, and for the last thirty years a faithful servant in the family of the late John David Wolfe.

COLLOMB.—In Brooklyn, May 11, PELAGIA, wife of Eugene Collomb, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, C. B. Loomis, are invited to attend the funeral at Christ Church, corner Clinton and Harrison sts., on Friday, 14th inst., at 3:30 P. M.

DALLY.—On Monday, the 10th inst., at the residence of his son-in-law, John Gowan, No. 103 Lexington av., JAMES C. DALLY, in the 57th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church corner 22d st. and 4th av., on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 12 M. Jerusalem Chapter, No. 8, R. A. M.; Holland Lodge, No. 8, F. A. M.; Cœur de Lion Commandery, No. 23, K. T., and the Masonic fraternity generally, are respectfully invited to attend. A special train will leave Grand Central Depot at 1:30 P. M. for Woodlawn, where the remains will be interred.

CŒUR DE LION COMMANDERY NO. 23, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.—Sir Knights: You are hereby summoned to meet at our Asylum, Masonic Temple, Thursday, May 13 promptly at 11 o'clock A. M., in full uniform for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to the memory of our deceased Sir Knight JAMES C. DALLY. Officers and Sir Knights of sister Commanderies are earnestly solicited to participate. By order,

A. L. NORTHROP, Commander.
CHARLES W. SY, Recorder.

DEMARAY.—At Tappan, on the 11th inst., EDGAR DEMARAY.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Church, of Tappan, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

DRUMMOND.—May 9, at St. Luke's Hospital, ANNE DRUMMOND, aged 43 years.

☞ Liverpool (England) papers please copy.

ELDER.—April 25, on board the steam-ship City of Peking, on the passage from Japan to San Francisco, D. RIKER ELDER, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his father, George Elder, at Stamford, Conn., on Friday, 14th inst., at 3 P. M. Carriages will meet the 1 o'clock P. M. New-Haven train at the Stamford depot. The remains will be taken on the following day to Green-Wood.

FELLOWES.—On Wednesday morning, May 12, at his residence, No. 570 5th av., WILLIAM FELLOWES, of Staten Island, in the 74th year of his age.

Funeral at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of 44th st. and Madison av., at 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

☞ New-Orleans and Louisville papers please copy.

GODONE.—On Tuesday, May 11, GASPAR GODONE, Sr., in the 81st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, May 13, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 112 West 28th st.

HARRIS.—May 12, Mrs. EMMA HARRIS, daughter of Hamilton W. Robinson.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral at her father's residence, No. 5 East 65th st., on Friday, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Worcester, N. Y., for interment.

HAIT.—At Peekskill, on the 12th inst., Mrs. MARY A. HAIT, relict of the late Seth Hait.

Funeral services at St. Peter's Church on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

JONES.—On Wednesday, May 12, HARRIET, daughter of William and Margaret Jones, in the 3d year of her age.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 507 9th av., on May 14, at 1 P. M.

☞ Staffordshire Pottery papers, England, please copy.

LAWRENCE.—On May 9, at Riverside, Conn., ANNIE, wife of William H. C. Lawrence, of Boston, and daughter of Chauncey L. Cooke, M. D., of New-York.

Funeral Thursday, 13th inst., at 12 o'clock, at St. Andrew's Church, Stamford, Conn. Cars leave Grand Central Depot, 42d st., at 10:10 A. M. The interment will be at Mount Auburn Cemetery, near Boston.

MEAD.—In Black Hawk, Colorado, May 5, of heart disease, ROBERT W. MEAD, aged 61 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the Congregational Church, Greenwich, Conn., on Thursday, May 13, at 1:30 P. M. The New-York and New-Haven train will leave Grand Central Depot at 12 o'clock noon. Returning, will leave Greenwich at 4:42, also 7:13 P. M.

OLIVER.—On Monday, May 10, after a lingering illness, JOHN OLIVER, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 148 Franklin st., on Thursday, 13th inst., at 2 P. M.

RATHBUN.—On Tuesday, May 11, 1875, FLORENCE, youngest daughter of Hugo B. and Louise S. Rathbun, in the 12th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 266 Lexington avenue, on Thursday, 13th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

SHAY.—On Saturday evening, 8th inst., after a short illness, JEFFERSON B. SHAY, of Chicago.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 144 Henry st., Brooklyn, on Friday, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SQUIER.—At Fanwood, N. J., May 11, 1875, HARRIET, widow of the late John Squier, in her 77th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, Friday, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be at Fanwood Depot on arrival of 12:45 train from New-York.

WEISMANN.—Suddenly, at Nordhof South California, on April 25, CHARLES WEISMANN, the beloved son of Augustus and Clara Weismann, of this City, aged 28 years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE, for the teeth and breath, is the best dentifrice in the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

A WOMAN WHO WAS CONSTANTLY CRAVING food, and grew thin by eating so much, tried some of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or Worm Lozenges, on the recommendation of her physicians. She was relieved of them, and then her food nourished her. Before it only fed the worms. Many people are sick only from worms.

BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND Family Liniment, which has wrought such wonders, is a purely vegetable preparation. It cures Cramp in the Limbs and Stomach, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Toothache, Sore Throat, Bilious Colic, Cholera, Colds, Burns, and all kindred maladies.

A.A.A.

ART SALE.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
May 13 and 14,
at the
SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
NO. 82 5TH AV.

Mr. Somerville takes pleasure in calling attention to the very important collection of paintings now on exhibition at his gallery.

ARTISTS REPRESENTED.

E. Lambinet,
J. Jominez,
J. B. C. Corot,
J. F. Kensett,
T. Agrassot,
— Pabst,
L. R. Mignot,
Boddington,
T. Nast.
William Hart,
H. Von Leter,
E. Verboekhoeven,
C. Stanfield,
E. Accard,
J. R. Koek-Koek,
De La Hoese,
A. B. Durand,
G. H. Boughton,
E. Johnson,
C. Noue,
O. Saunier,
J. H. Dolph,
L. C. Tiffany,
W. L. Sonntag,
F. O. C. Darly,
V. Neblig,
James C. Thom,
N. Diaz,
S. Bonheur,
J. H. De Haas,
L. Lasalle,
T. Rebot,
J. G. Brown,
and others.

R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

ART EXHIBITION AND SALE,
EXCLUSIVELY AMERICAN.
PRIVATE COLLECTION OF FINE PAINTINGS.
CHOICE EXAMPLES BY THE BEST AMERICAN ARTISTS—A FINE DISPLAY OF HOME WORK—NOW ON EXHIBITION, (FREE,) DAY AND EVENING, AT THE LEAVITT ART ROOMS, NO. 817 BROADWAY, TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION MONDAY EVENING, MAY 17.
THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, AUCTIONEERS.

THE HOUSEHOLD ART COMPANY

Of Boston will have a special sale of some of its artistic work, including some rare antiques, at the rooms of the Messrs. LEAVITT & Co., Clinton Hall, New-York, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, among which will be found choice side-boards and dining-room furniture, book-cases, and library tables, peculiar cabinets and chests of drawers, writing-tables in variety, work-tables, stands, rare mirrors, brass-work, old china and pottery, embroidered rugs, fine old Spanish chairs, lounges, small tables, paper-cases, &c., &c., &c. Sale positive.
The special designs are by Mr. Elliott.
Catalogues can be had of the Messrs. LEAVITT and of The Household Art Company of Boston. To be seen on Tuesday evening and afterward.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.
REMOVAL.
The Branch Office of this Company, corner of 4th av. and 27th st., has been removed to No. 940 Broadway, corner of 22d st.
The Company has also Branch Offices at:
Nos. 55 to 61 Hudson st.
No. 296 Canal st., corner of Broadway.
No. 696 Broadway, corner of 4th st.
Grand Central Depot, corner of 45th st.
New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Depot, West 30th st.
The attention of shippers is particularly called to the advantages offered by the Company in facilities for late afternoon shipments.
ALL BUSINESS RECEIVED AT OFFICES BEFORE 6 P. M. WILL BE FORWARDED BY TRAINS LEAVING SAME NIGHT, except matter for Poughkeepsie and local points between there and New-York, which must be received by 5 P. M.
SPECIAL RATES
for the forwarding of business packages from New-York, of Seedsmen, Publishers and News-dealers; also for Samples, Advertisements, Circulars, Hand-bills and Posters, Sheet Music, Insurance Blanks, Flexible Patterns, Wood Cuts and Electrotypes.
Packages of above described articles, not exceeding two pounds in weight and $10 in value, to any office of this company.........25 cents each
If weighing over two pounds and not exceeding five pounds and $10 in value, to any office of this Company, in the States of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania.........25 cents each
Or in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Kentucky.........40 cents each
And in the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri.........50 cents each
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
General Offices, No. 65 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1875.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-paged 12mo. pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author, and proprietor, free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured sent. Depot and reception-rooms, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE TO HORSEMEN.
A card published as an advertisement in several of the daily papers stating it to be a fact that we had lost the use of several of our horses by the Goodenough Shoes, was unauthorized by us, and is entirely untrue.
When practicing at the Rink and elsewhere, our horses were shod by the Goodenough Company, cheaply, well, and to our satisfaction.
THE BARNUM UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION COMPANY,
By S. H. HURD, Treasurer.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., AUCTIONEER.—THIS DAY at 10:30 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 37 Nassau st.—continuation of the great sale of household and office furniture.

THIS DAY at 10:30 o'clock at No. 372 South st.—Assignee sale of ship chandler's stores.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, May 15, 1875, will close at this office, as follows: On WEDNESDAY at 8 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collections.

STUTTERING.—U. S. STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (Dr. White,) 417 4th av., N. Y.; best references; no pay until perfectly cured. Call or send for circular.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,
Publish this day:
A
REVISED AND ENLARGED EDITION
OF
HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELLERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST:
Being a Guide through Great Britain and Ireland, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, and Spain.
WITH OVER 100 MAPS AND PLANS OF CITIES.
By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE,
Author of "Harper's Phrase-Book," and "History of the Rise and Fall of the Paris Commune."
FOURTEENTH YEAR.
In Three Volumes, 12mo., Full Leather, Pocket-book Form, $3 per Volume.
THE VOLUMES SOLD SEPARATELY;
Or, the Three Vols. in one, similar Binding, $7.

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☞ HARPER & BROTHERS will send the above work by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States or Canada, on receipt of the price.

"TWO ORPHANS" WALTZ.—GREAT SUCCESS of this charming waltz, played nightly in the "Two Orphans," and embellished with elegant and correct likenesses of Miss Claxton and Miss Blanchard. The sensation of the day! Price 75c. Written by Henry Tissington. Sold everywhere. Published by C. H. DITSON & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold their regular meeting THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Becker's Hall, Nos. 145 and 147 West 32d st. Finance Committee meet at 7:30.
HENRY G. LEASK, President.
BENJ. F. ANDERSON, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY, DESIRING TO complete her studies in Europe, would like to lessen her expenses by going as lady's maid or attendant upon an invalid or children, either for the voyage or as far as Switzerland, if she can arrive there before October. Communications sent to I. DAVIS, No. 258 Broadway, room No. 10, will receive prompt attention.

A LADY WITH FIRST-CLASS REFERENCES desires to take charge of a house for a family going abroad or to the country; no remuneration required. Address C. C., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A COMPETENT WIDOW LADY WISHES to take charge of a gentleman's residence for the Summer, while away from the City; good references. Apply at No. 704 3d av.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., (formerly with Bedell,) competent and reliable servants, male and female, Protestant and Catholic, for City or country.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN would like the charge of a house for the Summer; can be highly recommended. Call or address for three days No. 349 West 25th st.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS GERMAN servants constantly found at Mrs. Lowe's German Bureau, removed to No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COMPANION.—BY A LADY, AN OPPORTUNITY to go abroad as companion or teacher in a family; good reference. Address S. E. B., No. 44 West 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl brought up to work and very active and tidy, with seven years' City reference from City lady, as chamber-maid and waitress, or would take one work; willing to go to the country, but above all wishes a steady place. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE, OR PLAIN Seamstress.—By a German Protestant young girl, who is kind and attentive to children; also understands her duties as chamber-maid, and is a good family seamstress; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman with nine years' reference from last employer; City or country; is thoroughly experienced both as chamber-maid and waitress. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for M. M.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL with excellent reference, for chamber-work and waiting; is quick, clean, and capable; a good washer and ironer, and handy at any work; willing to go to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-WORK AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl in a small private family, to do chamber-work and waiting; has reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 497 7th av., between 36th and 37 sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl, as chamber-maid and waitress or light house-work; is willing and obliging; good City references. Call or address No. 779 7th av., between 51st and 52d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, lately landed, as chamber-maid and seamstress; is willing to take care of children, and wants to go to the country; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 118 East 63d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young, strong, willing girl; is a good waitress and careful chamber-maid; very willing, obliging, and industrious; has the best of references. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid; would assist with waiting, or would do the chamber-work and waiting of a small family; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN experienced young girl who understands her duties thoroughly; is a good waitress; can care and clean silver, glass, &c.; has very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a first-class Swedish girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and operating; best of references. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 50 East 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and do washing and ironing in a private family; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 915 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English girl, lately landed, as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call or address No. 448 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and will do fine washing; four and a half years' reference as to capability. Apply for two days at No. 115 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and nurse or chamber-maid and waitress; has City reference. Call or address No. 436 West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman to do light chamber-work and sewing, or to wait on ladies; good City references; willing and obliging. Call at No. 11 East 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A LADY A PERmanent place for one of her girls to do chamber-work, and willing to assist with care of children. Apply at No. 330 Madison av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or assist with children or waiting; City or country; best City reference. Call at 322 East 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to go in the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 163 West 56th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A WELSH WOMAN AS chamber-maid and to do plain sewing, or would assist in anything else. Call for two days at No. 331 East 12th st., second floor, back.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid, seamstress, or to take care of children and sew; can make dresses; five years' City reference. Call at No. 492 1st av., near 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, to do chamber-work and fine washing; excellent laundress; two years and six months' City reference; no objection to the country. Call at 161 East 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 118 East 70th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF experience; good references. Address No. 317 East 52d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid; understands her business in every particular; is also an excellent washer and ironer; is very competent, careful, and obliging. Call at Mrs. Gade's, No. 203 East 37th st., near 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant young woman to do light chamber-work and waiting; is fully competent, willing, and obliging; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Address J. L., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY HIGHLY RECommended Swedish girl, two years in her last place; she speaks good English; is polite, industrious, and a first-class servant. Can be seen at Maurice Lindquist's Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young American Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; willing to go in the country; good references. Call at No. 117 West 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call for two days, M. M., No. 317 East 43d st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 428 West 54th st., between 9th and 10th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY an active young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and operating; would go to a dress-making establishment; City or country; City reference. Call at 203 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID—NURSE.—BY TWO YOUNG Protestant girls; (sisters;) would go together or separate in the country with City families, for Summer months; will be found trustworthy and willing; first-class reference. Call for two days at No. 396 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable Protestant girl to do chamber-work and plain sewing, or assist with children; good reference. Apply for two days at No. 708 3d av., between 44th and 45th sts., third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A REGULAR CHAMber-maid or parlor-maid; will assist in the pantry, and willing to go to the country; has good City references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEWING.—By a Protestant young woman; or to take care of children; best City reference. Call at No. 243 West 18th st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and assist with the waiting; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 231 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best of City reference. Call to-day at No. 776 9th av., near 52d st., ring second bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Welsh Protestant girl, as chamber-maid and waitress, or taking care of children and sewing. Call for two days at No. 327 East 12th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would do waiting; has good City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 490 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and take care of children, or would do chamber-work and waiting. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 126 East 11th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL as chamber-maid and parlor maid; will assist with the waiting; Troy or Newport preferred; good references. Call or address No. 626 East 34th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, AS cook in a private family; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; has lived for four years in her last place; best City reference given. Call at No. 140 West 28th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO NORTH of Ireland Protestant girls for the entire work of a house; good cook and laundress, and thorough chamber-maid, &c.; willing to go to the country; will do good work, and want a steady place; are young and strong; milk and butter. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO SISters, (colored,) very nice, tidy, useful girls; competent to do their work well and satisfactorily; cook, wash, iron, and up-stairs work, &c.; for City or country; have good references; are capable and civil; help together or separate. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK, OR COOK AND ASSIST WASHING.—By a highly respectable young woman; is a good family cook; meats, soups, pastries, &c., gets up nice side-dishes; is a good bread and biscuit baker; would assist with the washing; best testimonials; sober, neat, honest, kind, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent young woman, who is a good plain cook; makes best soups, bread, biscuits, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has good City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO REspectable girls; one as a good plain cook and first-class laundress; understands fluting; the other as first-class waitress and chamber-maid; has good reference; would have no objection to the country. Call at No. 460 West 40th st., second floor front.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as excellent family cook; makes all kinds of nice soup, roasts, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's German Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young woman as good family cook; makes nice bread and biscuit, soups, &c.; is also a good laundress, and can furnish undoubted reference. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG women, in a private family; one as cook; understands meats, soups, jellies, pastry; the other as chamber-maid or waitress; would like to get to the country together; four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 140 7th av., between 18th and 19th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS GOOD plain cook; assist with the washing and ironing; not afraid to work; best of City reference. Address No. 1,071 First av., second floor, between 58th and 59th sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business, where a kitchen-maid is kept; can furnish the best of reference. Can be seen by applying at Mrs. Sanders' office, No. 49 3d av., from 10 to 2 P. M.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman, who is a good plain cook and good washer and ironer; is a tidy, good girl; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business in all its branches; soups, jellies, wild fowls, baking, boning, and larding; best of City references. Call or address No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; understands all kinds cooking desired in a gentleman's family; is neat and tidy; has two years' City reference from her last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS cook, washer, and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family; no objection to a short distance in the country. Apply for two days, from 10 to 12, at No. 128 West 43d st., present employer's.

COOK, &c.—BY A MOTHER, AND DAUGHTER about eighteen, together; the mother is a first-class cook for City or country, hotel or private family; have good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138, 6th av.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK and waitress, together in a good country family; cook is first-class, and the lowest wages is $25; waitress, $16; both have reduced their wages. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLORED woman; neat and tidy, (Baltimorean,) as cook, washer, and ironer, seamstress, or general house-work; no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS GOOD plain cook; bread and biscuit maker; willing to do the coarse washing; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 230 East 29th st., near 2d av., first floor, back room.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; would do the coarse washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best of reference. Call or address No. 299 7th av., or S. M., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, pastry, and jellies; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 150 West 28th st., top floor.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLORED girl just from Virginia, as cook, washer, and ironer, general housework or waitress; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, AS FIRST-class cook; will assist with coarse washing; country preferred; best City reference. Call at No. 20 West 13th st., first floor, rear.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO GIRLS, one as first-class cook, the other as chamber-maid; best of City reference; City or country. Call or address No. 490 6th av., Room No. 16.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH COOK, WITH good City references; understands all kinds of cooking and milk and butter; country preferred. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, AS GOOD plain cook; would assist with the washing and ironing, if required; good reference. Apply at No. 296 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN PROTESTant woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOman as cook and to assist in the washing; is a good baker; good City references. Call at her present employer's for two days, No. 163 West 20th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; understands meats, soups, baking, and dessert; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 134 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly; Newport preferred for the Summer; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 11 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK AND to assist with the washing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 221 East 21st st., second floor, front.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR WOMAN AS COOK; UNderstands her business thoroughly; willing to do coarse washing; best of reference. Call at No. 144 East 15th st., near 3d av., second floor, front.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to go to the country; City references. Apply at No. 307 7th av., between 27th and 28th sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN CITY OR country, by a willing, neat, and obliging woman, with good reference; will do coarse washing and ironing. Call at No. 69 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; thoroughly understands her business; willing and obliging; no objection to do the coarse washing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 4 West 44th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A SMALL private family; is a good cook, and will assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 497 7th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK, WASHER, and ironer; is an elegant washer, or would do general house-work in a small family; good City references. Call at No. 117 West 38th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A GERman girl as cook, washer, and ironer; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK; HAS THE best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 205 East 22d st., near 3d av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; three years' City reference. Call at No. 57 East 41st st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; NO OBJECtion to assist in the washing; good reference. Can be seen at No. 347 East 17th st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable young girls together; one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other to do chamber-work and waiting; one eight and the other four years' City reference from same and last employer; no objections to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 5 Union court, University place, near 12th st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO respectable girls, one as cook and assist with washing and ironing, or laundress; the other as chamber-maid and waitress, and assist with washing and ironing; are willing and obliging; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City references. Call at No. 471 8th av., between 33d and 34th sts.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO NORTH of Ireland women as cook and laundress, and chamber-maid and waitress; have lived together and are thorough servants; five years' reference; understand milk and butter; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; one who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to do the coarse washing; best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 259 West 35th st., in bakery.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral house-work servant.—By a neat, industrious girl; good cook, excellent washer and ironer; a reliable and economical servant; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., near Henry, Brooklyn.

COOK—KITCHEN-MAID.—BY TWO COMPEtent persons; one as first-class cook; understands making butter; is a good baker; the other as kitchen-maid; will make herself generally useful; willing to go to the country; best City references. Apply at No. 155 East 25th st., near 3d av.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH COOK; BONES, LARDS, makes pastries, &c.; a splendid meat and vegetable cook; willing to go to the country; would assist with washing, if other duties allowed; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO DO THE COOKing only, or the coarse washing; gives good references as to character and competency; will come for $16. Can be seen at Maurice Lindquist's Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Address A. R., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, (PROTESTANT,) who understands her business. Can be seen for two days at No. 630 2d av., 1st floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands soups, meats, pastries, preserves; all required by a first-class cook; speaks English. City references. Can be seen at Maurice Lindquist's Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS GOOD cook in a private family; best City reference from her last place. Inquire in the china store, No. 278 3d av., between 21st and 22d sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTestant girl as first-class cook in a private family; best of reference; City or country. Apply at No. 3 West 51st st., near 5th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO UNDERstands all kinds of French, English, and American cooking; with the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; CAN do all kinds of American cooking; willing to assist in the coarse washing; country preferred; good references. Call at No. 117 West 38th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of cooking; will assist with washing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 737 10th av., corner West 50th st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS GOOD cook, washer, and ironer, in a private family; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 455 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS PLAIN cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 154 East 26th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker would like a few more engagements by the day; all the latest patterns; perfect fit guaranteed. Address A. D., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker; would like a few customers by the day; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Call at or address for two days, No. 329 East 22d st.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY MISS CANBY, A FIRST-class dress-maker, wishes a few more engagements by the day; cuts and trims beautifully. Call at No. 256 West 37th st., Room No. 3.

DRESS-MAKING.—MRS. G. SMYTH, DRESSmaker, No. 160 East 53d st., solicits a few more customers by the day or week, or at her own home; long experience with Mme. Noli.

DRESS-MAKING.—MISS BARBER WOULD LIKE a few more engagements by the day with first-class ladies only; perfect fits; terms, $2 50. Call at No. 745 6th av., near 42d st.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker; would go out by the day or take home work; walking suits made at moderate prices in latest styles; cutting and fitting done; best City reference. Call at No. 259 6th av.

DRESS-MAKING, &c.—A GERMAN GIRL AS dress-maker, or dress-maker and to take care of children. Apply at No. 152 West 50th st., shoemaker's store.

FAMILIES CAN BE PROMPTLY SUPPLIED with a select class of servants of all nations, males and females at No. 602 6th av., near 36th st.

HOUSE-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH girl; is a good waitress, and gives good references from her only place in the City; speaks good English; wages small. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG girl, who is a good plain cook, and can wash and iron well; is willing to make herself generally useful in a good home; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; strong, obliging; knows how to cook, wash, and iron well; wants a good home in City or country; good reference; willing to take general work. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work in a small private family; is willing and obliging; has City references. Call or address No. 436 West 42d st.

HOUSE-WORK. — BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls (sisters) to do the work of a private family; the best of references. Call at No. 652 Washington st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general house-work in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 145 West 39th st., between 7th av. and Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL for general work; is strong, neat, and a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; wants a steady place; City or country; can make butter. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral house-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON as a working housekeeper; is willing to do cooking and take care of a house for a small family; is willing and obliging, and understands her business; best of City reference. Call or address No. 471 2d av., between 26th and 27th sts., one pair of stairs up.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN, AS house-keeper in a hotel; capable and trustworthy; or to assist a lady in house-keeping; understands cutting and sewing. Call all the week at No. 59 West 49th st.

DOMESTIC HELP,

male and female, for all capacities, and of every nationality, at

ODELL'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,

No. 109 West 34th St., Corner Broadway.

J. W. CARPENTER,

Supplies all, in City or country, with reliable PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC servants of all kinds, at No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH SUISSE PERSON as first-class lady's maid; understands her business thoroughly in dress-making and hair-dressing; speaks German, English and French; best of references. Address Suissesse, Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A lady for a German girl who has lived with her several years as lady's maid and seamstress, or as nurse for children over two years of age. Call at No. 436 West 22d st., from 10 until 3 o'clock.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PERSON, AS lady's maid; is a good seamstress and hair-dresser; has the best of City reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 770 2d av.

LADY'S MAID.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY AS lady's maid and seamstress; is a first-class trimmer and dress-maker; no objection to the country. Call at No. 438 6th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN LADY'S MAID; speaks French and English; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; good City references. Address Lady's Maid, Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH PERson as lady's maid; is a good dress-maker and hair-dresser; no objection to travel; the best of City reference. Address No. 158 East 42d st.

LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress, or Fine Washing.—By a highly respectable young woman; is a thorough laundress; can do chamber-work well; competent in either capacity; willing and obliging; City or country; best testimonials for honesty, sobriety, &c. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN as first-class laundress; gives excellent City references for capability and a good character; is a thorough laundress; neat and obliging. Can be seen at Maurice Lindquist's Swedish Servants' Office, 108 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress and will assist with the chamber work; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY FULLY EXPERIENCED LAUNdress; can do French fluting, puffing, and polishing; does up laces and fine dresses; has the best of testimonials. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS. — BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; would do some chamber-work, if desired. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS first-class laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 160 East 53d st., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-class laundress in a private family; has three years' City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 215 East 29th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, who thoroughly understands her business, in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 100 50th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress; the best of City reference; Newport preferred for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 11 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, for City or country—country preferred; best City reference. Call for two days at No 117 West 24th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class laundress; three years' reference. Call at No. 124 West 31st st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with five years' City reference; flutes, polishes, &c.; willing to go to the country; a perfectly temperate and respectable young woman, who wishes to keep her situation. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, who can puff, polish, flute, and do up gentlemen's shirts in superior style; in a private family; has best of reference. Call at Mrs. Gade's, No. 203 East 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS LAUNdress; willing to assist with chamber-work; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 231 West 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; several years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 118 West 16th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class laundress in a private family; no objection to the country for the Summer months; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 916 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS LAUNdress; would assist in chamber-work; is willing and capable at both; City or country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 238 East 41st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, who understands fluting, laces, &c.; has best City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 215 East 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress, best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 488 6th av., Room No. 14.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, in a good country place; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS laundress and chamber-maid; thoroughly understands her business. Call at present employers, No. 323 Madison av.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY REspectable English person, (Protestant,) as maid and seamstress; or nurse to grown children; would like to go to Europe or to travel with a family; has the best of references. Call or address M. B., No. 396 7th av., between 31st and 32d sts., for two days.

MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT, MAID for a middle-aged lady or an invalid; understands taking care of such, and traveling; speaks French perfectly; has excellent City references; will assist with chamber-work or plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable young girl as nurse and seamstress; wishes to go to the country for the Summer, and can be highly recommended; is willing to make herself useful. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 East 63d st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY A HEALTHY YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, speaking English fairly, as nurse; willing to assist with chamber-work or be otherwise useful; City or country; is Protestant, but does not object to live with Catholic help; willing to travel. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress for grown children; would do light chamber-work; first-class City references. Call at No. 222 East 34th st.; ring second bell.

NURSE, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman as nurse; is capable of taking full charge of an infant from its birth; can't be beat with a bottle baby; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—FOR GROWING CHILDREN, BY A VERY tidy Swedish girl, with the best of testimonials as a thorough nurse; speaks good English; can read English for the children. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; well recommended; fond of children; can sew nicely; is a good plain lady's maid; neat, willing; speaks English. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH PROTESTANT woman in a private family as nurse and seamstress for growing children; good City reference. Address No. 227 East 42d st., second floor.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL AS nurse and can sew on machine; can give City reference; no objection to going in the country. Call for two days at 256 West 41st st., first floor, back room.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE; can take entire charge of an infant from birth; can do braiding and embroidering; first-class City references. Call at No. 911 3d av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXperienced woman as nurse and seamstress; will take charge of a baby from birth; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 150 West 28th st., store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable young girl, or would do chamber-work and sewing; has good reference. Call on or address No. 3 West 51st st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT widow as nurse for young children; would do plain sewing; no objection to the country; City reference. Can be seen at St. George's Chapel, 408 East 19th st.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED woman as monthly nurse; has first-class references from physicians and families. Call or address Mrs. Cook, No. 342 East 23d st., near 2d av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE; CAN TAKE entire charge of an infant and bring it up on the bottle, if required; City reference. Call for two days at No. 676 2d av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; CAN TAKE entire charge of a baby from birth, or grown children and sewing; best of reference given. Call at No. 50 East 41st st., near Madison av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress, with good City reference. Call at No. 409 West 26th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, TO take charge of a baby or grown children; good City reference. Call at No. 302 West 20th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse to growing children, or wait on young ladies; is neat, capable, and good disposition; excellent seamstress; willing to go to the country with City families for summer months; best City and country reference. Call for two days at No. 396 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE; A YOUNG woman of experience and judgment; can take an infant from birth; very kind to growing children and a neat seamstress; willing to go to the country or travel. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT young woman, capable of sewing and teaching, desires a place to attend a growing child; would assist with chamber-work; first-class City reference. Call at No. 131 West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; is fully competent of taking the entire charge; best City reference. Address for two days A. M., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN; no objection to take care of an invalid; the most respectable reference can be given. Call at No. 319 East 32d st., between 1st and 2d avs.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOMan, as nurse; will take an infant from its birth, and bring it up on the bottle; best City reference. Call at No. 471 6th av., in the hair store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable girl as nurse and seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson machine; has the best City reference. Call at No. 110 West 17th st., basement.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED GIRL as child nurse to go in the country for the Summer. Call or address No. 471 7th av., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A LADY, FOR A MOST RELIABLE, faithful woman as nurse; she is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; long experience in nursing; would wait on a lady; has no objection to travel; very best City references and highly recommended. Apply or address for two days No. 47 East 10th st.

PARLOR-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH PARLOR-MAID; is thorough in her work, either as the above or as regular chamber-maid; has excellent City references; will go to any part of the country with a good family. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT PROTestant girl as seamstress; can do all kinds of embroidery; would do chamber-work if required, or wait on a lady; best City references. Call at No. 222 East 34th st., ring second bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—DRESS AND CLOAK-MAKING, or as a general family seamstress; by the day or week; can cut, fit, and trim ladies' and children's suits and dresses; also, boy's clothing. Address Dressmaker, No. 611 East 9th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as seamstress; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing, by hand or by machine; is willing to make herself useful; no objection to the country; has reference. Call at No. 114 West 16th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl as first-class seamstress; is a good operator on sewing-machine; no objection to take care of growing children; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 383 6th av., between 23d and 24th sts. first floor.

SEAMSTRESS, NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPEtent Protestant girl, capable of sewing and teaching; or attend a growing child; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 131 West 32d st.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY A Swedish girl as first-class seamstress; cuts and fits; leaves her place for no fault of her own; City references; speaks English. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, as seamstress; can do all kinds of sewing, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; by the day or week; terms very moderate. Call at No. 332 East 29th st.

SEAMSTRESS, NURSE, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH girl as seamstress, or will wait on lady or children; City references. Address E. S., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as competent seamstress; accustomed to work with and finish after a dress-maker; understands family sewing, Wheeler & Wilson's machine, embroidery; would assist in chamber-work or with children; a good knowledge of hair-dressing; best City references. Apply at No. 819 6th av., between 46th and 47th sts.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A LADY WISHES TO GET some work for a very worthy woman who is in great need; she can cut out and sew all kinds of underclothing, &c.; sews perfectly well; she will go out by the day or take in work. Apply to Mrs. Baxter, No. 256 West 47th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a Swedish girl with good and long references as a capable, trustworthy servant; she is a good seamstress by hand and machine; wages moderate. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS seamstress in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; best City reference. Call at No. 8 West 24th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY TO A private family; can finish after a dress-maker; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; understands children's clothes. Call at No. 389 3d av., near 28th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY a Protestant girl in a first-class family; best references. Call for two days at No. 350 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS A superior waitress; is capable of filling a man's place; is neat and tidy; has two years' reference from former place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT waitress; willing to assist in chamber-work; is thoroughly competent and highly recommended; City or country; wages moderate. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., near 36th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A competent young woman as waitress; will assist in chamber-work; understands her business thoroughly. Call at present employer's, No. 31 East 20th st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS; has the best of City references; would go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen until engaged at No. 246 3d av., near 20th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN a private family; understands dressing of salads, and cleaning of silver; good reference from last place. Call at No. 145 West 35th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE woman as waitress in a private family; has excellent references. Can be seen at present employer's, for two days, No. 16 West 36th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress or chamber-maid; City or country; best of reference. Call at No. 155 West 31st st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; BEST City reference; Hudson River. Call at No. 108 West 18th st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl, as waitress and assist with chamber-work. Can be seen at present employer's, 213 West 44th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY FIRST-CLASS SWEDish girl, speaking English; two years in her last place; knows her work thoroughly; dresses salads excellently; warranted an extra good servant. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place; no objection to go to the country with a family for the Summer. Apply at No. 1,042 3d av., between 61st and 62d sts., in the store.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT waitress for a private family; best reference from her last employer; would go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen until engaged at No. 246 3d av., near 20th st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS waitress or waitress and chamber-maid; thoroughly understands her business. Call at present employer's, No. 323 Madison av.

WAITRESS.—BY A GIRL, AS FIRST-CLASS waitress; will assist at chamber-work; best references; City or country. Call at No 155 West 31st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands her business; best City references. Call, for two days, at No. 29 East 52d st.

WAITRESS. — BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN A private family as first-class waitress; understands her business perfectly; can fulfill a man's place; best City reference. Call at No. 588 3d av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A competent young woman as waitress and chamber-maid; understands her business thoroughly; first-class City reference. Call at 131 West 32d st., near 6th av.

WAITRESS. — BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE woman as waitress in a private family; has excellent references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 16 West 36th st., for two days.

WASHING.—LADIES' AND GENTS' CLOTHING done up in first-class style by a competent person; fluting done by machine. Call or address No. 342 East 23d st., first floor.

WASHING, &c.—LAUNDRY WORK OR HOUSE-cleaning, by the day or week, by a respectable and very competent woman, who is a first-class laundress; has excellent references. Call at 69 6th av., first floor.

MALES.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.—SYSTEMATIC INstruction, use of books, &c., are offered to a studious youth of fifteen or more in return for attendance in a doctor's office. Address PHYSICIAN, Station D, Cooper Building.

A YOUNG MAN AND WIFE WOULD LIKE to get the care of a private house for the Summer; best reference and moderate terms. Call at No. 400 West 54th st., top floor.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT MAN AND woman, without any incumbrance, wishes to take care of a house for the Summer; can be highly recommended. Address No. 75 Carmine st., room No. 1.

A COLORED BOY AGED EIGHTEEN, would like to get evening employment from 6 to 10 or 11 o'clock. Address S. F. W., Box No. 812 Post Office, New-York.

BUTLER.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS HIS business, and well recommended as to honesty, sobriety, neatness, and efficiency. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

CLERK, BOOK-KEEPER, OR ASSISTANT.—By one who has had several years experience; has a large acquaintance in the metal trade; references satisfactory. Address METALS, Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

COURIER &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, GERMAN; speaks French, English, and Italian well; to travel with a family in Europe as courier or traveling servant; he knows all Europe well and has good references from New-York families. Address A. Kaltwassen, No. 228 7th av., first floor back.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he has to part with on account of giving up his horses; can highly recommend him to any gentleman in want of a first-class man; is single, and no objection to the country. Call or address B. H., No. 44 East 41st st.

COACHMAN. — BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN IN every respect; understands the care of horses and carriages; is married; no family; thirteen years' first-class City reference from some of the best families in New-York; has no objection to the country. Call on or address for two days T. O. B., No. 436 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN OF INDUSTRIOUS habits; understands care and treatment of horses, harness, and carriages; is perfectly sober and attentive; is also a good gardener; can milk; eight years' first-class reference. Address E., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A NEAT, REspectable man as groom and coachman, who thoroughly understands his business and all its branches; will be found reliable and obliging; best City references. Address Coachman, No. 56 Greenwich av.

COACHMAN.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE MAN as coachman and groom; strictly temperate and thoroughly understands his business, and a stylish City driver; best City references. Call or address No. 143 West 29th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, who has a perfect knowledge of his business in all its branches; can be highly recommended for honesty, sobriety and attention to his business. Call on or address S. S., No. 51 East 33d st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER. — SINGLE; thoroughly understands both branches; is a good, careful driver and vegetable gardener; best City reference to certify. Address M. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; American; careful, sober, and intelligent; is one of the best drivers and horsemen in the country; all satisfaction will be given; country preferred. Address D. K. J., Box No. 244 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO THORoughly understands his business; is well acquainted with New-York and Brooklyn; over three years' reference from last employer. Address M. T., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN. — BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT young man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and has good City reference. Address Edward, Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD APpearance; a good groom and careful driver; willing and obliging, with first-class reference. Address W. S., Box No. 275 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT man, lately from old country; has first-class testimonials; Protestant. Can be seen at No. 130 West 25th st., or address Hawthorn.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS coachman and groom; has four years' first-class City reference from his last place. Call on or address P. L., No. 66 Irving place.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man, single, who thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; first-class references. Call or address T. W., No. 26 East 36th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; first-class references. Address T. M., Box No. 258, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; has two and a half years' City reference from last place. Call or address E. G., 136 West 17th st., rear.

COACHMAN—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A colored man and wife; no incumbrance; wife as chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Address A. Decker, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; City or country; best reference from last employer. Address R. H., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTestant, useful man, as coachman and groom; many years' City reference. Address A. A., Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WHO HAS a perfect knowledge of his business in every respect; character and capability undeniable. Call or address my present boss' stable, J. F., 51 East 33d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; IS A good careful driver and gardener; understands both branches perfectly; is willing and obliging. Address Coachman, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent man; is a careful and competent driver, which his references will show; country preferred. Address T. D., No. 127 West 31st st., for two days.

COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.—IS a very useful man; has no family; two years' reference; cottage or rooms required. Address for two days R. F., No. 85 South 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; best of reference. Address F. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business; undoubted reference. Address S. N., 8 East 31st st., Bradley & Co.'s stables.

COACHMAN.—BY A NEAT AND RESPECTABLE single young man, aged thirty-three; thoroughly understands his business; of long experience in City and country; will be found willing and obliging; best City reference. Address M. B., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man, single and capable in every respect; in City or country; has the very best of reference from last and former employer. Address O. M., No. 109 West 17th st., private stable, or Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE MAN, who thoroughly understands his business; good careful City driver; no objection to go to any part of the country; seven years' City reference. Address M. K., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages and harness, in all respects; unexceptionable City reference for strict sobriety, honesty, and good driving, for the last ten years. Address L., or Coachman, No. 18 East 18th st., carriage repository.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man as coachman, who understands his business thoroughly in every respect; steady, honest, and obliging; the best City reference can be given from his last place. Address No. 203 East 52d st., near 3d av., first floor.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, Protestant; thoroughly understands his business and is a careful driver; has good City reference; City or country. Call or address Coachman, No. 107 West 37th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THORoughly competent; refers to present employer. Address Thomas Woodbridge, Yonkers, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO has ten years' reference from his former and five years' from his last employer; who perfectly understands his business. Call, for two days, at No. 124 West 50th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS RELIABLE colored coachman; thoroughly understands his business and can give excellent City reference from last employer. Address C. P., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOLD his horses and carriage, desires a situation for his coachman who has served him with great fidelity, being sober, honest, and perfectly trustworthy. Address John B. Pomeroy, care Washington Ice Co., 434 Canal st.

COACHMAN AND PLAIN VEGETABLE Gardener.—By a single man; understands the work on a farm; can milk; willing to make himself generally useful; reference from his last place. Address J. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS COACHMAN and groom; thoroughly understands his business; eight years' City reference from present employer. Call or address, Mr. J. Muirheid, Broadway Hotel, 42d st. and Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; highly recommended; is an excellent driver; understands thoroughly the care of horses, carriages, &c.; strictly sober, honest, and industrious. Can be seen at French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—NOT AFRAID OF WORK; UNDERstands the business thoroughly; can milk, &c.; satisfactory references given. Address B. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business in every respect; country preferred; is willing and obliging; can be highly recommended. Call or address T. F., 152 East 22d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman (American) whom he can highly recommend in every respect. Call or address at office No. 46 Cliff st., or S. M. Locke, No. 21 West 52d st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRST-class coachman and groom; City or country; references unexceptionable. Address Thomas Parish, care of M. Curbey, carriage repository, No. 109 East 13th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN and groom in City or country; best reference from last employer. Address R. W., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—IS STEADY, RELIABLE, AND trustworthy; has good reference from last place. Address E. D., No. 336 East 9th st.

FARMER.—BY A SWEDE, WELL RECOMMENDED, strong, able, willing, and very useful; speaks English; is single; strictly sober. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Employment Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian Baths.

FARMER AND GARDENER.—BY A WORKING man; draining and laying out a new place in all its branches; is married. Address P. M. G., Young & Elliott, No. 12 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—SINGLE; THOROUGHLY UNDERstands cultivating of greenhouse, graperies, flowers, fruit, and vegetables; willing; can milk; highest testimonials will certify. Address Gardener, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRST-class gardener, capable of taking care of a gentleman's place; best of reference. Call on or address Gardener, No. 224 Madison av.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN (SINGLE) AS gardener on some gentleman's place; good milker. Address M. O. H., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—AS FRUIT, FLOWER, AND VEGEtable gardener; thoroughly understands laying out new pleasure-grounds and the care of a gentleman's place, stock, and all general work; aged thirty-five; fifteen years' practice in this country; strictly sober and trustworthy man; married; one child; wants a cottage; first-class City reference. Address D. D., Box 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT OF TWENTY years' experience in green-house and graperies, hot and cold, and as a first-class vegetable grower; is thoroughly competent to control a first-class place; references No. 1. Address O. G. B., Bridgman's seed store, Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WHO THORoughly understands hot and cold graperies, green-houses, vegetables, &c. Address J. W. N., No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands raising all kinds of vegetables, and keeping a gentleman's place in order; also the care and treatment of horses; can milk; will make himself useful; five years' City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 202, *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WHO IS thoroughly competent in every branch of his business; unexceptionable references. Address M. W., at Robert C. Reeve's seed store, Nos. 185 and 187 Water st.

GROOM.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, WHO thoroughly understands the proper care of fine horses, carriages, and harness, and not afraid of work; best City reference. Call at No. 11 East 39th st.

JANITOR.—BY A RESPONSIBLE COLORED MAN as janitor or messenger in a bank or office; can give good City references. Address E. C. B., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN, FARMER—LAUNDRESS, &c. —By an English Protestant man and wife, aged forty years; no children; man can care and drive horses, do gardening and farm-work, milk, &c.; wife will assist in washing and ironing; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, aged twenty-four, who can care and drive horses, do plain gardening, milk, care cattle, keep lawns and walks in order, and do general work about a place; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT man, without any incumbrances, in private family; City or country; understands his various duties as butler and waiter thoroughly; has long and satisfactory City reference. Address D. E. R., Box No. 287, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; can give the best of City reference, and can refer to his last employer. Call at Canwit & Co.'s, No. 1,138 Broadway, corner 26th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER OR SECOND.—BY A STEADY YOUNG man, (a Protestant;) can be well recommended. Address L. L., Box No. 159 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT WAITER; THREE years' best reference. Address A. Z., Box No 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH WAITER; has great experience in the service; knows well how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; City or country; very best reference. Address N. N., No. 394 8th av.

WAITER.—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED Swedish single man; trained in Sweden, and has been in the best of families in this City; strictly sober; good, quiet tempered; wants a steady place. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN LATELY ARRIVED, as waiter in a private family; understands his business. Address No. 55 West 25th st.

WORK.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT YOUNG man who has over fifteen years' references. Address M. W., No. 750 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

TO FARMERS.—WANTED—A FIRST-RATE farmer with good references; with a wife, a first-rate housekeeper; American or Scotch. Apply immediately at No. 302 Clinton st., next to Baltic st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A GERMAN OR FRENCH GIRL TO GO into the country in Summer as chambermaid and seamstress, and to travel with lady and daughter in Winter; must read, write, and speak her own language accurately. Call, for two days, at Gramercy Park Hotel, between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

WANTED.—TWO GERMAN GIRLS FOR STATEN Island; one as chamber-maid, and to assist with washing; the other a German laundress. Apply at Room No. 44 Madison Square House, corner of Broadway and 21st st.

WANTED—A COOK AND LAUNDRESS, PROTESTants only; first-class City references; wages, $16; cook to assist in washing. Apply at No. 18 East 36th st., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—LAUNDRESS AND COOK; BOTH PROTestant; first-class City references; cook to assist in washing; wages $15. Apply at No. 18 East 36th st., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A STEADY GERMAN GIRL, ABOUT sixteen or eighteen years old, to do general house-work. Apply at No. 416 West 49th st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a private family. Apply at No. 322½ East 50th st., between 9 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS BOOKKEEPER and cashier in a wholesale house; must write a good hand, be accurate and methodical, and willing to devote all his business hours to his employer's service. Address, stating amount of salary desired and giving references, J. M. D., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS ASSOciate matron in the Woman's Aid Society Home; must understand the use of sewing machines; one accustomed to institution work preferred. Apply at No. 10 West 32d st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—A GOOD FARMER AND GARDENER; must be capable, kind, diligent, and married; steady place and moderate wages. Call at No. 95 Liberty st., Room No. 17, at noon.

WANTED—A LAWYER OF EXPERIENCE TO TAKE general charge of the business of a law office in this City; to a competent person a satisfactory salary will be paid. Address T., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE; must be reliable and obliging; good references required. Apply at No. 54 West 48th st., after 2 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKERS AT No. 157 East 30th st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, WHOLESALE FLOUR and feed; must understand business. Answer with reference A. B. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A KITCHEN MAID; GERMAN OR English preferred, with City references, at No. 14 West 23d st.

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF STANDARD AND DWARF ROSES, PURPLE BEECH, GOLDEN AND BLACK OAKS, RHODODENDRONS, &c., &c.

On FRIDAY, 14th inst., at 11 A. M., at YOUNG & ELLIOTT'S, No. 12 Cortlandt st., near Broadway. Catalogues ready.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY-YARDS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1875.

Sealed proposals to furnish timber and other materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M. of the 8th of June next, at which time the bids will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "*Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington,*" and must be indorsed "*Proposals for Timber, &c., for the Navy,*" that they may be distinguished from ordinary business letters.

To prevent confusion, and facilitate the opening of the bids, parties bidding for supplies at several yards will inclose their bids in separate envelopes for each yard, indorsed with the name of the yard for which the bid is made.

Printed schedules for such classes as parties deal in and intend to bid for, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offer, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each Navy-yard, and the purchasing Paymaster for each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, but the department reserves the right to reduce the whole class, should the interest of the Government require it, before the execution of the contract. All applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

Bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish. The guarantors must be certified by the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Under the provisions of section 3,722 of the Revised Statutes, the offer of any person who, as principal or surety, has been a defaulter in any previous contract with the Navy Department will not be received.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract, or, if none is specified, by the Paymaster of the station nearest the yard where the goods are delivered, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

Class No. —, Live Oak; No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No. 4, White Oak Plank; No. 6, Yellow Pine Plank; No. 9, Yellow Pine Mast Timber; No. 11, White Pine Logs; No. 12, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 13, White Pine Plank, Boards; No. 15, White Ash; No. 16, White Ash Oars; No. 18, Black Walnut, Mahogany, Maple, Cherry; No. 22, Cypress, Cedar; No. 23, Black Spruce; No. 24, White Oak Staves and Headings; No. 25, Lignumvitæ; No. 32, Wrought Iron, round and square; No. 33, Wrought Iron, flat; No. 34, Iron, plate; No. 35, Steel; No. 37, Iron Spikes; No. 38, Iron Wrought Nails; No. 39, Iron Cut Nails; No. 42, Lead, pipe, sheet; No. 43, Zinc; No. 44, Tin; No. 45, Solder; No. 48, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, of brass and iron; No. 49, Screws, of brass and iron; No. 50, Files; No. 51, Augers; No. 52, Tools for ship stores; No. 53, Tools for use in yard and shops; No. 54, Hardware; No. 56, White Lead; No. 57, Zinc Paint; No. 58, Colored Paints, Dryers; No. 59, Linseed-oil; No. 60, Varnish, Spirits Turpentine; No. 63, Sperm and Lard-oil; No. 64, Tallow, Soap; No. 65, Fish-oil; No. 68, Glass; No. 69, Brushes; No. 70, Dry Goods for upholstering; No. 71, Stationery; No. 72, Crucibles; No. 73, Ship Chandlery; No. 74, Acids, Photographic Material; No. 75, Resin, Pitch, Crude Turpentine; No. 77, Belting, Packing; No. 78, Leather; No. 80, Junk; No. 82, Bellows; No. 85, Anthracite Coal; No. 86, Semi-bituminous Coal; No. 87, Bituminous Coal; No. 88, Charcoal, Coke.

The following are the classes, by the numbers, required at the respective Navy-yards:

PORTSMOUTH.

Live Oak—Nos. 4, 16, 34, 35, 42, 43, 44, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 65, 69, 71, 73, 74, 85, 88.

BOSTON.

Live Oak—Nos. 1, 13, 15, 18, 23, 25, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 51, 53, 54, 57, 58, 59, 63, 64, 68, 69, 71, 73, 74, 77, 85, 87, 88.

NEW-YORK.

Live Oak—Nos. 4, 16, 18, 22, 23, 24, 43, 44, 56, 58, 59, 60, 64, 65, 70, 71, 80, 85, 86, 88.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 1, 4, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22, 23, 25, 34, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 71, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 85, 87, 88.

WASHINGTON.

Nos. 18, 23, 35, 43, 44, 53, 54, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78.

NORFOLK.

Live Oak—Nos. 3, 11, 15, 18, 22, 24, 43, 44, 49, 50, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 75, 78, 82, 88.

PENSACOLA.

Nos. 13, 15, 22, 23, 25, 71.

MARE ISLAND.

Nos. 24, 32, 33, 34, 35, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 78, 85, 87.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until MONDAY, May 24, 1875, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the coal and wood required for the public schools in this City, (including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed thereto,) for the ensuing year—say nine thousand five hundred (9,500) tons of coal, more or less, and one thousand six hundred (1,600) cords of oak, and one thousand (1,000) cords of pine wood, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace, egg, stove, and nut sizes, clean and in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal (to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted,) and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes of coal required will be about as follows, viz.: Seven thousand two hundred (7,200) tons of furnace size, one thousand two hundred (1,200) tons of stove size, five hundred (500) tons of egg size, and six hundred (600) tons of nut size. The oak wood must be of the best quality, the stick not less than three (3) feet long.

The pine wood must be of the best quality, Virginia, and not less than three (3) feet, six (6) inches long. The proposal must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet, solid measure, for both oak and pine wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting per load, the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies. The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required from the 10th of June to the 15th of September, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies; said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and, when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of the school buildings as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 1st day of June, 1876. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties. No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals received.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
WILLIAM WOOD,
} Committee on Supplies.

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1875.

PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTING THE CITY RECORD.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Mayor's Office, City Hall, until 12 o'clock noon, May 14, 1875, for printing and distributing the *City Record* for the term of one year, commencing June 15, 1875. For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between DAVID ALLERTON, ARCHIBALD M. ALLERTON, and JOHN B. DUTCHER, under the firm name of ALLERTONS & DUTCHER, is dissolved this 10th day of May, 1875, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said DAVID ALLERTON, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.

NEW-YORK, May 10, 1875.

A. M. ALLERTON,
DAVID ALLERTON,
JOHN B. DUTCHER.

THE ENVELOPE AND MANUFACTURING business heretofore existing under the firm name of EDWARD E. BROWN & CO., Agents, at No. 29 Beekman st., having been purchased by IVES & ALFRED, will be continued by the new firm at the same location. All claims against and due to the late firm of EDWARD E. BROWN & CO., Agents, will be settled by IVES & ALFRED.

NEW-YORK, May 11, 1875.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between Dr. J. P. BLIVEN and Dr. W. A. JAMES, at No. 445 Grand st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—May 1, 1875.

NEW-YORK, May 3, 1875.

THE INTEREST OF PULASKI BENJAMIN in our firm ceases from this date.

W. L. STRONG & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, AS THE OWNER has other business, the stock and fixtures, in whole or in part, of a casket and coffin manufacturing business established some fifteen years. Call or address A. H. HORTON, corner of Clarkson and West sts., lumber yard, New-York.

$100—BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—TO REdeem valuables of a personal nature in pledge, will divide profits of $700 to $800. Address DIAMONDS & WATCHES, Box No. 138, *Times* Office.

VALUABLE PATENT ON SAW-MILLS JUST issued; will sell part of United States and entire Canada right. F. E. TOWN, No. 181 Broadway, Room No. 2.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A TOY and stationery store, with paper route, for sale. Address CHURCH GAZETTE, No. 153 East 39th st.

ELECTIONS.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL—NOTICE.—AN ELECTION for twenty-six Governors of the Society of the New-York Hospital will be held at the office of the hospital, No. 8 West 16th st., on TUESDAY, the 18th of May, 1875. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M.

D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

THE PLAINTIFF RESTS HIS CASE.

Continued from Fourth Page.

clock and no watch, and had no other idea of the time, he knows he went down on that piazza and it was about 3 o'clock, because he went down there to get cool; and when asked whether the piazza was not the hottest place in the house, he said no.

The Court—Well, ask this lady whether it is the hottest place.

Mr. Shearman—Is or is not that piazza the hottest place in that house, between the hours of half-past 2 and half-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon? A.—We have always considered it so.

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment. Well, we object to that.

Mr. Evarts—What?

Mr. Beach—We move to strike it out.

Mr. Morris—It is no answer.

The Court—I think we will let it stand. Go on, Mr. Shearman.

Mr. Shearman—Does the next house on either side of you project beyond the rear of your piazza? A.—Neither one does; a frame house on each side of ours; neither one extending beyond ours.

Q.—Is your piazza exposed to the sun in the afternoon or not?

The Court—What is the protection there? There is a protection. What is it? A.—There is a protection until 12 o'clock, or until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, by a roof, but between 2 and 5:30, I think it is, in the Summer, there is no protection whatever; the sun blazes there.

Mr. Evarts—You mean the roof of your own piazza? A.—The roof of our own piazza. It is a narrow roof; it is a narrow, old-fashioned piazza.

Mr. Shearman—Have you recently observed, Mrs. Ovington, during what hours the sun does strike upon the roof of that piazza?

Mr. Fullerton—She has not recently observed in July.

The Court—Well, she gives her answer. She knows, of course, it is her house.

Mr. Shearman—The sun occupies about the same position on the 14th of May that it does on the 28th of July. I think there is no need of demonstrating that.

The Court—I think her answer is sufficient.

Mr. Shearman—What is your answer? Have you recently observed during what hours the sun strikes the whole of that piazza? A.—From 2 to 5:30 I think it is, or 5; in the Summer it lays there longer.

Q.—Mr. Martin testifies being asked how he refreshed his memory as to the time, that being in a room in your house; he says, "They have a clock there; I may have looked at that; I don't remember."

The Court—You need not ask this lady about the clock.

Mr. Shearman—Mr. Martin went into Mrs. Tilton's room. Now is there a clock in Mrs. Tilton's room?

The Court—That is immaterial.

The Witness—There is.

Q.—Was that clock running in the Summer of 1874? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Had it been for some length of time? A.—No, for some years.

The Court—Never mind about the clock, Mrs. Ovington. Mr. Martin did not prove anything about the clock, except that it was there.

Mr. Shearman—He attempted to.

Mr. Beach—No, he did not attempt to show that he looked at it.

The Court—No.

Mr. Shearman—Mr. Martin, being asked this question:

"Was there not a long time elapsed after Gen. Tracy left before you had tea?" answered, "Well, I should think about an hour."

And again:

"My best impression is it was about an hour, Sir."

Q.—Now, how long was it before Mr.—after Gen. Tracy left before you and Mr. Martin had tea? A.—Gen. Tracy left at 6; we had tea a few minutes past 6; I think that the tea bell rung while Gen. Tracy was in the house.

Q.—I call your attention to the testimony of Mr. Tilton, given yesterday. Mr. Tilton says:

"I was sitting with Mr. and Mrs. Ovington on their back piazza."

And he fixes this conversation as of the 9th of July, 1874, as I understand. Is that correct? Do you agree upon the date, the 9th of July?

Mr. Beach made some reply in an undertone.

Mr. Shearman—If it was not so, it was improper evidence, because it was no contradiction of Mrs. Ovington's testimony. Mrs. Ovington gave an account of an interview that took place on the 9th of July, 1874. Mr. Tilton's attention was called to that, and he gave this evidence by way of contradiction, giving a new conversation. I will put the question in this shape.

Q.—You remember testifying, Mrs. Ovington, to a conversation with Mr. Tilton, in which he said to you:

"Elizabeth will lie for me. She would tell any number of lies to clear me. She loves me."

Do you remember of testifying to that?" A.—I do, Sir.

Mr. Morris—One moment.

Mr. Shearman—That is all. I was only going to call her attention to that. [To the witness.] Mr. Tilton testifies that on that occasion the following took place:

"I was sitting with Mr. and Mrs. Ovington on their back piazza and I chanced to make a remark to this effect, that I was sorry that the piazza on my house was in the front and not in the rear; that my piazza was practically of no advantage to the family, because, in order to sit there, we must expose ourselves to the street, whereas, in Mrs. Ovington's house they could enjoy the comfort of their piazza and still maintain their family seclusion. Mrs. Ovington made some remark, however, about my house being very cool and comfortable in the Summer, in consequence of Gallatin place opening perpendicularly just in front of it. I then made a remark that that was true, but that I was very sorry that Mrs. Tilton had been compelled to yield up the pleasantest and coolest room in our house, which was the second-story pair of front rooms, to Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, who were then occupying them; and I added, perhaps, in a satirical vein, this is one of the consequences of the scandal, and unless I defend myself against the accusations brought against me, I presume I shall go to complete ruin."

Q.—Did any part of that conversation take place, and if so, what part?

The Court—She has testified to a part of it already.

Mr. Fullerton—Can anything be more collateral than that?

The Court—No, Sir.

The Witness—Oh! it was not in the same connection; a part of it was not so.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, Mr. Shearman asks the question and I object to it, on the ground that it is entirely collateral.

Mr. Shearman—We have as much right as they had on the other side to put it in. [To the witness]—Did Mr. Tilton use any such language as that in this connection? A.—No, Sir; he did not; it was an entirely different connection.

The Court—Well, let it stand so.

Mr. Fullerton—I understood your Honor to rule it out.

The Court—Well, we will let it stand so.

Mr. Shearman—That is all.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Fullerton—Only one question Mrs. Ovington. Was the subject of the scandal—was the scandal the subject of conversation at the tea table that night? A.—It was not, Sir.

Q.—Not one word said about it? A.—Nothing concerning the scandal. The mere arrangement of Bessie being sent to Mr. Storrs' that evening was the only time the subject was mentioned.

Q.—Nothing as to what she should testify? A.—Not one word.

Q.—Some of it? A.—Nothing before she went—before she went before the committee.

Q.—Yes? A.—I had no word on the subject, neither to Mrs. Tilton or my husband that I know of.

Q.—How long was the interview between Mr. Tracy and her? A.—Less than an hour. I can give you the reasons why I know it is so.

Q.—Well, how much less than an hour? A.—Perhaps ten minutes less.

Q.—You think, then, it was about fifty minutes long, as near as you can recollect? A.—Fifty minutes; I could not say as to three or four minutes.

Q.—Well, as near as you can recollect, about fifty minutes? A.—I should say it was about fifty minutes.

Q.—Where did it take place? A.—In the back parlor. The conversation took place in the back parlor. I introduced Miss Turner to Gen. Tracy in the front parlor.

Q.—Yes, it took place in the back parlor? A.—Miss Turner was speaking to Gen. Tracy—

Q.—I say it was in the back parlor, that is all I ask you? A.—It was in the back parlor.

Q.—What time did it commence? A.—It must have commenced directly after I introduced Bessie.

Q.—Well, what time did you—what time did it commence? A.—A little past 5. I cannot say the number of minutes.

Q.—What time did Bessie go to the committee? A.—About 7 o'clock, I think it was.

Q.—Was the committee to meet as early as that? A.—I know she left long before dark, or some time before dark. It was daylight when she left.

Q.—Yes, that is all.

The Court—That is all, Mrs. Ovington.

Mrs. Ovington then left the stand.

The Court—Well, that is the case on both sides, gentlemen?

Mr. Shearman—No, we have another witness I wish to ask some questions yet.

Mr. Eggleston was then called, it being 3:55 o'clock.

Mr. Evarts—We have several witnesses to be called. We have no expectation of being able to finish to-night. We have several witnesses, but they will not be long ones. It is hardly worth while to spend more time to-day.

The Court (to the jury)—Gentlemen, get ready to retire.

Mr. Shearman—We can finish with Mr. Eggleston in a few minutes.

The Court (to the witness)—Well, take a seat. As you please, gentlemen.

Mr. Evarts—Just as the jury say to that.

Mr. Fullerton—If they say they can finish with Mr. Eggleston, perhaps I can ot.

Mr. Evarts—Well, just as the Court chooses.

The Court—Get ready to retire, gentlemen. Please attend at 11 to-morrow.

The court then adjourned.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 12.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Quicksilver....	15½	200 Panama..........	154½
400 At. & Pacific Tel..	25	50 do..........	155
1600 Western Union..	78¾	100 N. Y. C. & H......	105½
1400 do.......s3.	78⅝	100 Union Pacific.....	75½
1800 do.......s3.	78½	500 do..........	75⅝
400 do.......c.	78⅜	600 do.......b3.	75¾
800 do..........	78½	200 do..........	75⅝
200 Pacific Mail......	42½	400 do..........	75½
400 do..........	42⅜	100 Lake Shore.......	71⅛
400 do.......s3.	42¼	500 do.......s3.	71
200 do..........	42⅛	300 do..........	71
400 do.......s3.	42	10 do..........	71¼
300 do.......s3.	42⅛	300 do.......c.	71
100 do.......s10.	42⅛	300 do.......s3.	71
200 do..........	42¼	10 do..........	71¼
300 do..........	42⅜	100 do..........	71
200 do.......s3.	42¼	100 do..........	71⅛
300 North-western...	41⅝	300 Rock Island.......	104¾
100 do..........	41½	00 do..........	104⅞
200 do..........	41⅜	300 do.......b3.	104⅞
100 do.......c.	41½	200 Tol. & Wab.......c.	12½
1500 Erie Railway....	28	50 do.......b3	12⅝
1500 do..........	27⅞	200 do.......s3.	12½
1600 do..........	27¾	100 do.......s3.	12⅝
4800 do..........	27⅝	200 Ohio & Miss......	26⅜
6800 do..........	27½	10 do..........	26⅛
400 do.......s3.	27½	100 do..........	26¼
300 do.......b3.	27½	200 do.......b3.	26¼
500 do.......s3.	27⅜	200 do.......c.	26⅜
300 do.......c.	27⅜	100 At. & Pacific Pref.	16¼
1400 do..........	27½	50 do..........	16¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..........	122	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..........	123½
10,000 U.S.5-20C.,'64.	118	10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68..........	122½
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.......b.c.	116⅝	50,000 U.S.5s,10-40R.	116¼
8,000 do.......12.	116¾	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68..........	123¼
50,000 U.S.5-20R.,'64.	117¾	2,000 U.S.6s,Cur.12.	124
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new...12.	122	35,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.......b.c.	116⅛
2,850 U.S.5-20R.,'67.	122¼		
10,000 do......b.c.	122⅛		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 N. C.6s.O.J.&J.	21¾	100 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.b3.	37⅛
1,000 N.C.6s,O.A.&O.	21½	100 do.......c.	37⅛
1,000 Mo. 6s, '78...	101½	300 do..........	37⅛
1,000 do..........	101⅜	100 Pac. Mail.b.c.s20.	42
1,000 Tenn. 6s.o.x. c.	51	100 do.....s10.	42⅛
4,000 Tenn. 6s.o.x.c.	51	100 do.......s3.	42¼
4,000 N. Y. & N. H. 6s.......b. c.	101⅛	100 do.....s10.	42¼
10,000 Dist. of Col. 3-65s...b. c.	73¼	200 do..........	42⅜
12,000 B H. & E. 1st.	27	600 do..........	42¾
4,000 Chi. R.I.&P.7s.	109½	500 do..........	42⅝
10,000 N. J. C. con...	110	700 do..........	42½
1,000 C. & N.W.Con.	93½	800 do..........	42⅝
6,000 M & Es 1st...	110	1200 do..........	42¾
7,000 Chic. & N. W. C. G. Bds......	86⅞	200 do..........	42⅞
1,000 do..........	86¾	200 do..........	43
5,000 do.......b3.	86⅞	800 do..........	43⅛
2,000 Long Dock bd.	105	3800 do..........	43¼
2,000 Mich. S. S. F..	107	1300 do..........	43⅛
19,000 Harlem 1st. 7s, c..........	102⅞	1000 do.......s3.	43
10,000 Cen. P. G. Bds.	102⅞	200 do..........	42⅞
5,000 Cen. Pac. 1st. S. J. B....	92	700 do..........	42¾
7,000 Un. Pac. 1st...	100⅝	500 do..........	42⅞
1,000 do..........	100½	300 do..........	43
2,000 U. Pac. S. F...	92½	500 do.......c.	43
2,000 U.P.7s,L.G.b.c.	98	200 do.......b3.	43
2,000 O. & M. 2d.b.c.	78¾	200 do..........	42⅞
3,000 C. & P. ...S.F.	105½	400 do..........	42¾
2,000 Gt. West. 2d..	57	200 N. J. Central.....	109½
15,000 D. & H. C. 7s. '94.......b.c.	107½	400 Erie Railway.b.c.	27⅝
1,000 L. & N. C. '93.	89½	900 do..........	27¾
1,000 H. &St.Jo. 8s,c.	86¾	300 do.......s3.	27⅝
22 Bank of Com....	121	1800 do..........	27⅝
47 Bank of N. Y....	135	600 do..........	27¾
100 Del. & H. Canal..	121	1200 do..........	27⅞
600 Quick. Min. Co...	15	1100 do.......b3.	28
100 do.....b. c.	16	900 do..........	27⅞
55 do..........	16¼	1000 do..........	27¾
50 do..........	16	2400 do.......b3.	27¾
1000 do..........	15½	800 do..........	27¾
100 At. & Pac. T..b. c.	25	1900 do.......s3.	27⅝
20 Adams Express....	103	2100 do..........	27⅝
58 do.....b. c.	103	30 do..........	27⅛
10 Am. Express......	64¼	500 do..........	27⅝
60 U. S. Express.b. c.	52	200 do..........	27½
600 West. U. Tel.b. c.	78½	200 C. & N. W.b. c.s3.	41⅝
500 do..........	78⅝	100 do.....b60.	41⅝
400 do.......s3.	78⅝	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c.	55
100 do.......c.	78⅝	100 do..........	55½
1600 do..........	78¾	100 do..........	55
700 do..........	78⅝	100 T., W.& W.b.c.b3.	12¾
100 do.......b3.	78⅝	100 do..........	12⅝
600 do.......s3.	78½	200 Union Pac. ..b. c.	75½
25 do..........	78¾	400 do..........	75⅜
9 Mich. Central......	72	400 do..........	75½
1500 L. S. & M. S..b.c.	71⅛	1500 do..........	75⅝
300 do.......s3.	71⅛	200 Chi. & R. I...b. c	104⅞
2000 do..........	71¼	300 do..........	104¾
1300 do..........	71⅛	5 P., Ft. W. & C. G..	98
300 do.......s5.	71⅛	33 N.Y.N.H &H.b.c.	143¼
13 Panama......b. c.	155	100 Del. L. & W...b. c.	119⅜
100 do..........	154	5 C. & Alton...b. c.	106
100 DuB. & S. C..b. c.	61	25 At. & Pac. Pf.b. c.	16⅜
		100 Pac. of Mo.b.c.b3.	54¼
		50 do..........	54
		100 do.......s3.	54¼
		600 Ohio & Miss.b. c.	26½
		100 do..........	26¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000 D. of C. 3-65s.	73¼	100 North-west.....s3.	41½
500 Quicksilver Pref.	22	100 Tol. & Wab...b3.	12¼
400 Pacific Mail....	42¾	100 do..........	12⅛
1200 Erie Railway....	27½	100 do.......s15.	12
500 do.......b3.	27⅝	400 do.......b3.	12¼
500 do.......s3.	27½	100 do.......s30.	12¼
200 do..........	27⅝	100 do..........	12¼
100 do.......b3.	27¾	100 do.......s30.	12⅛
700 do..........	27⅝	300 Rock Island.......	104¾
100 do.......s3.	27⅝	100 Ohio & Miss...b3.	26½
100 Lake Shore...b3.	71⅛	100 do.......s30.	26½
200 do..........	71⅛	900 do..........	26½
200 Union Pacific.s3.	75⅝	100 Han. & St. Jo......	24¼
300 do..........	75⅝	100 Pac R. of Mo.s3.	54
300 do..........	75½	100 C., C. & I. C.......	5½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s R., '81.......b. c.	121⅞	$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C, '67..........	123¾
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new......	121⅞	5,000 U. S. Cur. 6s..	123⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is.,'87s.	101½	100 Panama..........	153½
3,000 do..........	102	500 do.....b. c.	153
5,000 Mo. 6s L. bds..	102	50 do..........	152½
2,000 do..........	102⅛	100 do.......b3.	152
10,000 Tenn. 6s, new, b. c..........	71½	100 do..........	151
2,000 D. of C. 3-65s.	73	700 do..........	150
17,000 Un. P. Sink. F.	92½	100 do..........	148
4,000 Un. P. 1st, b. c.	100⅝	100 do..........	146
10,000 Union Pac. 7s, Land G....b3.	98	400 do..........	145
10,000 O. & M. C. S. F.	100	100 do.....s60.	143
10,000 O. & Miss. 2d..	78½	100 do..........	144
10,000 Chic. & M. 1st.	97	200 do..........	141½
5,000 N. J. C. 1st C.	105	100 C. & N. W.b. c. b3.	41¼
1,000 Mil. & St Paul, I. & M. Div....	80	500 do..........	41⅛
12,000 Har. 1st 7s C.	110	300 Erie......b. c. b3.	27¾
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st..........	112	2400 do..........	27⅝
10,000 C. Pac. G. bds.	102⅞	1100 do..........	27½
1,000 do..........	102¾	25 N. J. Central.....	110
10 D. & H. Canal Co.	121½	200 do..b. c. b3.	110¼
57 do.....b. c.	121½	6 do.......s3.	110
100 W. Un..b. c. u. r. c.	78½	100 C. & R. I.b. c. s3.	104⅝
500 do..........	78⅝	300 do..........	104½
900 do.......s3.	78½	400 do..........	104⅝
700 do..........	78⅜	100 C.,M.&St.P.b.c b3.	37
100 do.......b3.	78½	100 do..........	36¾
1000 do..........	78⅝	100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c.	57⅞
100 do.......c.	78⅝	200 T., W. & W..b. c.	12¼
200 A. & P. Tel...b. c.	24½	200 do..........	12⅛
100 Quicksil. Pf.b. c.	22	500 do..........	12
500 Pacific Mail..b. c.	42¾	400 do..........	11⅞
400 do..........	42⅝	300 do..........	11¾
1100 do..........	42½	200 do..........	11⅝
100 do.......s3.	42⅝	100 do.......c.	11¾
200 do.......s3.	42⅜	300 do..........	11¾
100 do..........	42½	500 do..........	11⅞
1100 do..........	42⅜	500 do..........	11¾
300 do..........	42¼	200 do..........	11½
1000 do..........	42⅛	100 do.....s60.	11½
4000 do..........	42	100 do.....s60.	11¼
7900 do..........	41⅞	100 do.....s60.	11
2000 do..........	41¾	200 do..........	11⅝
500 do..........	41⅝	300 do..........	11½
900 do..........	41½	100 do..........	11⅜
5500 do..........	41⅝	000 do..........	11½
50 N. Y. C. & H...b. c.	105⅛	1200 do..........	11
100 do..........	105¼	1400 do..........	11⅛
500 L. S. & M. So. b. c.	71⅛	1700 do..........	11¼
500 do..........	71	10 Del., L. & W.b. c.	119¾
100 do..........	70⅞	300 do..........	119½
500 do.....s30.	70¾	100 O. & Miss.b. c. s3.	26⅜
100 do..........	71	900 do..........	26¼
300 do.......s3.	70⅞	300 do.......s3.	26⅜
100 Union Pac...b. c.	75¼	500 H. & St. Jo...b. c.	24½
100 do.......b3.	75¼	100 N. J. South..b. c.	5¼
200 do..........	75⅛	300 do..........	5
400 do..........	75	100 At. & Pac. Pf.b. c.	17
		700 do.......c.	16½
		20 K. Pac..b. c. cpg.	23½
		25 Mor. & Ess..b. c.	102⅜
		100 St. L.,K.C.& N.b.c.	7⅞
		700 do..........	8

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$15,000 D.,L.&W.Con	122	1500 Pacific Mail.....	41¾
13,000 M. & E. Con.	104½	900 do..........	41⅝
4,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st.......b3.	46	1000 do..........	41⅞
2,000 H & St. Jo. 8s, con.......	86¾	200 do.......b3.	41⅞
100 Quicksilver...b3.	16	300 do..........	41¾
100 do.....b30.	16	400 do..........	41⅝
400 A. & P. Tel.......	24½	500 do.......s3.	41½
100 do..........	24⅛	1100 do..........	41½
600 Western Un...b3.	78½	700 do.......s3.	41⅜
1100 do.......s3.	78½	800 do..........	41⅜
1800 Erie Railway b3.	27⅝	100 do.......s3.	41¼
100 do.....s10.	27½	800 do..........	41¼
2600 do..........	27⅝	800 do..........	41⅛
100 do.......b3.	27¾	1400 do..........	41⅛
2100 Lake Shore......	71	200 do.......b3.	41⅜
600 do.......s3.	71	300 do..........	41¼
100 Panama..........	145	500 do.......s3.	41⅛
300 do..........	147	200 do.......b3.	41¼
100 do..........	145	1500 do..........	41¼
100 do.....s60.	143	1500 do..........	41⅜
200 do..........	144½	100 New-Jersey Cen.	110½
100 do..........	145	100 St. Paul..........	36⅝
300 Union Pacific.b3.	75¼	100 do..........	36¾
500 Pitt burg..........	92¼	100 do..........	36⅞
100 North-west...s10.	41⅛	100 do..........	36¾
100 do.......s3.	41⅛	24 St. Paul Pref......	57⅞
100 do..........	41¼	400 Tol. & Wab........	11⅜
100 do.......s3.	41⅛	600 do..........	11⅜
		300 do..........	11⅜
		200 St. L. & Kans. C..	7⅞

WEDNESDAY, May 12.—P. M.

At the Stock Exchange a firm market for railway and miscellaneous shares prevailed in the early dealings, and in some instances there was an advance; but during the afternoon considerable weakness was noted and a general decline in prices took place under a pressure of sales. It was generally anticipated that the contract between the Panama and Pacific Mail Companies would be a settled fact by this afternoon, and when it became known that some differences still existed, and that the Pacific Mail Company was unwilling to sign the contract as drawn up, a marked disappointment followed, and some of the timid holders disposed of their holdings quickly. The "short" interest was also largely increased and the same is now greater than for some time past. Later in the day it was currently reported that the Panama and Pacific Mail Companies would yet come to terms, and that matters would be righted in a few days. Panama declined from 154½ to 144 regular, and 143 seller 60; a recovery to 147 followed, and the last sales were at 144½. Pacific Mail, after selling down from 42½ to 42, rose to 43¼, but declined to 41⅛ on the report alluded to. There was a slight recovery at the close. Union Pacific fell off from 75¾ to 75, and rallied to 75¼. Erie opened at 28, sold down to 27⅜, and closed at a recovery of ¼ ₩ cent. There were several rumors afloat to-day in regard to Erie which afford some explanation as to the recent decline. Some time since it was stated that the company was about to sell its coal lands to an English company; but now the report is that the management is negotiating with the Delaware and Hudson Canal, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Companies for the sale of those lands. The ostensible object of selling the lands—at least, so it is reported—is to raise money to meet the interest falling due in June and July. President Jewett is understood to be opposed to the sale of the coal lands, on the ground that Erie would lose a great deal of its coal traffic if this property passed into the hands of the large Pennsylvania corporations previously named. This coal property is among the most valuable of the remaining assets of the Erie Company, and many of the stockholders are naturally opposed to its sale in consequence of the ultimate unfavorable effect upon the value of the shares. If Erie wants money for interest obligations, it might be raised in some other way, and no doubt some of the heavy stockholders would advance it sooner than the company should adopt what seems to be a suicidal course. Rock Island and the other leading Western roads declined about ½ ₩ cent. at an average, but closed firm. Wabash, however, dropped from 12¾ to 11 on rumors that no practical steps were taken by the stockholders at their meeting at Toledo to-day to relieve the company from its pressing financial difficulties. New-Jersey Central rose from 109½ to 110¼. Atlantic and Pacific preferred advanced to 17, and Missouri Pacific to 54¼, on an increased business, but the former afterward reacted to 16½. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph receded from 25 to 24⅛. The transactions for the day footed up 173,500 shares, of which 57,500 were in Pacific Mail, 49,700 in Erie, 15,100 in Western Union, 13,700 in Lake Shore, 10,800 in Wabash, and 6,000 in Union Pacific.

The money market continues easy, and the rates for call loans remain at 2½@3 ₩ cent., with large offerings later in the day at still lower figures. Discounts were quoted at 4@5 ₩ cent. for best names, the supply of which is very small.

The foreign advices reported firm markets for securities both at London and Paris. English Consols advanced to 94¼@94 5-16 for money and 94¼@94⅜ for the account, while French Rentes rose to 63.95. American securities at London closed steady as follows: Old 1865s, 105½@105⅝; 1867s, 109½@109⅝; 10-40s, 103⅞@104; and New 5s, 102⅜@102½. The amount of bullion gained by the Bank of England on balance to-day was £265,000, which probably represents the arrival of the shipments of coin from this side. The sterling exchange market was dull and a fraction lower, the selling rates for prime bankers' bills on London having been $4 87@$4 87¼ for long, and $4 90@$4 90¼ for demand. Good bankers' bills were offered at $4 86¾, without causing any material increase in the demand. Gold was firm, considering the condition of the exchange market and the more cheerful aspect of the political horizon on the European continent. The sales were alternately at 115½ and 115⅝, closing at the latter quotation. On gold loans the rates were 3 to 1 ₩ cent. per annum, and 1-64 per diem, for use. The specie shipments for Europe to-day were $550,000 gold coin and $22,670 silver bars.

Government bonds were steady and the market presented no new feature. Currency 6s, 1867, and new 65s declined ⅛ ₩ cent. toward the close. District of Columbia 3-65s were dull at 73¼@73. The inquiry for first-class railroad bonds is unabated, and the market is decidedly firm for such issues. The demand was particularly active for Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, New-Jersey Central, Morris and Essex, Rock Island, and Harlem. The Pacific issues were a fraction higher. Chicago and North-western Consolidated gold declined to 86¾, and C., C. and I. C. firsts were naturally weak, selling at 46, against 47½ yesterday. State bonds were strong and higher for Missouris and firm for Tennessees, but otherwise dull and steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1875. }

Gold receipts	$345,364 80
Gold payments	1,332,159 43
Gold balance	55,752,264 46
Currency receipts	439,772 48
Currency payments	458,139 72
Currency balance	43,710,037 27
Customs	292,000 00
Canceled coin certificates forwarded to Washington	905,000 00

The extreme range of prices in stocks, and the number of shares sold, were as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of shares.
New-York Central	105½	105¼	200
Erie	28	27¾	49,700
Lake Shore	71¼	70¾	13,700
Wabash	12¾	11	10,800
North-western	41⅝	41⅛	1,900
North-western Preferred	55⅛	55	300
Rock Island	104⅞	104½	2,100
Milwaukee & St. Paul	37⅛	36⅝	1,200
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	58	57⅞	100
Pittsburg	92¼	92¼	200
Del., Lack. & Western	119½	119⅜	400
New-Jersey Central	110¼	109½	400
Union Pacific	75¾	75	6,000
C., C. & Ind. Central	5½	5½	100
Hannibal & St. Joseph	24½	24¼	600
Ohio & Mississippi	26½	26⅛	3,700
Missouri Pacific	54¼	54	400
Panama	154½	144	3,300
Western Union	78¾	78⅜	15,100
Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph	25	24⅛	1,100
Pacific Mail	43¼	41⅛	57,500
Quicksilver	16	15	1,800
Quicksilver Preferred	22	22	500
St. Louis, K. C. & N.	8	7⅞	1,000
New-Jersey Southern	5¼	5	400
Atlantic & Pacific Preferred	17	16¼	1,000
Total sales			173,500

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 12.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 5s, 1881, coup	116⅛	116⅛
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	116¾	116⅝
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	121½	121½
American Gold	115½	115⅝
Bills on London 60 days	$4 87@$4 87½	$4 87
New-York Central	105½	105¼
Chicago and Rock Island	104¾	104⅝
Pacific Mail	42⅜	42⅜
St. Paul Common	37¼	36¾
St. Paul Preferred	58¼	58
Western Union	79⅝	79⅛
Union Pacific	75⅝	75¼
Lake Shore	71⅛	71
Wabash and Toledo	12⅝	11⅜
North-western Common	41½	41¼
North-western Preferred	54¼	55⅛
Delaware and Lackawanna	119⅛	119½
New-Jersey Central	109	110¼
Panama	155	144½
Erie	27½	27⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	26¼	26⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central	5½	5½
Harlem	137	137

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	123⅞	124	5-20s, '65, n. c.	121⅞	122
6s, '81, r.	121⅞	122	5-20s, '67, r.	122	122¼
6s, '81, c.	123¾	123⅞	5-20s, '67, c.	123⅜	123½
5-20s, '62, r.	116⅜	116¾	5-20s, '68, r.	122¼	122½
5-20s, '62, c.	116½	116¾	5-20s, '68, c.	123⅛	123⅜
5-20s, '64, r.	117¾	117⅞	10-40s, r.	116⅛	116⅜
5-20s, '64, c.	117⅞	118	10-40s, c.	117⅛	117⅝
5-20s, '65, r.	119½	120	5s, '81, r.	116	116⅛
5-20s, '65, c.	119⅞	120	5s, '81, c.	116	116⅛
5-20s, '65, n. r.	121⅜	121⅝			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $126,000 for interest and $162,400 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$25,764,000
Gold balances	1,023,419
Currency balances	1,392,702

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$71,698,200
Currency balances	4,090,801
Gold exchanges	3,795,066
Gold balances	736,950

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83......	38	N.Y. 6s, Gold C., '87.	120
Alabama 5s, '86.....	39	N.Y. 5s, Gold L., '75.	114
Ark. 6s, Funded......	27	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	21½
Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.is.	11	N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct..	21½
Ark. 7s, Mem.&L.R..	11	N.C.6s, N.C.R., J.&J.	56
Ark. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O.	11	N.C.6s, N.C.R., A.&O.	56
Ark. 7s, M.O.&R.Riv.	11	N.C.N.C.R.c.o. J.&J.	39
Ark. 7s, Ark.Cen.R..	11	N.C.N.C.R.c.o, A.&O.	39
Connecticut 6s......	108	N.C.6s, Fund.Act, '66.	12½
Georgia 6s..........	88	N.C.6s, Fund. Act, '68.	11
Georgia 7s, new bds.	98	N. C. n. bds., J. & J.	11¼
Georgia 7s, indorsed.	93	N. C. n. bds., A & O.	11
Georgia 7s, Gold bds.	91	N. C. Sp. T., class 1..	4¾
Indiana 5s........	101	N. C. Sp. T., class 2..	4¾
Illinois coup. 6s, '77..	102	N. C. Sp. T., class 3..	4½
Illinois coup. 6s, '79..	102	Ohio 6s, '75..........	102
Illinois War Loan...	102	Ohio 6s, '81..........	105
Kentucky 6s........	102	Ohio 6s, '86..........	108
Louisiana 6s........	37	Rhode Island 6s......	108
La. 6s, new bds.....	37	South Carolina 6s....	33½
La. 6s, new Flt. Dbt.	37	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.	33
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	37	S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	32
La. 6s, Levee bds....	37	S. C. Fund. Act, '66.	32
La. 8s, Levee bds....	25	S. C. L. C., '89, J.&J.	32
La. 8s, Lev.bds.of'75..	38	S. C. L. C., '89 A.&O.	32
Michigan 6s, '78-'79...	105	S. Carolina 7s of '88..	32
Michigan 6s, '83....	105	S. C. Non-Fund. bds.	6
Michigan 7s, '90.....	107	Tennessee 6s, old....	70
Mo. 6s, due in '78....	100¾	Tenn. 6s, old, x. cou.	51
F'd.bds. due in '94-'95	101¾	Tenn. 6s, new bds...	70
L.B., due '81 to '91 inc.	102	Tenn. 6s, x. cou.....	50½
As. or Univ'y due '92	100½	Tenn. 6s, new. n. s...	50¼
Han. & St.Jo., due '75.	101¼	Texas 10s of '76.....	98
Han.&St.Jo., due '76.	101¾	Virginia 6s, old......	34
Han.&St.Jo., due '86.	101	Va. 6s, new bds., '66	34
Han.&St.Jo., due '87.	101	Va. 6s, new bds., '67.	34
N.Y. Reg. B'nty L'n	108¼	Va. 6s, Consol. bds..	60
N.Y. Cou. B'nty L'n	108¼	Va. 6s, x. mat'd coup.	55
N.Y. 6s, Can. L'n, '75	110	Va. 6s, Consol. 2d se.	41
N.Y. 6s, Can. L'n '77	110	Va. 6s, Deferred bds.	9
N.Y. 6s, Can. L'n '78	110	Dis. of Col. 3-65s, 1924.	73⅛
N.Y. 6s, Gold R., '78.	120		

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st.....	110	Cleve. & Tol. N. bds.	103½
Alb. & Susq. 2d......	103½	Cleve., P. & A., old..	103½
B.,C.R.& M. 1st 7s, g.	25	Cleve., P. & A., new	103½
Chic. & Alton 1st....	112	Det., Mon. & T. bds.	101
Chic. & Alton Inc...	102	Buff. & Erie, new...	102
Joliet & Chic. 1st...	109	Buff. & State L 7s...	102
La. & Mo. 1st, guar.	92	Lake Shore Div. bd..	102
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st	101	Lake Shore C. C. 1st.	103
C., B.& Q. 8 p.c. 1st.	114½	Lake Shore C. R. 1st.	102
C., B. & Q. Cons. 7s..	106½	Lake Shore C. C. 2l.	97½
Chic., R. I. & Pac....	109½	Mich. Cen. C.7s, 1902.	102⅞
Cen. of N. J. 1st, n..	112	M. C. 1st, 8s, '82, S F.	112
Cen. of N.J. 1st, Cons	105	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....	101
Cen. of N. J., C. C...	110	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83....	100
M.& St.P.1st, 8s, P.D	109½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....	102½
M.&St.P.1st, 7.3-10P.D.	93	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E..	95¼
M.&St.P.7s, G., R.D.	86	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub..	96
M.&St.P.1st, L.C. D.	89½	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....	102
M.&S..P.1st I.&M.D.	80	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.	116
M.& St.P.1st, C.&M.	82½	N. Y. C. & H. 1s., R	115
M.& St.P. 1st. Cons.	74	H. R. 7s, 2d, S.F., '85	111½
M. & St. P. 2d.......	80	Har. 1st, 7s, C.......	102⅞
Chi. & N. W. S. F....	106	Har. 1s., 7s, R.......	100¾
Chi. & N. W. in.bds.	100	North Mo. 1st.......	90¾
Chi. & N.W.Con.bds.	93½	Ohio & Miss. Cons..	99
Chi. & N. W.Ex.bds.	90	Ohio & Miss. 2d C..	78½
Chi. & N. W. 1st....	98	Ohio & M., Sp. Div.	85
Chi.&N.W.C.G. bds.	86⅜	Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	102¾
Iowa Mid. 1st, 8s....	83½	Cen. Pac., San J. B..	92
Galena & Chi. Ex....	106	Cen. Pac., C. & O. 1st.	93½
Peninsula 1st, Conv.	96½	Union Pac. 1st......	100½
Chi. & Mil. 1st......	96⅞	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	97¾
C.,C.,&I.C.1st,7s,S.F.	107	Union Pac. S. F.....	92⅜
Del., L. & W. 2d....	110	Pac R. of Mo. 1st....	95¼
D., L. & W. 7s, Conv.	121½	Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	102
Morris & Essex 1st..	109¾	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st..	111
Morris & Essex 2d..	106½	P., F. W. & C. 3d..	100
Mor. & Es.7s of 1871.	107	Clev. & P. Con. S. F.	105¼
M. & E. 1st, Con.Gu.	104¼	Clev. & P. 4th, S. F.	99
Erie 1st, Extended..	106½	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st.	45
Erie 2d, 7s, '79......	101½	Rome, W. & Og.C.1st.	93½
Erie 3d, 7s, '83......	100	St. L. & Iron M. 2d.	53
Erie 4th, 7s, '80.....	98¼	Alton & T. H. 1st...	107
Long Dock bonds...	105	Alton & T. H. 2d, Pf.	91⅛
H. & St. J. L. Gts...	108	Tol. & W. 1st, Ex...	82
H. & St. J. 8s, Con..	86	Tol. & W. 2d.......	57
Cedar Falls & M.1st.	83	Tol. & W. Cons. C..	42
Mich. S. 7 ₩ ct. 2d..	101⅛	Han. & Naples 1st...	45
M.S.N.I.S.F. 7 ₩ ct.	106½	Great West. 1st, '88.	79
Cleve. & Tol. S. F'd.	107	Great West. 2d, '93.	57

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America	153	Manhattan	150
American Exchange	117	Market	121
Chemical	1600	Mercantile	103
City	300	Merchants'	124½
Commerce	120½	Metropolitan	132
Continental	98	New-York	135
Corn Exchange	135	Ninth National	98
First National	200	North America	102
Fourth National	98½	Park	150
Fulton	156	People's	140
Gallatin National	126	Republic	99½
German American	94½	State of New-York	112
Hanover	97	Union	136
Irving	130		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MAY 12.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	102¾	103
City 6s, New	106¾	107
Camden and Amboy Railroad	129¾	130
Pennsylvania Railroad	50½	*50⅝
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	52½	52⅝
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60¼	60⅜
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	41½	42¼
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20⅞	...
Northern Central Railroad	30	30¼
Lehigh Navigation	50⅜	50½
Lehigh Gold Loan	102½	102¾

*Ex dividend.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ISSUE OF $4,000,000 SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF $1,000 EACH, OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST MARCH AND 1ST SEPTEMBER.

PRINCIPAL, 1900.

Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & CO., invite subscriptions for the above bonds, and will receive proposals until Tuesday, the 25th day of May, at noon, to purchase any part of the same, reserving a minimum price of 97½ per cent., and accrued interest, below which no offers will be accepted.

Subscriptions to become binding as soon as they reach the amount of $2,000,000; and if they exceed the total of $4,000,000, the $2,000,000 first subscribed shall be allotted *in full* and the balance *pro rata.*

This issue has been authorized for the purpose of providing means to redeem bonds of the company maturing Nov. 1, next, amounting to $4,448,900, and will be included in any mortgage that the company may make in the future, the amount of which shall in no event exceed $6,000,000.

On the redemption of the foregoing $4,448,900, the only bonded debt besides the present issue will be $1,500,000 Seven per cent. Gold Building Bonds, issued in 1872, and £206,000 Sterling Bonds; and the total interest on the company's debt, including this issue, will be $405,000, gold, or, at 115 per cent., gold, $465,750, currency, leaving a margin on last year's net earnings of $2,610,910, in excess of expenses and interest charges.

The company has in operation 72,500 miles of line, with 177,500 miles of wire, and upward of 6,000 stations.

The capital stock is $41,073,410, of which the company has purchased and now has in its treasury $7,287,735, leaving the outstanding share capital $33,785,675.

The earnings of the company for 1874 were $9,530,749, and the profits $3,076,660, being an increase of $248,715 of gross receipts, and of $841,643 of profits over the year 1873.

Besides the Western Union stock, the company owns $1,038,400 of the capital stock of the International Ocean Telegraph Company, which owns and operates land lines in Florida, and submarine cables between Florida, Key West, and Havana, Cuba; also $1,173,500 of the gold and stock Telegraph Company's stock.

The payment for the new bonds, when allotted, will be due June 1, and the currency bonds of the company, due Nov. 1 next, will be received at 100½, and interest, in payment for the same.

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1875.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 12, 1875.

The general tone of trade in Live Stock is slow. When the markets closed on this forenoon, several herds remained unsold, and several car-loads of Beeves had been held back. At Sixtieth Street Yards, Beeves sold at 10½c.@11¾c. ₩ lb., weights 6½ to 7¾ cwt. At Harsimus Cove, prices ranged from 9c.@13c. ₩ lb., weights 6 to 8 cwt.; from 55 to 58 lb. has been allowed to the cwt. Milch Cows slow at $47@$69 ₩ head, Calves included. The supply of Calves and Veals is so large that prices have fallen 1c. ₩ lb. for smooth quality Veals, and 1¼c. ₩ lb. on coarse quality Veals and Calves. Prices ranged from 4½c.@8½c. ₩ lb. Trade in Sheep dull, and the markets closed weak, with several flocks unsold. Shorn Sheep sold at 5c.@6c. ₩ lb.; woolly Sheep at 6½c.@7¾c. ₩ lb. Spring Lambs quiet at 10c.@14c. ₩ lb. Live Hogs sold at 7⅞c. ₩ lb. Light Pigs, quality choice, at 9¼c. ₩ lb. City Dressed, firm at our last quotations.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 68 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 82 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 51 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 67 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 80 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 64 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₩ lb., weight 7¾ cwt., and $1 off ₩ head; 32 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7¾ cwt., with $1 on ₩ head. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 51 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 18 coarse Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 51 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 32 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt. W. Thompson sold for self and son 51 generally fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₩ lb., with 50c. off ₩ head, weight 7 cwt. Held on sale 102 Illinois Steers.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—Hume & Elliott sell 161 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 85 lb. ₩ head, at 5½c. ₩ lb.; 140 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 86 lb. ₩ head, at 5¾c. ₩ lb.; 24 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 112 lb. ₩ head, at 6c. ₩ lb.; 52 yearling Ohio Lambs, weight 57 lb. ₩ head, at 6½c. ₩ lb.; 5 State Calves, weight 136 lb. ₩ head, at 5½c. ₩ lb.; 85 State Calves, weight 125 lb. ₩ head, at 6c. ₩ lb.; 15 State Calves, weight 133 lb. ₩ head, at 6c. ₩ lb.; 11 State Calves, weight 136 lb. ₩ head, at 6½c. ₩ lb.; 69 State Veals, weight 128 lb. ₩ head, at 6¾c. ₩ lb.; 21 State Veals, weight 135 lb. ₩ head, at 7¼c. ₩ lb.; 61 State Veals, weight 142 lb. ₩ head, at 7½c. ₩ lb.; 27 State Veals, weight 136 lb. ₩ head, at 7½c. ₩ lb. J. Kirby sold 47 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 91 lb. ₩ head, at 5¾c. ₩ lb.; 89 woolly Colorado Sheep, weight 95 lb. ₩ head, at 7c. ₩ lb.; 2 State Calves, weight 125 lb. ₩ head, at 6c. ₩ lb.; 5 State Veals, weight 146 lb. ₩ head, at 7c. ₩ lb.; 24 State Veals, weight 142 lb. ₩ head, at 7¼c. ₩ lb.; 11 State Veals, weight 147 lb. ₩ head, at 7½c. ₩ lb.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—Jelliffe & Co. sold 15 State Calves, weight 116 lb. ₩ head, at 6c. ₩ lb.; 175 State Veals, weight 132 lb. ₩ head, at 7c. ₩ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending May 10, 1875—816 head of horned Cattle, 4,778 Sheep, 278 Veals and Calves, 7,128 Hogs, 1 Horse, all save the horned Cattle, and part of those, on transit to New-York City.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Sixtieth Street Yards—945 head of horned Cattle, 11 Cows, 461 Veals and Calves, 60 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day—1,769 Sheep and Lambs, 36 Cows, 562 Veals and Calves.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day—4,847 Hogs, 260 Calves.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day—1,095 head of horned Cattle, 3,078 Sheep and Lambs, 21 Cows, 3,855 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 12.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 714 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 6,001 head, or 353 cars against 430 cars for the same time last week, 388 cars same time last year. Market slow at weak last week's prices. Sales generally have been to the country and local trade, Eastern purchasers holding off; 1,200 head disposed of: sales of 800 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,000 lb. to 1,213 lb., at $6 12½@$6 50; 200 Ohio Steers, ranging from 930 to 1,120 lb., at $5 62½@$6 35; 100 Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,042 to 1,223 lb., at $5 [illegible]@$6. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,800 head, against 7,600 head for the same time last week, 6,000 head same time last year: market moderately active and strong at ¼c. off on common quality, weak last week's prices on good to best quality; 2,800 head disposed of: six cars fair to good quality unsold; sales of 2,539 Ohio clipped, ranging from 83 to 101½ lb., at $4 50@$5; 232 Illinois clipped, ranging 83 lb., at $4 30; 92 Michigan wool, averaging 114 lb., at $7. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,800 head, against 8,900 head for the same time last week, 12,300 head same time last year. Market moderately active; 800 head disposed of; Yorkers, $7 40@$7 70; Heavy Hogs, $8@$8 20.

CHICAGO, May 12.—Cattle steady; fairly active; receipts, 3,000 head; common to extra shipping Steers, $5 25@$5 60; Butchers', $3 75@$5; Stockers, $3 25@$4 75; shipments, 2,000 head. Live Hogs active and higher; receipts, 9,000 head; choice heavy weights scarce; light, $7 25@$7 65; heavy, $7 50@$9—the latter price for Philadelphia; Scalawags, $6 50@$7; shipments, 5,500 head. Sheep dull and nominal; receipts, 1,000 head; shorn, $3@$5; wooled, $5@$6.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 12, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	32	Lead, pigs	1,400
Beans, bbls	176	Leather, sides	16,546
Bees-wax, pkgs	5	Resin, bbls	4,671
Cotton, bales	1,170	Sp'ts Turp'tine, bbls	761
Copper, bbls	25	Tar, bbls	709
Copper, sheets	133	Beef, pkgs	70
Flour, bbls	9,627	Pork, pkgs	389
Wheat, bushels	27,100	Cut-meats, pkgs	231
Corn, bushels	19,950	Lard, tcs	296
Oats, bushels	16,770	Butter, pkgs	2,895
Malt, bushels	650	Cheese, pkgs	2,535
Peas, bushels	5,200	Tallow, pkgs	70
Candles, pkgs	650	Starch, pkgs	200
Dried Fruit, pkgs	54	Skins, bales	75
Eggs, bbls	3,297	Tow, bales	16
Flax-seed, bags	88	Tea, pkgs	17
Hemp, bales	51	Tobacco, hhds	191
Hops, bales	7	Tobacco, pkgs	433
Hides, number	621	Wool, bales	16
Hides, bdls	114	Whisky, bbls	586
Lard-oil, bbls	6		

ASHES—Have been in limited demand since our last, with Pots quoted at $6 and Pearls at $8 ₩ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Has been comparatively slow of sale, within the range of from 33c.@35½c. for Yellow.

BRICKS—Have been quoted firm, with a more satisfactory trade reported in nearly all kinds of stock.

CANDLES—Have been quite moderately sought after since our last, with Adamantine quoted at 12½c.@16½c.; Paraffine, 24c.@25c.; Sperm, plain, 25c.; Sperm, patent, 35c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₩ lb.

COFFEE—Inactive at previous quotations. Two cargoes (11,227 bags, all told,) of Rio have arrived since our last, adding to the stock in first hands.

COOPERAGE STOCK—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for supplies, yet prices have been quoted generally unchanged. Hogshead staves quoted at from $100@$200; do. Pipe, $140@$260; do. Barrel, $80@$135; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 50; Molasses do., $2 10@$2 20; Empty hogsheads, $2 50@$2 [illegible].

CORDAGE—Has been without activity in any description, yet values have shown no alteration of moment, apart from an advance of ½c. on Manila.

COTTON—Has been more sought after for early delivery, mainly for export, at steadier though not quotably higher prices. The Liverpool advices were more favorable. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for early delivery, of 2,066 bales, (of which 310 bales were on last evening,) including 1,321 bales to shippers and 745 bales to spinners....The dealings for forward delivery were comparatively fair as to amount, and at an advance on the earlier transactions of fully 3-16c. ₩ lb., influenced in part by the more encouraging reports from Liverpool, but closing less buoyantly and about 1-16c. off the highest prices of the day. Sales have been reported since our last of 25,650 bales, (of which 4,600 bales were on last evening, and 21,000 bales to-day,) with 2,700 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with May options closing at 16 3-32c.@16⅛c.; June, 16 3-32c.@16⅛c.; July, 16 9-32c.; August, 16 15-32c.@16½c.; September, 16¼c.@16 9-32c.; October, 15 27-32c.@15⅞c.; November, 15 19-32c.@15⅝c.; December, 15⅝c.@15 11-16c.; January, 15⅞c.; February, 16 1-16c.@16⅛c.; March, 16 11-32c.@16⅜c. ₩ lb. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,170 bales, including 245 bales by rail. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 3,141 bales, against 2,006 bales same day last week; and thus far this week 13,091 bales, against 17,436 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,340,652 bales, against 3,609,91[illegible] bales same time previous year. Consolidated (four days) exports to Great Britain, 7,414 bales; to the Continent, 4,083 bales. Stock in New-York, 175,561 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 442,204 bales. The following quotations are based on cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13½	13½	13⅝	13⅝
Good Ordinary	15	15	15¼	15¼
Low Middling	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
Middling	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Good Middling	16⅝	16¾	17	17
Middling Fair	17⅛	17¼	17½	17½
Fair	17¾	17⅞	18⅛	18⅛

EARTHENWARE—Has been quite moderately sought after within the previous range as to values.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very moderate business has been reported in State and Western Flour, prices of which have favored buyers slightly, though the offerings of the more desirable grades have been comparatively limited. The export inquiry has been on a restricted scale. The sales since our last have been 11,900 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 35@$4 75; ordinary to very fancy Superfine State and Western, $4 85@$5 20, chiefly at $4 95@$5 10; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 15@$5 50, chiefly at $5 25@$5 40; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 50@$6; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 15@$5 50; very good to very fancy do., $5 50@$6; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $5 15@$5 50; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5 40@$6 10, and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 5,700 bbls. shipping stock at quoted rates. ....Southern Flour quiet at former rates; sales 7,000 bbls....Rye Flour firm; sales 450 bbls....Corn-meal more active, at full prices; sales, 2,000 bbls., including 400 bbls. Brandywine at $4 80, and 600 bbls. Tropical at $4 25 ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been again quoted a shade lower, with a moderate inquiry noted for early delivery, chiefly for export, though partly for milling. The decline in ocean freights favored the outward movement. Winter Wheat has been in less request, at about yesterday's reduced figures. Amber wanted to a limited extent for shipment to the Continent. Sales have been reported since our last of 105,000 bushels at $1 20½ for prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, for export; $1 22 for choice No. 2 Minnesota Spring, in store, for milling; $1 21½ for strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, for milling; $1 18 for prime No. 2 Chicago do., in store; $1 12@$1 20 for ungraded Spring, the inside rate for a small lot of very inferior, in store; $1 41 for Amber Michigan, afloat, for export, and within the previous (nominal) range for Red and White Western. For forward delivery, there has not been much call for supplies, and the market has been quoted weaker: sales have been reported of 16,000 bushels prime No. 2 Milwaukee spring, June arrival, at $1 18½ ₩ bushel....New Corn has been fairly active, the demand having been in good part for export, opening firmly, but closing about ½c. ₩ bushel lower, under more urgent offerings, notwithstanding the easier range of ocean freights. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 126,000 bushels at 86c.@89c. for new Mixed Western in store and afloat, chiefly at 88½c.@89c. afloat, and 86c.@86½c. in store, closing with 88c. reported as the best bid, and 89c. asked for prime afloat, 88½c.@89c. for new Yellow Western, and 89c.@9[illegible]c. for new White do., the latter rate for choice....Old dull and unsettled....Rye scarce and wanted; State quoted at $1 09; Canada, in bond, $1 bid, and up to $1 05 asked, to arrive....Barley and Malt inactive at about previous quotations....Oats have been in active demand, mainly on trade account, at very firm prices. Prime offered quite moderately; sales have been reported since our last of 76,500 bushels, at 75c.@77c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, mainly at 76½c.@77c. for good to prime Western afloat, and 76c. for Michigan, in store; 7[illegible]½c.@78½c. for White Western; 77c. for (fourteen car-loads) Mixed Canada, afloat; 77c. for (four car-loads) do., from track. For forward delivery, prime Mixed Chicago quoted at 76½c. bid, and up to 78c. asked, for May arrival....Hay, Straw, and Feed without important alteration.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been slow of sale, since our last, with Domestic Bagging quoted at 12⅞c.@13c.; Calcutta Bagging, 9½c.@9¾c.; Calcutta Bags, 12¼c.@12½c.

HARDWARE—Has been quoted firm, with a good demand noted.

HEMP—Further sales of 1,450 bales Manila were reported at 8c.@8⅛c., gold. And of Jute, 1,500 bales at Boston at 5¼c., currency. And of Jute Butts, 500 bales at Boston at 2⅝c., currency. Market steady, but otherwise dull.

HIDES—Have favored buyers, on very liberal supplies, with a very moderate demand noted; sales, 3,000 Mexican on private terms, and 500 City Slaughter at 9½c. currency....The stock in first hands here this morning was 239,700 Hides and 764 bales do., against 145,000 Hides and 803 bales do. same time last year.

HOPS—Have been quiet throughout, the demand having been confined to the small lots urgently wanted for home use at current rates. Holders, however, have been generally firm and hopeful. We quote: New-York, fair to choice, new, 35c.@40c., and fancy up to 45c.; New-York, low to fair, new, 30c.@35c.; Eastern, new, 28c.@35c.; Western, new, 28c.@35c.; Yearlings, 15c.@25c.; Olds, all growths, 5c.@15c.; California, 33c.@35c. ₩ lb.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been quoted generally steady, with a fair demand noted, chiefly for Laths and Lime, the Lumber movement in the wholesale line having been far from satisfactory.

LEATHER—Has been without important alteration as to values, with trade in most kinds reported as only moderately active. Supplies, as a rule, ample.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been in good request and quoted strong in price. Lake, for early delivery, quoted at the close at 23¼c.@23½c., and for June and July at 23¼c.@23½c. ₩ lb. Sales, 200,000 lb. at 23c.@23¼c., cash....Copper products have been in fair demand at full rates, with new Sheathing quoted at 30c.; old, 19c.@21c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 21c.; Copper Bolts, 31c.; Yellow Metal do., 28c.; old Copper, mixed stock, 18c.@21c. ₩ lb....Iron has been without anything like general activity. Holders of Scotch Pig have been less urgent in their offerings of stock, and have been claiming firmer prices, but the demand has been very moderate, and mainly to provide for immediate wants; sales, 150 tons on private terms. Very little inquiry prevails for American Pig, which has been in comparatively liberal stock, and depressed and irregular in price: sales, 500 tons Forge on private terms. Wrought Scrap Iron has been attracting less attention, though buyers have had the advantage as to values; 450 tons have been reported sold within our range. Iron Rails have been in quite moderate request at about former figures; 1,250 tons reported sold on private terms. Manufactured stock has been selling slowly, even from store, on the basis of previous quotations. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $31 50@$32 50; Glengarnock, $34@$35; Coltness, $34@$35; No. 1 American Pig, $26@$28; No. 2 do., $24@$26; Forge, $22@$24; English Rails, $48@$50, gold; American Rails, $48@$52, currency, at the works; Old Rails, $27@$29; Wrought Scrap, $32@$35 ₩ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110, gold; Refined Bar, $65@$70; Russia Sheet-iron, 14½c., gold....Lead has been offered with reserve and quoted somewhat firmer, but has been without notable activity. We quote: Ordinary foreign Pig at $6 87½@$7, and American at $5 90@$6, gold, with sales of 100 tons; bar at 8¾c.; Sheet, 9½c., and Pipe at 9¼c....Spelter has been very quiet, the firmer views of holders operating against free dealings. We quote at $7 12½@$7 37½, gold, for foreign, and $7@$7 25 for domestic....American Steel has been attracting very little attention, yet has been quoted about steady....Regulus Antimony has been in request at 12¾c.@13c., gold....Shot is quiet at 9¾c.@10¾c. ₩ lb....Tin has been very quiet, with sales reported of only 250 bxs. I. C. Charcoal at $9 25, gold, ₩ box....Straits have been quoted at 19½c.@20c.; English at 19¾c.@19¾c.; Refined at 19¾c.@20c.; and Banca at 24½c., gold. And Tin Plates quoted thus: I. C. Charcoal, $8 87½@$9 50; I. C. Coke, $7@$7 50; Charcoal Terne at $7 87½@$8 25; Coke Terne, $6 75@$7 12½, gold....Zinc has been very moderately sought after at 8⅞c.@9⅛c., gold.

MOLASSES—Quiet to-day; quotations as in our last. A cargo of 423 hhds. and 35 tcs. Matanzas, and an invoice of 138 bbls. and 8 tcs. Arroyo, a recent arrival, have not yet been reported as marketed.

NAILS—Have been quoted steady at $3 25@$3 50 for common Fence and Sheathing, with rather more doing in a jobbing way.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in very moderate request, and quoted weak in price. We quote the range of from $1 90½@$2 for Strained to good Strained; $2 10@$2 40 for No. 2; $3 50@$4 75 for No. 1, and $5@$7 50 for Pale to Extra Pale, ₩ 280 lb. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls. Strained, from yard, at $1 90; 300 bbls. good Strained at $2; and 1,100 bbls. Fine on private terms....Tar lower, with sales reported of 100 bbls. Wilmington at $2 20; and 400 bbls. Washington at $2 12½ ₩ bbl....City Pitch has been dull at $2 25 ₩ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been more active and quoted at the close rather firmer, with merchantable at 34½c. ₩ gallon. Sales have been reported of 500 bbls., part to arrive, at 34c.@34½c. ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been very quiet throughout, with prices ruling in favor of purchasers. Refined for early delivery quoted here at 12⅜c.; to May 25 at 12⅜c.@12½c., with 3,000 bulk, reported sold at 12⅜c.: subsequently held rather higher....Refined at Philadelphia at 12⅜c.@12½c., and at Baltimore, 12½c. for early delivery....Crude, in bbls. inactive at 6⅛c., and in shipping order at 9½c.@9⅝c. for early delivery....Refined, in cases, 19c.@20c....Naphtha at 9½c. for City.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been again quoted firmer with a fair inquiry for early delivery, and a limited demand for future delivery. Sales have been reported of 300 bbls. New Western Mess at $21 90@$22, closing at $22; with Prime Mess quoted at $19 50@$19 75, and 50 bbls. Extra Prime at $16 50 ₩ bbl. For forward delivery, the dealings in New Western Mess have been light, chiefly in options for August, at irregular rates; sales 750 bbls., August, at $22 05@$22 10, with June options quoted nominally at $21 65@$21 70, and July at $21 85@$21 90 ₩ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been in less demand, with City quoted down to 9¾c. ₩ lb....Cut-meats have been in less request at irregular prices. Sales, 10,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12¼c.; 10 bxs. Rib Bellies at 12½c.; 150 bxs. Clear Bellies at 13½c.@14c.; 100 bxs. Western Dry-salted Short-cut Hams at 11¾c.@12¼c.; 100 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders at 8⅞c. ₩ lb., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock at former figures....Bacon quiet at unchanged prices; 60 bxs. City Long Clear sold on private terms....Lard has been in light demand for early delivery at about former quotations. Sales have been reported for early delivery of small lots of Western Steam at 15⅜c. for prime; 210 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 14¾c.; 80 tcs. No. 1 City at 13¾c.; 300 tcs. Refined for the Continent, at 15¾c. ₩ lb. And for forward delivery, Western Steam, has been more active, opening a shade lower, but closing more firmly. Sales, 4,000 tcs., June, at 15⅜c.@15 7-16c., closing at 15½c., and 2,750 tcs., July, at 15⅝c., closing at 15⅝c.@15 11-16c., with August quoted at 15¾c.@15 15-16c....Beef steady; sales, 75 bbls....Butter has been quoted firm for the better qualities which have been offered rather reservedly, and have been wanted for local trade account. We quote new Butter thus: New State, in tubs and pails, at 20c.@30c. for ordinary to very choice; new Western at 15c.@22c. for fair to very choice ₩ lb. And old Butter thus: Firkins, tubs and pails at from 13c.@24c. for poor to very choice old State and near-by products; 12c.@16c. for poor to choice old Western....Cheese has been offered quite urgently at easier and irregular prices, without leading to much activity, the market closing heavily throughout. We quote: Old State Factory at 10c.@13c. for fair to fancy, chiefly at 13c.@14c. for good to about prime, and 14½c. for choice; old Western, 9c.@14c. ₩ lb.; and new Cheese at 10c.@14c. for State Factory, latter rate for choice, and 14½c. for fancy, and 9c.@12c. for State Dairies; and Ohio Factory, 11c.@13c. for fair to choice....Eggs have been in moderate request since our last, within the range of 15½c.@17c. for fair to fancy, chiefly at 16c.@16½c. for very good to prime marks, ₩ dozen.

RICE—The demand even in a jobbing way, has been very moderate at steady rates. Carolina, ordinary to choice, quoted at from $6 87½@$8 25; Louisiana, $6 25@$8; Rangoon, free, at $6 37½@$6 50, and in bond at $2 70@$2 80; and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 50, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ₩ 100 lb.

SALT—Has been in fair request since our last, with Liverpool Ground quoted at 80c.@90c.; Liverpool Fine at $1 50@$2 60 from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., at 26c.@28c.; St. Martin, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive, with Crude quoted 5½c.@5¾c., gold, free.

SEEDS—There has been very little call for Clover, even in a jobbing way, and prices have been depressed and irregular, with Western, in lots, quoted at 11¾c.@12c.; State at 11¾c.@12c. ₩ lb....Rough Flax has been slow of sale at $2@$2 20 from car and store....Timothy has been in light demand at $2 55@$2 60 for car stock of fresh receipts, and $2 60@$2 75 for small lots from store....Calcutta Linseed has been quiet, since our last, at $2 12½@$2 15, gold, ₩ 56 lb....Canary Seed has been less sought after, yet held firmly at $12@$12 50.

SKINS—There has been a fair inquiry noted, mostly for Deer, which have been held with confidence; sales, 70,000 lb. Porto Cabello Deer, on private terms. We quote: Guatemala Deer, 75c.; Honduras, 65c.; Central American, trimmed, 67½c.; Central American, not trimmed, 57½c.; Sisal, 65c.; Para, 70c.@72½c.; Puerto Cabello, 62½c., currency, ₩ lb....Tampico Goat, 55c.; Matamoras, 55c.; gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@52c.; Payta, 50c.@52c.; Curacoa, 55c.@56c.; Cape, 38c.; Madras, ₩ skin, 45c.@47½c.; Patna, 30c.@33c., currency.

STARCH—Has been in rather slack request, with Western quoted at 4⅞c.@6c.; Potato at 5¾c.@6c.

SUMAC—Has been quiet at about former rates; Sicily quoted at from $77 50@$125 for inferior to choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $60@$85 ₩ ton.

SUGARS—Raw held firmly at 8¼c.@8½c. for fair to good Refining, but inactive to-day. Last evening sales were made of 400 hhds. Martinique, and 500 hhds. Melado on private terms; Refined a shade easier, and quiet.

TALLOW—Has been more active, but rather easier in price: equal to 270,000 lb. sold at 8¾c.@9 1-16c. for fair to strictly choice, ₩ lb....Stearine has been quoted lower, with choice City quoted at 16c., and prime Western, in tcs., at 15½c. ₩ lb. Sales 100 tcs. at the latter rate, and for June delivery, 250 tcs., on private terms.

TEAS—Have been lightly dealt in, with prices quoted irregular; 300 half-chests Green and 800 half-chests Japan sold on private terms. There were also 3,883 pkgs. sold by auction to-day, including 2,008 pkgs. Green, 607 pkgs. Japan, 1,168 pkgs. Oolong, and 50 pkgs. Congou. The Green were sold well up to recent figures, while the Japan ruled a trifle lower, and Oolong about as before. The following prices were obtained: For Twankay, 20c.@23½c.; Hyson, 26c.@51c.; Young Hyson, 24c.@59½c.; Imperial, 25c.@49c.; Gunpowder, 30c.@59c.; Japan at 42½c.@52½c.; Oolong at 24c.@26c.; Congou, 62c.

WHALEBONE—Has been quoted stronger and in more request. Arctic quoted at $1 10@$1 15, gold.

WHISKY—Lower on a very moderate business; sales, 150 bbls. at $1 21, and 50 bbls. at $1 20, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The berth freight movement has been quite moderate to-day, though Grain rates have been quoted lower, and Cotton room about steady, while room for Provisions was held rather more firmly by the Liverpool steam lines. The offering of Grain room was more liberal, especially for prompt shipment, while the demand for accommodation was on a restricted scale. Cotton room was in good request, chiefly for Liverpool, at the current quotations. More inquiry was noted for room for Lard and Bacon, (the latter chiefly stock bought at the West for export.) Flour, Resin, Tobacco, and general cargo were moving slowly. The chartering business has been more active, but at some further reduction in rates on Petroleum tonnage, and about steady figures for Grain and Lumber. The main call was for Vessels suited to the Petroleum trade, in good part for the Baltic, and rather more steadiness was noted in this line at the close. Vessels for Oil-cake and general cargo were in some demand....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 16,000 bushels Grain at 4¾d.@5¼d. ₩ bushel. 50 tons Lignum-vitæ at 20s. ₩ ton, with Provisions quoted nominally at 22s. 6d. ₩ ton, at which rate the last shipments were made; and, by steam, 2,650 bales Cotton at ¼d.@9-32d., 700 bales do. (through freight from Savannah and Galveston) at ¼d. ₩ lb., 1,150 pkgs. Provisions, part at 27s. 6d. for Lard and Bacon, with 35s. reported as the asking rate for Cheese; 16,000 bushels Grain at 5d.@5½d. ₩ bushel; 16,000 bushels do., (through freight,) on private terms. And from St. John, (reported as chartered there,) a ship and steam-ship, on the basis of 72s. 6d. for Deals, and 30s. for Birch Timber....For London, a British bark, 422 tons, hence, with Oil-cake, in bbls., on private terms, quoted nominally at 2s.@2s. 3d. ₩ bbl....For Bristol, an Italian bark, 407 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. ₩ bbl....For the United Kingdom, a British brig, 350 tons, (now here,) with Deals, from Musquash, reported at 75s....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 394 tons, hence, with about 2,750 quarters Grain at 5s. ₩ quarter, with Grain tonnage quoted at Philadelphia and Baltimore 5s.@5s. 3d. ₩ quarter, on a very dull market; and a British bark, 857 tons, (now here,) with resawed Lumber, from Brunswick, Ga., at £3 15s....For Hull, by steam, 50 boxes Bacon at 30s. ₩ ton....For Antwerp, an Austrian bark, 862 tons, hence, with about 5,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 3s. 9d.; an Italian bark, 447 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. do., at 3s. 9d. ₩ bbl....For Rotterdam, by steam, 200 hhds. Tallow and 1,500 bxs. Starch, on private terms....For the Danish Baltic, direct, a Danish brig, 319 tons, with about 2,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. ₩ bbl....For the Swedish Baltic, direct, a Norwegian bark, 306 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 3d. ₩ bbl....For the German Baltic, a German bark, 327 tons, with about 2,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 3d. ₩ bbl....For Christiania, a Norwegian brig, hence, with about 1,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 5s. ₩ bbl....For Cronstadt there was some inquiry for tonnage for Petroleum, with 4s. 3d. reported as bid, and 4s. 6d. ₩ bbl. asked; and a bark, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, rumored as chartered, but without reliable particulars....For Palma, (Majorca,) an American schooner, 398 tons, with Lumber, from Savannah, reported at $17, net....For Stockholm, a British bark, 511 tons, hence, with about 3,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 3d. ₩ bbl....For Barcelona, an American schooner, 522 tons, with Lumber, from Savannah reported at $16, net....For Pernambuco, a bark, with about 2,000 bbls. Flour, from Richmond, reported at 90c. ₩ bbl....For Cienfuegos, a schooner, with Lumber, reported from St. John, at $[illegible]....For Cardenas and back to New-York, a Danish brig, 235 tons, reported at $2 25 for Sugar....For Porto Rico and back to New-York, an American schooner, reported at 42½c. for Sugar....For Hayti an American schooner, with Lumber, from Wilmington, at $7 50 and port charges....For Point a Pitre, a British brig, about 2,300 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, at $800....For Halifax, N. S., a British brig, 244 tons, hence, with general cargo, on the basis of 25c. ₩ bbl....For Baracoa and back to New-York, an American schooner, 1,500 bbls. capacity, with general cargo, reported at $1,400 currency and port charges....For Brunswick, Me., an American schooner, with Lumber, from Port Royal, at $7 75....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $6 50....For New-York, three schooners, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, within the range of $7@$7 50; and a schooner, with do., from Satilla River, at $7 50, with option of a Sound port.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, May 12.—Flour firm and in fair demand at unchanged prices. Wheat firm and in fair demand at lower prices; No. 1 Spring, $1 04¾; No. 2 do., $1 01, spot or May; $1 03½, June; $1 06½, July; $1 seller all the year; No. 3 do., 96½c.; Rejected, 90c. Corn firm and in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, 72½c., spot or May; High Mixed, 73c.@74⅛c.; June, 74¼c.; July, 76⅞c. Oats firm, active and higher; No 2, 63½c., spot or May; 64⅜c.@64¾c., June; Rejected, 60c. Rye weak; No. 2, $1 06, spot. Barley quiet, but firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 35, spot; $1 33, May. Pork in fair demand and advanced; sales at $21 65, spot; $21 70, June; $21 95@$21 97½, July; $22 25, August. Lard in fair demand and advanced; nominally $15 35, spot; $15 42½, June; $15 60@$15 62½, July. Whisky firm and higher at $1 18. Receipts—11,000 bbls. Flour, 101,000 bushels Wheat, 93,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 1,900 bushels Barley. Shipments—7,500 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 135,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 2,400 bushels Barley. At the afternoon call of the Board, Wheat steady and lower at $1 03, June; $1 06, July. Corn easier and lower at 72¼c., May; 73⅞c., June; 76⅝c.@76¾c., July. Oats firm and unchanged. Pork dull and declining; offered, $21 95, July; June nominally, $21 67½; August, $22 20. Lard quiet and steady, a shade higher, at $15 45, June; $15 65, July.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 12.—Flour firm, quiet; sales of 800 bbls., including Extra, at $4 75@$5; Wisconsin and Minnesota Family, $5 75@$6 25; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5@$6 50; high grades, $7@$8. Rye Flour is worth $5 37½. Wheat moves slowly at $1 40@$1 41 for Red; No. 1 Milwaukee offered at $1 21, and No. 2 at $1 17. Rye is worth $1 10. Corn remains inactive; sales of Yellow at 87c.; Western Mixed at 86c.@86½c. Oats quiet at 72½c.@73c for White; 70c.@71c. for Mixed. Barley and Malt quiet. Provisions steady; sales of Mess Pork at $22@$22 25. Beef Hams, 15c.@23c.; Smoked Hams, 13c.@14c.; Pickled do., 12¼c.@12¾c. Lard, 15c.@16c. Whisky held at $1 22 for Western. Petroleum nominally 12¾c. for Refined; 9¼c. for Crude, in bbls., 6⅛c.@6¼c. in bulk. Clover-seed moves slowly at 9c.@11½c. for Pennsylvania and Western; Timothy is worth $2 62½; Flaxseed, $1 80. Butter steady; New-York and Bradford County, extras, 28c.@30c.; do. do., firsts, 23c.@24c.; Western, extras, 23c.@24c.; do., firsts, 17c.@19c.; Rolls, extra, 24c.@26c. Cheese unchanged; New-York, fancy, 16½c.@16¾c.; Western, prime, 15½c.@15¾c. Eggs quiet, without change; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 17c.@17⅛c.; Western, do., 17c.@17½c.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.—Flour—Demand light; holders firm; Superfine Winter, $5@$5 25; Extra do., $5 25@$5 50; Double Extra do., $5 50@$5 65. Wheat excited; higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 45, June, $1 44@$1 44¾; July, $1 48½; No. 3 do., $1 32; Spring weak; little done; No. 2 Spring, $1 02½ bid; Soft do., $1 06½ bid; sales at $1 09½@$1 09¾ June. Corn quiet; unchanged. Oats dull; No. 2, 64c.@64¼c. cash; 66¼c. June. Barley dull; No. 2 Spring, $1 30. Rye quiet; No. 2, $1 05@$1 06. Whisky—None offering. Pork quiet at $21 75@$22. Dry-salted Meats quiet; little doing; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon quiet; only a limited jobbing demand; Shoulders, 9¼c.@9⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 13⅛c.@13⅜c. Lard, nominally 15¼c. Live Hogs firm; Shippers, $6 75@$7 25; Bacon, $7 25@$7 50; Butchers, $7 75@$8 25. Cattle active; strong; the demand exceeds the supply; prime Native Steers, $6 65; good do., $6@$6 12½; fair to good Native Butchers, $5 50@$5 85; Mixed, $4 75@$5 35; Stockers, $4@$4 25. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 7,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,206 head.

BOSTON, Mass., May 12.—Flour—Demand limited, but prices quite firm; sales at $4 50@$4 75 for Western Superfine; $5 25@$5 75 for common Western; $5 75@$6 50 for Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras; $6 25@$7 for White Wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan; $6 50@$7 50 for Illinois, and $6 50@$8 50 for St. Louis, including choice and favorite brands. Southern Flour firm at $5 25@$8 50 for common Extras and Choice Family; Fancy Minnesota, $7@$8 75 ₩ bbl. Corn quiet at 91½c.@95c. ₩ bushel for Mixed and Yellow. Oats very firm at 76c.@81c. ₩ bushel for Mixed and White. Rye, $1 20@$1 25 ₩ bushel. Shorts, $26@$27 ₩ ton; fine Feed and Middlings, $27@$29. Receipts—Flour, 4,238 bbls.; Corn, 13,250 bushels; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Oats, 9,735 bushels; Shorts, 8,028 bushels; Barley, 1,435 bushels.

BUFFALO, May 12.—Flour quiet; sales 390 bbls. at unchanged rates. Wheat very dull; sales entirely nominal; buyers and sellers wide apart. Corn—Light demand; heavy and lower; No. 2 Western offered at 83c., in store; best bid, 80c. Oats retailing at 71c.@72c., in store. Rye and Barley—None here. Seeds quiet; unchanged. Pork and Lard quiet and steady. Highwines held at $1 20, with no buyers. Elevating and Storage—Vessels that arrived to-day discharged at ⅜c. ₩ bushel, including 10 days' storage. Receipts—2,200 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. Cargoes of steam barge and consort arrived to-day not included.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 12.—Flour firmer. Wheat steady at $1 28@$1 33. Corn steady at 78c.@81c. Oats firmer and higher at 70c.@72c. Rye steady at $1 22@$1 25. Barley dull and unchanged. Pork dull and declining; $21 50 bid, $22 asked. Lard dull; Steam-rendered, 15¼c., spot; 15⅝c., buyer August; Country Kettle sold at 15¼c. Bulk Meats dull; Shoulders, 8⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅝c.@11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12⅛c.@12¼c. Bacon quiet and steady; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅝c.; Clear Sides, 13⅛c. Whisky firm at $1 16. Live Hogs dull; common, $7@$7 40; fair to medium, $7 50@$7 80; good, $7 90@$8 25; receipts, 1,700 head. Butter heavy.

MILWAUKEE, May 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 03½; No. 2 do., $1 00¼; June, $1 02; July, $1 04⅜. Oats quiet and scarce; No. 2 in store, 61¾c. Corn lower and unsettled; No. 2 Mixed, in store, 78½c. Rye quiet and weak; No. 1, in store, $1 10. Barley dull and nominally easier; No. 2 Spring, $1 32; No. 3 do., in store, $1 12. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork firm at $22 50. Freights quiet and nominally unchanged; Wheat to Buffalo, 4½c.; to Oswego, 8½c. Receipts—Flour, 4,500 bbls.; Wheat, 84,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,800 bbls.; Wheat, 42,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, May 12.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat strong and 1c.@2c. higher; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 30@$1 31; No. 2 do., $1 26; Amber Michigan, $1 28½@$1 29; June, $1 29½; seller last half of June, $1 32; July, $1 32½; No. 2 Red, $1 28½@$1 28¾; June, $1 30; seller last half of June, $1 31½; No. 2 Amber Illinois, June, $1 32. Corn firm and in fair demand; High Mixed, 77½c.; July, 78c.@78½c.; Low Mixed, 76¾c.@77c. Oats steady; White, 68c.; Michigan, 67¾c. Receipts—Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 10,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 25,000 bushels; Corn, 36,000 bushels.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 12.—Flour steady at $3 75@$6 75. Wheat steady; Red, $1 20@$1 25; Amber, $1 25@$1 33; White, $1 25@$1 35. Corn steady; in ear, 69c.@70c.; Shelled, 74c.@75c. Oats steady at 66c. Rye, $1 07. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9½c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Sides 14c. Hams, 13½c.@14c. Lard dull and declining at 15c.@15¼c. for Steam rendered; 15½c. for Kettle.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 12.—Flour steady; sales of 1,400 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 25 for White Winter; $7 50 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 20; Extra White Michigan, $1 40; sales of 1,200 bushels Red State at $1 34. Barley quiet. Corn-meal, $37 for bolted; $36 for unbolted, ₩ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $23; Ship-stuffs, $25; Middlings, $27, ₩ ton. Lake Receipts—Wheat, 26,300 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, May 12.—Flour and Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady at 78c.@79c. Oats steady at 70c. Rye unchanged. Provisions quiet; Pork, $22 25@$22 50; bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, $11 90; Clear Sides, 12⅝c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, $12 90; Clear Sides, 13⅜c. Hams, 14c. Lard—Prime steam, 15½c.; Tierce, 16c.@16¼c.; Keg, 16½c. Whisky, $1 16. Bagging quiet but firm at 13c.@14c.

DETROIT, Mich., May 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; Extra, $1 27¾; No. 1, $1 25; Amber, $1 26. Corn steady at 77c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 67¼c. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 12.—Wheat dull. Rye quiet in the street at $1; sales of 400 bushels, in store, at $1 10. Oats in fair request and firm; sales of 24,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Canada, to arrive, reported on private terms. Corn dull; sales of 1 car Mixed Western at 90c. Barley quiet. Malt firm.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 12.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 30½c. Resin quiet at $1 50 for Strained. Crude Turpentine quiet at $1 30 for Hard; $2 25 for Yellow Dip; $3 60 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 40.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 12.—Printing Cloths remain quiet at 5⅝c. for best 64-square cloths.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, May 12.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; net receipts, 124 bales; exports, coastwise, 83 bales; sales, 10 bales; stock, 37,266 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 12.—Cotton firm; good demand; Middling, 15⅜c.; net receipts, 472 bales; exports, to the Continent, 2,371 bales; sales, 5,100 bales; stock, 115,836 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 12.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 458 bales; gross, 742 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 14,669 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 12.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15⅝c. net receipts, 598 bales, sales, 362 bales; stock, 26,823 bales.

MOBILE, May 12.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅛c., net receipts, 31 bales; exports, coastwise, 119 bales, sales, 200 bales; stock, 21,083 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 12—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 94⅛@94¼; for the account, 94¼@94⅜; Erie Railway Shares, 24½@24¾.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £265,000. Erie Railway Shares, 24½.

5:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 63f. 95c.

LIVERPOOL, May 12—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.@8⅛d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 8d.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 6,500 bales were American.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of shipments of the new crop, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, at 8⅛d. Provisions—Lard, 66s. 6d. ₩ cwt. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 9½d.@9¾d. ₩ gallon.

LONDON, May 12.—Refined Petroleum, 8½d. ₩ gallon.

Evening—Common Resin 5s.@5s. 3d. ₩ cwt.

ANTWERP, May 12.—Petroleum, 25½f. for fine pale American.

HAVANA, May 12.—Spanish gold, 210½@211; American, 217@218. Exchange quiet but firm. On the United States sixty days' currency 82@83 premium; short sight gold, 114@115 premium; on Paris, 112@113 premium.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

GENERAL ISLAND NEWS.

THE ATTEMPTS TO REGULATE FINANCE—EFFORTS TO PAY ARREARS—THE THREATENED PLANTATIONS—THE SEAT OF WAR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, May 6, 1875.

Yesterday's *Gaceta* publishes an official decree from the General Government of the Island, annulling from the 20th of the present month that of the 16th of March last, which allowed the Treasury to receive coin, other than Spanish, with an increase in value over that expressed on its face—for instance, the American double eagle was received at $21, the Mexican ounce at $17, &c.—although all foreign coin will continue to be received in payment of Government dues, at its nominal value. The decree of March 16 was issued at a time when gold was scarce, and it was supposed that it would attract it to the Treasury by making it profitable to pay duties and taxes in coin, and in effect for a while it did have that influence; but the Treasury finally sees that the benefit was an illusory one, for the value in exchange of specie is always fixed by the intrinsic worth of the coin and the supply and demand in the market. The preamble to the decree of the Director General of the Treasury, Gutierrez de la Vega, says truly that no laws made by the Government can control its circulation and price in the market. On the 3d of May the Government issued a decree to allow the tax-payers who have to pay the recently established tax of fifteen per cent. to pay in Spanish bank bills, at the rate of 110 per cent., which rate is to rule during the present month. The same rate is established for all other Government dues, the amounts of which are payable at option, either in gold or in Spanish bank bills. The Government continues the weekly cancellation every Monday afternoon, at the "Sala Capitular," or Town Hall, of the amounts received in Spanish bank bills during the previous week on account of the ten per cent. tax on income. Last Monday the amount of some $4,800 was canceled, making the amount thus far canceled something over $1,865,000. The Government is energetically endeavoring to settle the arrears of pay due in all branches of the public service. During the month of April the back salaries for the months of December, January, and February were paid up, and the Administration is now engaged in settling the payments due for March. Another million of dollars has been forwarded for the payment of the troops in campaign.

THE INSURRECTION.

The latest official advices regarding the insurrection are that a number of insurgents, some with arms and others with their families, have surrendered to the Spanish columns. At Cumanayagua ten men, with some insurgent families, gave themselves up to the column under Col. Porter. On the 1st inst. several columns of the Cienfuegos Volunteers, under Consul Guerriero, and the Centraguerrilla Corps of Major Tul had an encounter with an insurgent force at the Macagua Ridge, and caused the insurgents a loss of six killed; they captured besides twelve horses, fire-arms, and ammunition. The Spaniards report their own forces "sin novedad." At nightfall of the same day the insurgents to the number of 100—as seen by Spanish eyes—attacked the village of Guaracabulla, but were repulsed with the loss of several killed and wounded, who were seen to retreat, but the Spanish side again report themselves "sin novedad." The column under command of Col. Veigel started in pursuit of this band. During the operations of the columns composed of the Second Napoles Regiment and Lieut. Col. Louis' force, in the vicinity of Barrabas, Loma Cruz, and Macaguabo, on the 31 of April and the 1st and 2d of May, the troops caused a loss to the insurgents of ten killed, and on their side lost a Captain and several horses killed and wounded. At Orimao and Ojo del Agua six countrymen had surrendered.

THE MENACED PLANTATIONS.

No further reports concerning the burning of plantations have been lately received. Almost every estate has a detachment of from ten to 100 volunteers billeted upon it as protectors, relieving the few soldiers who were detached to this duty, and who are now sent to the front. The owners of plantations have to pay $35 per month for every volunteer on the place, and many declare that so unreasonable are their demands, and so great the annoyance they cause, that were it not for the burning of their property they would prefer to have the insurgents billeted upon them. In this city drilling parties of volunteers can be seen almost every evening about dusk on the parks and prado, learning the goose-step, and the use of arms, and preparing themselves to take their place in the field when called upon, or when the battalions now on duty have served out the time for which they were called.

THE CENTRAL DEPARTMENT.

The Spanish coasting steamer Clara arrived from Nuevitas yesterday morning, and brings the following items regarding affairs in the Central Department: On the 28th April, in the City of Puerto Principe, Don Miguel Acosta y Barañano, was tried by court martial for correspondence and complicity with the insurrection, and executed on the following day. Acosta was a born Spaniard, and a young man who had acquired considerable honor and fortune among his townsmen, having served as Captain in the volunteer cavalry, and been elected Alderman in the City Council. He had lived hitherto without any suspicion of sympathizing with the insurgents, but some captured correspondence revealed his treason, and he was promptly tried and executed. It is notorious that, in addition to the corruption existing in the administration of military affairs, there are many Spaniards in the larger towns who are almost daily furnishing supplies and information to the insurgents, not always out of approval of their cause, but in order to swell their gains.

THE SEASON.

The weather in Havana has been excessively warm the past few days. A sickly Summer is generally predicted.

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A NEW PEACE PAMPHLET—TIDINGS OF THE INSURRECTION—DESPOTIC MEASURES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 8, 1875.

Since Saturday last, there has been circulated quite extensively throughout the city, by mail and otherwise, a small printed sheet headed, "La Voz de la Verdad," or, "The Voice of Truth," a document subversive of the Government, but in the Spanish interest. The *Diario de la Marina* cannot sufficiently express its indignation and disgust at the writer and his sentiments, and at having received the document by mail. The *Diario* declares that it has read many libels since the commencement of the rebellion, but never one so full of gross insult and calumny. The document, however, is a well-written warning to the Spaniards as to the necessity of putting an end to the insurrection, of restoring peace, but through the Spaniards themselves, and of making Cuba really free. The writer appears to be a Spaniard. In one one part of his declaration he says:

"Let us protect ourselves, and bear in mind that when we abandoned our hearths and crossed the ocean to come to America, we did so with the sole idea of acquiring a fortune and to work out our well-being, not to support a costly, unjust, and above all useless, war."

In another place, the writer says:

"Let us accept peace, and let bygones be bygones; let us forget our family differences; let the cry of 'Cuba libre' be the one to give to right and reason, the superiority over passions, and obtain by its influence an advantageous treaty for our common country, and secure guarantees for our persons, rights, and interests without the need of foreign intervention, which our national pride so detests."

The *Diario* makes quite an extensive notice of the document; first, because it is written in a popular style and language familiar to all classes, and, secondly, because it is distributed at the very time when, it avers, a supreme effort is being made to conquer peace in the only manner honorable to Spain and Spaniards.

"Those who have come over with the sole idea of acquiring a fortune," it observes, "and who only aspire to preserve it, may stupidly accept treaties and bargains, but those who feel within themselves something nobler than mere avarice, can only look for submission from those who rebel against their country and against their flag."

THE INSURRECTION.

The news from the Villas and other insurrectionary districts continues to be quite unimportant. The *Diario* publishes the following extracts from a letter received from Santa Clara, dated the 30th ult.

"We have just returned from the expedition to the Signaves. On the afternoon of April 27, the highly vaunted encampment of Guayaoo fell into our possession, and the hundred or more huts, constituting the City of New-Havana in the State of Free Cuba, were reduced to ashes. Here the insurgents attempted a strong resistance, but, their positions being taken by our soldiers after a fight of twenty minutes, the insurgents fled toward the mountains, and a few shells were thrown after them. As the action was finished at night, and the enemy were sheltered in the thick mountains, the result could not be known. But one batallion was left to take charge of those domains of 'Cuba's liberators,' and will give an account of those who continue to be in erring citizens. The remainder of the troops returned to their respective homes, to prevent at any cost the reorganization of the rebel bands and further damage to the farms."

DESPOTIC MEASURES.

The Government notified yesterday morning, through the Chief of Police of the city, Mr. José White, the celebrated violinist, who arrived from Paris a short time ago, and lately gave a series of concerts, that his longer stay was considered "inconveniente." Mr. White is a native of Matanzas, and, although a mulatto, is a man of genius. His father was a San Domingo Frenchman. About sixteen years ago he went to Paris, and at the Paris Conservatory won the highest prize for violin playing. He was for some time Professor of the instrument at the Paris Conservatory, and by his unassuming manner as well as his rare talent, acquired an excellent reputation and good social standing in a city where color is no prejudice. White has been for some time a French citizen, and has naturally appealed to his Consul for protection. He had intended to leave next week for Mexico, but now naturally enough he objects to leave at the command of the Government, and with a stain upon his character, as he is entirely unconscious of having done anything improper, and as no reason is assigned for the order communicated to him.

THE TRUE STORY OF THE PRINCETON CANNONS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article upon the Princeton cannons in THE TIMES of the 1st inst., was not intended to give an exhaustive account of the subject. It was an unimpassioned, historical statement of facts, and no epithet was employed to characterize the acts of the Rutgers students in removing the gun from the campus of the College of New-Jersey, on the night of April the 26th, (not the 28th, as printed.) Except that the title of Street Commissioner was given to the gentleman who performed the functions of that officer in planting the small cannon now in question, there was no error in the previous statement. Neither Rutgers College nor the town of New-Brunswick has any legitimate claim to the possession of either of these relics of the Revolution. Both were English guns, bearing to this day the mark of the crown upon them; and both were left in the vicinity of Princeton after the Revolutionary war. The larger gun lay for years in the college campus, near the site of the present East College. The carriage had rotted away, and the huge iron gun was the "bucking-place" in the game of bandy, or "shinny," as it was expressively called, which was the favorite sport of college students before the introduction of the present national game of base-ball.

The second war with Great Britain was raging, and the Government needed all the ordnance it could obtain. This large cannon was placed in a gun-boat that was mounted upon wheels, and removed from Princeton, the boys of the village following it until it reached Kingston, three miles distant, and then bidding it "good-bye" as it disappeared over the crest of the hill. According to one statement, it was intended by the National Government for the assistance of our troops upon the Canada frontier; according to another, the Governor of the State desired it for the defense of New-Brunswick. At any rate, it was taken no further than New-Brunswick, and the people of Princeton ever looked upon it as simply lent for the protection of those who were more exposed than themselves. It was condemned as unfit for actual service, and while it remained at New-Brunswick it was used only upon the occasion of the national anniversary. At least one organized party from Princeton had unsuccessfully endeavored to recover the gun, and there are gentlemen now living who were engaged in the attempt. During many years there was a military organization in Princeton styled the Princeton Blues. Upon the evening of Sunday, July 3, 1836, in front of the Presbyterian Church, a number of young men belonging to this company proposed to visit New-Brunswick and bring back the gun. Arrangements were immediately made, and sixteen of them, wearing their side-arms, started upon the expedition at 9 P. M. Mr. John Tarbush, who had a number of horses and wagons engaged in conveying merchandise between Trenton and New-Brunswick, furnished the two teams and wagons that carried the party. This is the statement of one of the persons who was engaged in the affair. The tradition that has become current is that Mr. Phineas Withington furnished the four horses, and Mr. John Gulick lent the large wagon that was used. It may be that tradition confounds the names of the persons engaged in a subsequent removal with those of the parties who originally recovered it. Proceeding through Kingston by the old road, or "King's highway of colonial days," they reached New-Brunswick at midnight. Removing the horses, the party drew the large wagon by hand into the vacant lot where the cannon lay. It was in a very filthy condition, showing that it was not very highly prized. In the effort to place the cannon in the wagon the "skids" broke with a loud crash, and the party feared that the persons occupying a building the gable end of which faced the open lot would make their appearance. Fortunately no one was aroused by the noise, and a second effort proved successful. The cannon was placed upon the wagon, the horses were attached, and the party having crowded into the other wagon, the expedition set off upon its return. Coming by the turnpike and representing themselves as United States soldiers, they were allowed to pass the toll-gates without paying the usual fee. Leaving the main road they followed the branch that leads to Kingston, and passing through that village they reached Queenston, (or Jugtown, as it is inelegantly styled,) which is the lower, or eastern, end of Princeton. Here (to use the expressive language of one of the party) "the wagon got out of kelter," and the old cannon was thrown to the ground a short distance from the main road. Preparations were soon made to fire a national salute. Princeton was shaken by the successive explosions, but the heart of every citizen was made glad by the sounds that assured him that the long-lost cannon had been recovered. This return of the cannon took place on Monday, July 4, 1836, and this is the true story of its recovery. This, however, was the last day upon which the old gun was destined to be used. In the excess of joy and patriotism, a charge of five pounds of powder was placed in the gun, and it was filled to the muzzle with sod. When it was fired a tremendous explosion occurred, and a large piece of the cannon was blown off. Fortunately no person was hurt, but henceforth the gun was useless. It remained at Queenston for about two years, when it was removed by the students to the Campus in front of Nassau Hall in the manner so graphically described by your correspondent "L. W. J." Unless it be a typographical error, he mistakes as to the date, for he left college in 1838, and the cannon was already in the Campus in the Summer of that year. From this narrative it will be perceived that Rutgers College never had any claim upon this large cannon, and that Princeton students had nothing to do with its recovery. The citizens of Princeton think that the College Campus is the appropriate place for this honored relic. Dr. Maclean, the venerated ex-President of the college, was not the only Professor present when Mr. Gulick rolled the old gun from his wagon. Dr. Joseph Henry, the distinguished Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and Dr. Stephen Alexander, the no less distinguished astronomer, were beside the gun as it thundered to the ground. In 1840 it was removed to another part of the Campus, and with appropriate ceremonies was planted in the rear of Nassau Hall, midway between the east and west colleges, and not far from Whig and Clio Hall. The history of the smaller cannon is not nearly so interesting. It was left near the Aqueduct Mills, and was subsequently brought to the village. Concealed for a time at Worth's Mills, in the war of 1812-14, lest it should share the fate of the largeone, it was subsequently used by the Princeton Blues for many years, and often did patriotic duty. Becoming dangerous, it was spiked nearly forty years ago by two gentlemen, one of whom still survives. A new touch-hole was drilled the next day, as the students and citizens were unwilling to be deprived of the customary salute upon the Fourth of July. Major John Perrine, the Postmaster of the town, who had once been commander of the Princeton Blues, some years after removed it from the college sidewalk, and planted it at the corner of Witherspoon street to protect the pavement from injury by wagons. Here it remained until it was removed in 1858 by fifteen members of the Class of 1859 and planted in the College Campus not far from the large one. In 1869 this class held its centennial meeting, and among other interesting proceedings celebrated their "planting of the cannon." At first some of the citizens of Princeton threatened to recapture it, and a guard was placed over it; but it was finally concluded by all parties that its proper place was upon the college grounds. It is true that some of the students of Princeton, who had confounded the histories of the two cannon, were accustomed to "chaff" the students of Rutgers by pointing out this small cannon as one that had been removed by Princeton students from New-Brunswick, perhaps even from Rutgers College. The story gradually assumed definite shape, until it was stated that "some years since a party of Princeton students removed from Rutgers College, or the town of New-Brunswick, a brass cannon, weighing 1,000 pounds." If any such cannon ever existed, save in imagination, Princeton students never had anything to do with its removal, and the Faculty of the College of New-Jersey never heard of any such story until this small cannon was removed from Princeton. In 1871 a party of Rutgers students dug up and unsuccessfully attempted to remove the small cannon which they carried away upon the night of April 26. Many sensational stories have appeared in connection with this affair which are unworthy of serious notice. The Faculties of the two institutions are endeavoring to arrange the matter, and it is presumed that the Faculty of Rutgers College, in view of the actual state of the facts, will correct what has evidently arisen from a misapprehension.

HISTORICUS.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

THIRD PRACTICE DAY BY THE AMERICAN TEAM—A FAIR EXHIBIT OF SCORES—THE HIGH WIND INTERFEERS WITH THE SHOOTING.

The third day's practice by the American team took place at Creedmoor range yesterday. All the members of the team, and the reserve, with the exception of Col. Gildersleeve and Mr. E. H. Sanford, were present. Mr. L. M. Ballard did not practice, as he had a new gun, and owing to the high wind which prevailed, he was unable to obtain the proper elevation in time to keep pace with the other marksmen. Gen. Shaler, Lieut. Col. C. B. Mitchell, and Major Willard Parker, of his staff, occupied a target, and recorded good scores. Among the spectators were Lieut. Col. Lockwood, late of the Seventy-first Regiment; Rev. Father Mooney, Chaplain of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and Capt. G. C. Byrne, the veteran steam-boat commander. The strongest wind that has ever been known at Creedmoor range prevailed, and as it blew from the south directly toward the targets, the marksmen found it an extremely difficult matter to hold their guns sufficiently steady to take the requisite aim. They were not, however, displeased with its effect, as it is said that the wind prevails in that quarter, and with a similar degree of force, at Dollymount range, which will be the scene of the international contest next June. Gen. Dakin's score was six points below his average—an unusual circumstance for him, while Major Fulton fell considerably below his average. Mr. Yale used a new gun, and was not as successful as usual. Following are the scores in detail:

Yards.		Total.
	MAJOR HENRY FULTON.	
800	3 4 2 4 4 3 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 3 3—52	
900	3 3 3 3 3 4 3 3 4 2 3 3 3 3 4—47	
1,000	0 3 3 0 3 4 3 4 3 4 2 3 4 4 4—44	143
	H. S. JEWELL.	
800	4 4 4 4 4 2 4 3 4 2 4 3 3 3 3—52	
900	4 2 4 4 4 4 3 0 3 4 4 2 0 3—45	
1,000	2 3 4 3 4 3 2 3 4 4 3 0 4 2 3—44	141
	GEN. T. S. DAKIN.	
800	4 3 4 3 4 2 4 4 3 3 3 3 4 4 4—52	
900	2 3 4 3 4 4 3 0 3 4 3 3 4 4 4—49	
1,000	3 3 0 4 3 0 3 4 2 3 4 3 2 2 3—39	140
	COL. JOHN BODINE.	
800	4 3 3 4 3 3 4 4 4 3 0 3 4 4 4—50	
900	2 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 0 4 4 2 4 4—49	
1,000	4 3 2 2 4 3 4 4 4 0 4 0 4 0 0—38	137
	CAPT. L. C. BRUCE.	
800	2 2 4 0 3 4 3 2 4 4 4 4 3 4 4—47	
900	3 2 2 3 4 0 3 3 2 2 4 4 3 3 4—42	
1,000	2 0 4 4 2 3 2 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4—47	136
	R. C. COLEMAN.	
800	4 3 3 0 4 3 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—52	
900	3 4 3 4 3 2 3 4 3 4 2 2 3 3—45	
1,000	0 0 2 2 4 4 4 3 3 4 3 0 2 3 3—37	134
	A. V. CANFIELD, JR.	
800	4 3 4 3 2 3 3 4 4 4 2 4 4 4 4—52	
900	2 4 2 3 0 4 3 0 2 4 3 2 2 4 4—39	
1,000	4 2 3 2 3 2 2 3 3 3 0 3 3 3 3—39	130
	G. W. YALE.	
800	3 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 4—53	
900	3 3 0 3 2 4 2 3 3 3 3 3 0 4—40	
1,000	0 3 3 2 4 3 4 2 0 3 4 0 0 0 2—30	123
	J. S. CONLIN.	
800	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 0 4 4 3 3 3 4 3—45	
900	2 3 3 0 4 3 3 4 4 3 0 3 4 4 3—43	
1,000	0 2 3 3 3 0 2 3 0 0 3 3 3 3 2—30	118

The fourth match will take place next Saturday.

DELINQUENT POLICEMEN ON TRIAL.

Sergt. Frank B. Randall, of the First Precinct, was arraigned before President Matsell, at the Police trials yesterday, charged by Inspector McDermott with having failed to take proper care of William Thompson, a drunken man, who was brought to the station on the night of April 27, thoroughly drenched, having fallen into the water at the Battery. The case was referred to the board. Roundsman Reuben Rynders, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, was charged by Inspector McDermott with having been in a barber-shop, No. 36 Greenwich street, from 2 to 4 A. M. on the 7th inst., when he should have been on patrol. The Roundsman denied that he was in the place during the time specified in the complaint, and stated that a few minutes before 4 o'clock Officer Flynn found the door of the shop open, and summoned him to his assistance. They were in the act of searching the building when the Inspector entered. He called Officer Flynn as a witness to substantiate his statement, but the officer told the truth about the matter, much to the disgust of the Roundsman. He said that at the invitation of the Roundsman he accompanied him to the barber-shop referred to, and taking the key of the front door from a hiding place, where it had been left for that purpose by the proprietor of the establishment, entered the shop, and remained there from 2 until 4 o'clock, until disturbed by the appearance of the Inspector. He also testified that he had been in the habit of "laying off" in this shop frequently with the Roundsman when they should have been on patrol. The case was referred to the board, as was a similar complaint against Officer Flynn.

UNIVERSALISTS IN COUNCIL.

The New-York Universalist Association held its annual session yesterday morning in the Church of Our Saviour, Rev. Robert F. Smith, officiating as Moderator. About fifty delegates were in attendance. The opening prayer was offered by Rev. J. E. Seitz, of Nyack, and reports were presented from all the societies in the association, detailing satisfactory progress. An interesting report on the general state of the Church, showing encouraging gain to the membership of the churches and Sunday-schools, was read by Rev. P. Hutchingson. Addresses were delivered by Rev. H. R. Nye, Rev. J. M. Pullman, and Rev. E. H. Chapin. Rev. E. C. Sweetser, Mrs. Russell, and Mrs. S. A. Jarvis, were appointed a committee on annual conferences, and Rev. Mr. Nye was chosen to deliver the occasional sermon in connection with the next annual meeting, which will take place in the Church of the Divine Paternity. After adjournment the delegates partook of a collation provided by the ladies of the church. In the afternoon the Board of Directors of the Mission Society met in the Sunday-school room, and at 7:30 P. M. the occasional sermon for 1875 was delivered by Rev. E. C. Sweetser.

A NOISOME COURT-ROOM.

There is no Police court-room in the City in which so large a proportion of the prisoners arraigned are disgustingly filthy as can be found any day in the Tombs Police Court, which is poorly ventilated, and in which the stench is so intolerable on a hot day that the Justice and the attachés constantly resort either to inhalation of strong disinfecting preparations or leave the room for short intervals to get a change of air. In addition to this, all the prisoners are huddled together in full view of all spectators in the court-room in two pens, surrounded and divided by iron railings, the men occupying one and the women the other. It is a common occurrence to see miserable, bloated, drunken women stretched at full length in the female pen, and the most disgusting exhibitions sometimes take place. Justice Otterbourg has determined to call the attention of the Board of Health to this long-existing nuisance.

PLANS FOR HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The Board of Engineers recently appointed to meet in this City and report a plan for the improvement of the channel between Staten Island and New-Jersey organized yesterday in the offices of the Corps of Engineers, corner of Mercer and Houston streets. A number of reports, suggestions, maps, &c., were considered, but nothing definite was arrived at. The members of the board are Col. Z. B. Tower, Lieut. Col. H. G. Wright, Lieut. Col. John Newton, and Lieut. Col. J. D. Kurtz. Capt. William H. Heuer, of the Corps of Engineers, is the Recorder of the board. These officers will visit the locality of the proposed improvements at an early date, but do not believe they will be ready to submit the required plan for several months yet.

LAW REPORTS.

A BLIND MAN'S LAWSUIT.

THE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY SUED FOR $100,000 DAMAGES, ON ACCOUNT OF THE LOSS OF THE PLAINTIFF'S EYESIGHT WHILE UNDER TREATMENT.

The trial of the suit of Edward P. Doyle against the Eye and Ear Infirmary and Dr. Derby, for $100,000 damages, for loss of eyesight while under treatment, was continued yesterday in the Supreme Court, Circuit, before Judge Van Brunt and a jury. The defendant, Dr. Derby, testified that he was a graduate of Harvard Medical School, and had studied in several European universities. In 1870 he was appointed oculist at the New-York Hospital, and has since held a similar position in Trinity Hospital. In the year following he received the appointment of Assistant Surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and in 1872 was promoted to the office of First Surgeon, which he still held. On his first examination of the plaintiff's eyes, he found him to be suffering from *blenorrhea chronica*. On Jan. 19 he applied nitrate of silver, using a fresh brush, and prescribed sulphate of zinc for a wash. In all contagious diseases he used a fresh brush, destroying the same afterward. He emphatically contradicted the statement of Doyle that the latter had charged him with malpractice at the time, and said that the first notice he received of the charge against him was in the daily papers. The witness was subjected to a rigid cross-examination by the counsel for the prosecution without, however, altering the substance of his story. Mr. Stephen P. Nash, in addressing the jury for the defense, animadverted severely upon the conduct of the journals in which the facts of the case were originally published, and charged them with attempting to black-mail the Infirmary. That institution had been founded for the purpose of affording free treatment to the poor, and was supported by the generosity of private individuals. To inflict damages upon it, and to blight the future of one of its medical board for a result which it was beyond the power of either to avert, would be unjust in the last degree. There was nothing in the evidence, the counsel contended, to fasten blame either upon the Infirmary or upon Dr. Derby. If there was any malpractice in the case, it was committed by the outside physician, who had applied remedies directly calculated to heighten the intensity of the disease, and in the end produce total blindness.

Mr. Campbell summed up in behalf of the plaintiff. He said that the jury should look at the direct cause of the blindness, and not search for possibilities, by which the responsibility for the malpractice might be evaded. The case was a perfectly clear one. Nobody had denied the fact that some sixty patients were in the room of the hospital on the morning in question; that several of them were suffering from contagious ophthalmia; that Dr. Derby employed only three or four brushes in treating all these cases, and that with one of these same brushes he had applied caustic to the eye of the plaintiff. The statement that the small quantity of caustic upon the brush annihilated the poisonous matter was confessed by one of the defendant's own witnesses to be at the best doubtful, and was flatly contradicted by a large number of the most reliable authorities. Through the negligence or incompetence of the Infirmary and its surgeon, a respectable and promising young man had been deprived of his eyesight for life, and he felt bound to ask the jury for the heaviest verdict they felt themselves warranted in giving. The case will go to the jury to-day.

BANK ROBBERS ON TRIAL.

William Morgan and John Simpson, two of the three men arrested for an attempt to break into the New-York Savings Bank and New-York County Bank, situated at Eighth avenue and Fourteenth street, on the night of June 26, 1874, were placed on trial before Judge Sutherland, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. The attempted bank robbery created considerable excitement at the time of its discovery. Some time previous to the date of the occurrence the restaurant at No. 83 Eighth avenue and No. 303 West Fourteenth street, which was situated next to and surrounded three sides of the bank, was purchased by a man who gave the name of J. J. Gilmore, but whose correct name was Clare. Subsequent discoveries showed that this restaurant had been purchased for the purpose of enabling a gang of burglars to carry out fully their elaborate plans for robbing the two banks in the next building. On the night of June 26, while Officer John H. Keller, of the Sixteenth Precinct, was on post, he stood on the corner outside of the bank and heard what appeared to him to be the muffled noise of a drill at work. The officer at once suspected that an attempt was being made to rob the bank, and without making an alarm sent Officer Sinclair for Capt. Cherry and a force of Police. Meanwhile the muffled noise in the bank building continued, and a man, who had evidently been on the look-out for the Police, quickly ran off on seeing Officer Keller halt on the corner. On the arrival of the Police Capt. Cherry rang at the door of the restaurant and demanded admittance, but was refused by Gilmore, who disappeared and has not since been seen. The Police thereupon surrounded the bank building and restaurant, and shortly afterward captured Morgan, Simpson, and Sanborn. The burglars had succeeded in drilling a hole in the granite walls of the bank vault, and would undoubtedly have made a successful entry had it not been for the watchfulness of Officer Keller, who first discovered their operations. Officer Burns, who arrested the prisoners, was made a Roundsman for that act; while the services of Keller, for some unaccountable reason, have not been recognized. The above facts having been proved by the Police officers and George H. Peters, Gilmore's bar-tender, who testified to the collusion of the prisoners with the proprietor of the restaurant, District Attorney Rollins announced the close of the case for the prosecution.

Messrs. A. Oakey Hall and William F. Howe, counsel for the prisoners, having announced that they would not open the defense until to-day, the court adjourned.

ARREST OF A DARING ROBBER.

William P. Goldin, of No. 568 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, entered a Belt Railroad car at Avenue D and Tenth street on April 19, having under his arm a parcel containing $3,594 in United States notes of various denominations, the property of the Architectural Iron-works, for which he was a messenger. Three men followed him into the car, one standing at the rear door, another at the front door, and the third sat down at the right of Goldin. There were also several other passengers in the car, and a wagon was driving alongside of it. When the car reached the corner of Fourteenth street and Avenue C the man sitting on the right of Goldin snatched the parcel from under Golden's arm, and ran out of the car and jumped into the wagon. The other men held the car doors fast, and, presenting pistols, intimidated the passengers, threatening to shoot any one who should pursue them. They then jumped into the wagon, which was driven furiously away. The case was reported to the Police authorities, and was given to Detective Walling, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and Detectives Field and Connor, of the District Attorney's office, to work up. From descriptions given to them by Goldin the detectives became satisfied that they knew all the robbers, and that the one at the rear door, who was the one who prevented Goldin from getting out of the car, was William Docharty, a notorious thief. On last Tuesday evening they found him walking in Delancey street, near the Bowery, and arrested him. He was arraigned yesterday at the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Otterbourg, and fully identified by Goldin as the man who prevented his exit from the car. He is a tall, powerful, muscular man, of about thirty years of age. He gave his residence as No. 129 Essex street, and was held for an examination in default of bail. Neither of the other robbers has yet been arrested, nor has any of the money been recovered, but the Detectives are hopeful of catching the men and recovering some of the property.

MYSTERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.

Early on Sunday morning Thomas Moore was found in Ninth avenue, suffering from several stab wounds. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital, but refused to give any account of how he was injured. On Tuesday evening, however, finding that his wounds were getting worse, he said that a man named Garland had done the stabbing. Moore's wounds are very dangerous, consisting of two in the back and one in the left hip, and they may possibly prove fatal. Garland, having heard that the Police were looking after him, surrendered himself yesterday to Capt. Tynan, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where Moore identified him as the man who stabbed him. The prisoner, who is Robert B. Garland, of No. 438 West Sixteenth street, was then taken before Justice Bixby, at the Washington Place Police Court. He denied all knowledge of the affair, but Justice Bixby held him to await the result of Moore's injuries.

ARREST OF A SHOPLIFTER.

A notorious shoplifter, named Christina Marks, who has been already many times under arrest, was brought before Justice Smith, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday. On Tuesday afternoon she entered the store of Lord & Taylor, in Grand street, and was waited upon by John W. Horton, one of the salesmen, who, before she left the store, missed a roll of blue silk. Officer Herton, of the Tenth Precinct, was called in, and he arrested the woman. On the inside of her cloak was found an immense pocket, in which was found the missing silk, eighty yards in length, and valued at $80. Before Justice Smith she pleaded guilty, and was held in default of $1,000 bail to answer.

A CURIOUS INSURANCE SWINDLE.

On April 1 Mrs. Elizabeth Wright employed a German named William Engele, who represented himself as an insurance agent, to insure her life for $2,000 in the Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company. Engele at one time received $24 from Mrs. Wright, and regular quarterly payments at subsequent periods, giving her in acknowledgment what purported to be the receipts of the insurance company. Mrs. Wright's suspicions became aroused, and on investigating the matter it was discovered that Engele had not paid over the money received to the insurance company, and had ceased to be the agent of the company, whose receipt he had forged for years. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, on being called up for trial by District Attorney Rollins, Engele pleaded guilty to obtaining money by false pretenses, and was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to two years in the State Prison.

CHARGE AGAINST A FURNITURE DEALER.

INTERESTING CASE BEFORE THE MAYOR'S MARSHAL—HOW A WOMAN WAS ROBBED OF HER FURNITURE.

William R. Romain, a dealer in furniture, appeared before Mr. John Tyler, the Mayor's First Marshal, yesterday, to answer a charge preferred by Mrs. Hughes, a young lady. The complainant stated that in the early part of this year she purchased a quantity of furniture from Mr. Romain at $1,000, the amount to be paid in instalments. After she had paid about $500 on account she decided to leave her house and take apartments elsewhere. With this object in view, she informed Romain that she could not make further payments, and that she would like him to sell the articles by auction, together with other furniture valued at $200, which she owned and which she desired to have bid in for her. It is claimed that Romain agreed to this. The furniture for which she had paid $500 on account, and also her own furniture, which she valued at $200, was subsequently sold, and Romain then sent her a note stating that after all the expenses were paid she owed him $18. Before the furniture was sold, she asked Romain if the auction fees would be heavy, and he replied in the negative, remarking that he kept a running account with the auctioneer. A friend of the lady, Mr. McClellan, attended the sale, and bid in a large portion of her own furniture, which did not belong to Mr. Romain. Mrs. Hughes expected that it would be sent to her new apartments, but she awaited its arrival in vain. She heard that some of her property was on the sidewalk in front of Mr. Havens' furniture store on Third avenue—and she went there and saw her lounge and other articles which never belonged to Romain. Mr. McClellan called upon Havens, and he stated that the things were sent to his store by Romain. Mrs. Hughes further stated that one of her carpets, according to the account rendered her by Romain, was sold for only $1. She desired only to get back her own furniture, on which Romain had no claim whatever. The sale took place in the house in which she formerly lived.

Mr. Romain here stated that he ordered the cartmen to take the furniture to Mrs. Hughes' new apartments, but Mr. McClellan, who was present with the lady, replied that it did not come, and that Havens told him that Romain had sent some of the articles to his establishment.

Marshal Kelly, after receiving the complaint, said that Romain, having sold the articles twice, stood in the position of a dealer in second-hand furniture, and asked him if he had a license? Romain replied that he had not, and he was fined $25, the amount of the penalty imposed by the ordinance. He paid $20 on account, and said he would hand over the balance to-day.

Marshal Kelly then examined the account of the sale, and found that the auctioneer, Mr. Garrettson, had charged ten per cent. for his services, although the ordinance allows only two and a half per cent. He then referred the case of the auctioneer to Mr. Noyes, the Mayor's Chief Clerk, who will make an examination. Mr. Garrettson subsequently called upon Mr. Noyes and stated that his charge was in pursuance of a special agreement.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A LEGAL CERTIFICATE.

The suit of the Security Bank of New-York against the Bank of the Republic, to recover the value of a "raised" check, was tried yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas, Part I. From the testimony it appears that in January, 1871, Messrs. H. J. Clipperly & Co. drew a check for $24 on the Security Bank, which was afterward "raised" to $4,222 26. The altered check, after being certified by the bank, was presented at the Bank of the Republic, where it was paid in full. On reaching the Clearing-house the value of the check as altered was paid by the plaintiff to the defendant. When the fraud was discovered the Bank of the Republic was requested by the plaintiff to return the difference. This was refused, whereupon the present suit was instituted. Upon the trial the question as to what constituted a legal certificate was raised. It was urged by the defense that the certification of the check merely guaranteed that the signature was genuine and that there was money enough in the bank to meet the face value of the check. In support of this proposition counsel quoted a variety of precedents. Evidence was then offered to show the manner in which certification was construed by the banks of the Metropolis. On the admission of this evidence the plaintiff raised the question of surprise, and a juror was withdrawn. The further hearing of the case was postponed until the next term.

A COMPLICATED REAL ESTATE CASE.

In the case of Spier vs. Matthews, tried in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, before Judge Van Brunt, judgment was rendered for the defendant. Spier was the assignee of certain leasehold property owned by E. R. Thompson, and which was affected by the widening of Broadway. By the first commission the owner was awarded $40,200, of which he assigned $12,225 to a man named Davis, by whom it was re-assigned to plaintiff. For another advance of $12,000, Thompson afterward assigned another portion of the award to the plaintiff, and also gave him, as further security, a mortgage on the leasehold property. The first report of the commission was set aside, and the second report awarded for the same property $11,000, which was paid to Matthews as mortgager. Spier sues Matthews and the City, claiming that the assignment of the first award was an assignment of any award that might be made for the same purpose. The court holds to the opposite opinion.

A LIGHT PUNISHMENT FOR STEALING LETTERS.

On April 18, 1874, Lawrence Habel was convicted in the United States Circuit Court of this district of having robbed lamp-post letter-boxes on Third avenue by means of false keys, which, with a number of the stolen letters, were found in his possession. He was sentenced by Judge Benedict to three years' imprisonment—a light punishment, ten years' imprisonment having been frequently imposed for the theft of only one or two letters. Yesterday Marshal Fiske received a pardon from President Grant for Habel, the pardon reciting as the grounds for its issuance that it had been "recommended by Hon. Lyman Tremain, Hon. David Wilber, Hon. H. W. Barry, and a number of very respectable citizens of Chicago, where Habel formerly lived," and because "he has served over a year" of his term of sentence. The pardon is "full and unconditional."

UNITED STATES CRIMINAL COURT BUSINESS.

Judge Benedict opened the May term of the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The names of the gentlemen summoned as grand jurors were called, and after several had been excused nineteen were found available. Among these were Robert L. Darragh, Union Adams, and Benjamin H. Field. This was more than sufficient to form the jury, but the court thought it desirable to add to the number, and ordered another venire to issue, returnable next Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, to which time the court adjourned. It is not probable that any business of importance will be transacted in this court until the June term, which, it is expected, will be held in the new Post Office building, where handsome and spacious accommodations are being provided for the United States Courts and offices.

A VERDICT FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

In the case in which the United States sought to recover from Otis N. Cutler, a Government purchasing agent in New-Orleans during the war, a sum of money alleged to have been twice paid him by the Government, the jury in the United States District Court gave a verdict yesterday for the Government for $6,000, the full amount claimed. Assistant District Attorney Smith for the United States, and Mr. Henry E. Knox for Mr. Cutler.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Buchanan vs. Stockbridge.—I see no reason for granting this order.

Granted.—Beecher vs. Bushnell; Varena vs. Varena; in the matter of Masterson; Zweig vs. Madigan et al.; Fowler vs. McCormack; Hoppin vs. Cozzens; Heller vs. Schueitzscher; in the matter of Gray; Connor vs. Myers; in the matter of United States and Mexican Telegraph Company; Warner vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Chapman vs. Chapman.

Newman vs. Newman.—One of the affidavits is not properly entitled.

Memorandums for Counsel.—In matter of Lathrop; Gerard vs. Gerard; McLean vs. Joseph; Coffin vs. White.

Bills vs. New-Orleans, St. Louis and Memphis Railroad Company.—The examination will proceed, but must be confined to matters tending to impeach Mr. Kitchen's certificate, and the attendance of the witness must be compelled by subpœna.

In the Matter of Fanning.—In this case I do not clearly understand what order is asked for by the counsel for the Receiver.

Langdon vs. Langdon.—I desire the counsel objecting to portions of the proposed decree to state the objections in writing.

Maginn vs. Burke.—Unless the consent to refer is signed by all the parties to the action, or their attorneys, rule No. 73 of the court precludes the appointment of the gentleman named as Referee.

Harper vs. Sherman.—Application is denied. See McGuire vs. Palmer, 5 Robertson, 607.

Harden vs. Corbett.—The motion to compel the defendant to furnish a further bill of particulars is denied, with costs of motion.

Bunker vs. The Guardian Life Insurance Company.—I wish to see the counsel for the plaintiffs and defendants in this case.

Dambmann vs. Schulting.—On payment of the taxable costs and an allowance of $100 to the defendants, the case may be discontinued.

Slade vs. The International Insurance Company.—Explanation required.

Mull vs. Mangam.—There must be a reference in this case to ascertain the facts alleged in the affidavits, on which the affidavits of the parties are in conflict. Let an order be entered referring the case to A. D. W. Baldwin, Esq., to take testimony and to report the same, with his opinion thereon.

Van Zile vs. Van Zile.—Refused for reason stated in previous memorandum.

Chase vs. Norton.—Order granted.

Briant vs. De Forest.—There should be a reference to ascertain facts.

Purdy vs. The Mayor, &c.—I wish to know the nature of this action and whether it is referable.

Newmann vs. Newmann.—The affidavit having been annexed, must be re-sworn to.

In the matter of a Public Place.—Commissioners appointed.

By Judge Barrett.

Benedict vs. The Willmont Manufacturing Company.—The original papers are still wanting; unless furnished at once the case must be treated as upon default.

Sixth National Bank vs. Chicago and Alton Railroad Company.—Application for a re-settlement denied. The order as entered was proper.

Phelan vs. Walker.—Order granted.

Clark vs. Coles.—Order granted denying motion.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Booth vs. Kehoe; Palmer vs. Dixon.—Findings settled.

More vs. Herrman.—Findings must be submitted.

Bennett vs. Cohen.—Orders granted.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Daly, and Judges Larremore and J. F. Daly.

The People, &c., vs. McNamara; The People, &c., vs. McAvoy.—Judgment on the recognizance discharged.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Willmont vs. Messerole et al.—Case settled; (see memorandum for counsel.)

Oppenheimer vs. Eguen.—Memorandum for counsel.

Schwab vs. Aarons et al.—Motion granted with $10 costs.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Buchanan vs. Jackson, Jr.—Judgment for plaintiff and order for writ of inquiry to Sheriff, &c.

Shafer vs. Schneider et al.—Order of reference to compute amount due, &c.

Ofinger et al. vs. De Wolf et al.—Bond approved.

Templeton vs. Johnson et al.—Motion granted. (Memorandum.)

Wireman vs. the Remington Sewing-Machine Company.—Upon the facts disclosed by the affidavits this motion should not be granted. Besides, the matter set up in this proposed amended answer is no defense. The contract disclosed by the complaint and proposed amendment is executory, and if the articles were not such as contracted for they should have been returned. The defendant cannot detain the articles and resist an action for the price agreed to be paid. Pomeroy vs. Shaw, 2 Daly, 267.

COURT NOTES.

The will of ex-Alderman William Tucker, who formerly represented the Eighth Ward, was admitted to probate yesterday, in the Surrogate's Court. Mr. Tucker left an estate valued at about $100,000, to be divided among his relatives.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Charles Ballard, charged with stealing a trunk containing clothing valued at $40, the property of Matilda Williams, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to the State Prison for one year.

Stephen Hall, aged sixteen, residing at No. 67 Oliver street, was found guilty, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions of stealing $13 90 from James W. McKinzie, a seaman on the bark Endeavor, in South street, on May 8. Judge Sutherland sent the accused to the State Prison for three years.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Charles Brown and John Flood, indicted for stealing a gold watch and chain from Frank Jaycox, of No. 147 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, on a Third Avenue Railroad car, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and were each sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

John Moriarty, charged with passing a counterfeit $5 greenback on William Dugan, of No. 350 Madison street, and Mrs. Caroline Coolbaugh, charged with drawing pension as the widow of John Naskey after her remarriage to Coolbaugh, were held, yesterday, by Commissioner Shields to await the action of the United States Grand Jury.

On an order of arrest issued by Judge Lawrence, of the Supreme Court, in a civil suit, by Charles Standacher, a brewer, to recover from Gustavus E. Wallenkamp $1,090, alleged to have been embezzled by him, Deputy Sheriff McGonigal arrested Wallenkamp yesterday, and he was committed by Order of Arrest Sheriff Quincy to Ludlow Street Jail, in default of $1,500 bail.

An application was made to Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, to restrain the City from collecting assessments levied for regulating and grading Madison avenue, from Eighty-sixth to One Hundred and Twentieth street. The application was based on the ground that there is a break in the improvement from Eighty-ninth to One Hundred and Fifth street, for which no contract has been awarded. The court took the papers, reserving its decision.

In the Supreme Court Circuit yesterday, the case of Watson & Co. against Daily & Co., came up for trial before Judge Barrett and a jury. This action was instituted to recover the value of twenty pieces of fancy beaver and eleven pieces of "tricot," alleged by plaintiffs to have been bought by sample, but which the defendants claim were purchased on the understanding that no reclamation was to be made except for short measure. After argument on both sides, the case was submitted to the jury who returned a verdict of $1,526 34 for plaintiffs.

The argument on the application made by Henry A. Cram and others, to remove the order of *lis pendens* from four lots in Eighty-third street belonging to the estate of William M. Tweed, and which was to have been heard yesterday by Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Circuit, was postponed to Monday next, to give counsel for the people time to examine the affidavits. An order was granted by Judge Donohue, on the application of Benjamin H. Hutton and Charles D. Landon, reserving the southeast corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-third street from the operation of the order.

The case of Harvey S. Nettleton vs. Edward Matthews, in which the plaintiff sued to recover his commission for renting Nos. 444 and 446 Broadway, the property of the defendant, on an assignment from the latter's real estate agent, was tried in the Superior Court yesterday, before Judge Curtis and a jury. On the part of the defense it was claimed that Matthews had only given his agent authority to rent Nos. 448 and 450 Broadway. Nos. 444 and 446 not being in his hands at the time. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $900, the full amount claimed, with interest.

During April William F. Reon presented a number of orders, purporting to be signed by Patrick Ford, publisher of the *Irish World*, at the book store of James A. McGee, No. 7 Barclay street, and on them procured three morocco-covered Bibles, valued at $92 50, and a number of standard works, worth $137. It was subsequently discovered that Mr. Ford had never sent for the books, and Reon was arrested. On being called up for trial by District Attorney Rollins, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the prisoner pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to eighteen months in the State Prison.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Lizzy Maloney, a servant employed in the Bull's Head Hotel, at Twenty-fourth street and Third avenue, was committed for trial by Justice Kasmire yesterday, for stealing her employer's property at various times to the amount of $100. She admitted the charge.

Thomas Deady, aged eighteen, of No. 14 Roosevelt street, who said he was a tin-smith, was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, on a charge of burglariously entering the grocery of Henry Klee, No. 239 William street, on Tuesday night, and stealing $148 worth of tea, whisky, and cigars.

On Tuesday night Detective Sullivan, of the Tenth Precinct, assisted by several officers of the same precinct, made a raid on three disorderly houses in Bayard street. He arrested the three proprietors, and fourteen inmates. They were taken before Justice Smith, at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday. The proprietors were held in $500 bail each to answer. All the others were discharged.

Mary Dinan, who assaulted Mrs. Barney Williams last Monday at the Roman Catholic Church of St. Agnes, in Forty-third street, was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail yesterday by Justice Kasmire. She will be tried at the Special Sessions probably on Saturday next. Mrs. Williams appeared in person to prosecute, and testified that she had paid the defendant's lawyer her wages, and held a receipt for the same. The defendant was not aware that the money had been paid to her lawyer, who had failed to acquaint her of the fact.

Claudius R. Dord, of No. 21 Bayard street, was committed yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of receiving from Mary Doyle a watch and chain worth $86, which she had stolen from Milton Huyston, of No. 508 East One Hundred and Nineteenth street. It was charged that Dord knew that the property had been stolen, and that he sold it to a man named A. Walter, of No. 56 Newark avenue, Jersey City, for $18 and a gold ring worth $2. Dord denied that he knew the property was stolen.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
14—Third Nat. Bank of Sandusky vs. Nessilicon Steel Co.
55—Holyoke vs. Murray.
56—Murray vs. Holyoke.
77—Bailey vs. Soutter, &c.
102—Society for Ref. of J. D. vs. Prequenzer.
115—Erie Railway Co. vs. Gould.

Nos.
188—O'Connor vs. Collins.
201—Bigelow vs. Duncan.
223—Matter of Besant.
228—Donovan vs. Linney.
231—Lyon vs. Eldridge.
282—Shea vs. Shea.
301—Ames vs. Redlick.
303—Gilman vs. Clark.
305—Brett vs. Rogers.
313—Prouty vs. L. S. and M. S. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned to May 17, 1875.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.
140—Brown vs. Geary et al., Ex'rs. Imp'd. &c.
196—Bronson vs. Limoock.
210—Gopsill vs. Decker et al.
82—The People ex rel. Stout, Rec'r, vs. Chapman, &c.
164—Cogan vs. The Mayor, &c.
165—— vs. ——.
202—Mills vs. Hildreth et al.
213—Marvin vs. Prentice et al.
214—Walsh vs. Mehrbach.
214½—Hart vs. Taylor et al.

Nos.
215—Casserly, Rec'r, &c., vs. Narragansett Steam-ship Co.
216—Fraser vs. Russell & Irwin Mfg. Co. et al.
217½—Pendleton vs. Murray.
218—Moody et al. vs. Pell.
219—Strong, Rec'r, vs. N. Y. L. Mfg. Co. et al.
151—Baldwin, Adm'r, vs. Schmidt.
155—Browning, &c., vs. Browning, imp'd, &c.
195—Smith vs. Osborn.
220—Germania Bank vs. Distler, imp'd.
221—Holacher vs. O'Brien Sheriff, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
843—Duncan vs. De Witt.
861—Platt vs. Stuart et al.
1247—*Sun* Print. and Pub. Ass. vs. *Tribune* Ass.
1321½—Goodell vs. Kinzie.
951—Cunningham versus Martin et al.
1581—Glenn vs. Mull.
1401—Rossman et al. vs. Mahon et al.
877—Averill vs. De Mott.
343—Miller et al. vs. Bettner.
1443—Rielly vs. Reynolds.
1231—Van Nostrand vs. Gwynne.
1471—B'd of Com'rs of Pilots vs. M. & C. Dredging Co.
1553½—Thorp vs. The Mayor, &c.
1661—Whiteman vs. Leslie et al.
1721—Pettus vs. Roberts.
1525—Southard, Assignee, &c., vs. Walsh.
1731—Hodges vs. Lack. & S. Coal and Iron Co.
1735—Nat. State Bank of Elizabeth vs. McWilliams.
1745—Cammeyer vs. Darragh.
1751—Ward vs Leonard.
1775—Manuf's & Mer. Bank vs. Wheeler.
1629—Shappert vs. Sulzer.
1777—Mer's & Manuf's B'k vs. Wheeler.
1787—Duryea vs. Defraine.
1803—Abrams vs. Boss.
1807—Olmstead, Ex'r, &c., vs. Nash et al.
1817—Lawrence et al. vs. Pendleton et al.

Nos.
1499—M. Society of the M. E. Church vs. Houghton.
1533—Winants vs. Peacock et al.
1571—Claflin et al. vs. Warner.
1583½—Reed vs. Reeve.
1163—Loaners' Bank vs. Jacoby et al.
2719—Farley et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2723—McMasters et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2743—Bradley et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2753—Loutrel et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1827—White vs. Disbrow.
1829—Architectural Iron Works vs. Kurtz.
1831—Bain vs. Schmeltzer Manufacturing Co.
1835—American Nat. L. & T. Co. vs. Willard.
1837—North River Bank vs. Wood et al.
1839—Stewart et al. vs. Overbaugh.
1841—Close vs. Scanlon.
1843—Gallaudet vs. Brown.
1845—Frank et al. vs. Burger.
1847—Bussinger et al. vs. Gould, imp'd, &c.
1849—Robins, Jr., et al. vs. Gould, imp'd, &c.
1851—Phenix Nat. Bank vs. Birdseye et al.
1853—Crowell vs. Gulor imp'd, &c.
1855—Crow vs. Knapp.
1857—Martin et al. vs. McIntyre.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Case on.—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
1305—Strong, Receiver, &c., vs. Taintor.
55—Hall vs. Wood et al.
1213—Cunningham et al. vs. Stokes et al.
2575—Delaney vs. Maloney.
823—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania S. B. Co.
215—First National Bank of Richmond, Va., vs. Rosenbaum et al.
1119—Sloats vs. The Mayor, &c.
69—Gray et al. vs. Central R. R. Co. of N. J.
2791—Searle vs. Searle.
1355—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
2909—Parsons et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2601—Tracey, Administrator, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
1237—Wood et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
831—Emmerson vs. Waddell.
983—Platt, Assignee, vs. Van Namee, impleaded, &c.
1219—Schiffer et al. vs. Brummer.
1369½—McGuinness vs. Hotaling.
1281—Coal Spring Iron Co. vs. Pettie et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned *sine die.*

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
12—Shether vs. Jacobs.
21—Irvine vs. Twenty-third Street Railroad Co.
24—Joseph vs. Head.

Nos.
22—Stillwell vs Kelly.
14—Emmerts vs. Amble et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.
834—Muirhead, Ass'ee, vs. Eastern Ins Co.
835—Muirhead, Ass'ee, vs. Union Ins. Co.
830½—Muirhead, Ass'ee, vs. Home Ins. Co. of Columbus, Ohio.
827—Muirhead, Ass'ee, vs. German Ins. Co. of Erie, Penn.
931—Stebbins vs. French.
1157—Case vs Platt et al.
985—Cobb vs. Wood.
2029—Beatty vs Conner, Sheriff.
585—Stoker vs. B. & N. A. R. Mail S. S. Co.
1937—Klein vs. Conner Sheriff.
1241—Klein vs. Rogge et al.
1243—Raubitschek vs. Blank.

Nos.
1249—Fawcett et al. vs. Draddy et al.
1251—Kidder et al. vs. Taylor et al.
1253—Kain, Executor, vs. Carter.
1257—Carrie sur., vs. Mercantile Mut. Ins. Co.
1359—Heath vs. Austin.
1261—Jones vs. Rutter.
1263—Fox et al. vs. Marx impleaded, &c.
1265—Columbani vs. Baer.
1269—Butler vs. Jewett.
1271—Knoepfel vs Kings Co. Fire Ins. Co. et al.
1275—Beck vs. Lawrence.
1277—Palmer vs. Humphreys S. H. Med. Co.
1281—Firth, &c., vs. N. Y. Tap and Die Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.
1194—Hennessey vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
1030—Brague vs. Lord et al., Executors.
892—Canfield et. al. vs. B. & O. R. R. Co.
1026—Hartigan vs. Murray.
660—Wright vs. Equitable Life Ass. Soc.
734—Bull's Head Bank vs. McFeeters et al.
1150—Gern vs. Fiske et al.

Nos.
1164—Strong et al. vs. Murzsheimer et al.
1726—Steven vs. Williams.
1044—Marshall H. C. Co. vs. Lyon.
900—Lee vs. Kitcher.
556—De Witt et al. vs. Hastings.
812—Bradbury et al. vs. Johnson.
1034—Mark vs. Baldwin.
808—Talcott vs. Belding.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Loew, J.

Case on—281½—Wehle vs. Haviland.

No Day Calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the Term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J.—Robinson and Larremore, JJ.

Nos.
4—Davis et. al. vs. Am. Soc. for Prev. of Cr. to Animals.
16—Delan vs. Havemeyer.
19—Coe vs. Cassidy, survivor, &c.
35—Herring, survivor, &c., of Mortimer, Jr., Ex'r.
38—Strow, &c., vs. Griswold.
42—Christy vs. Pertenis, Adm'r, &c., et al.
43—Leavy vs. Gardner.
46½—Hartman vs. The Mayor, &c.
75—Rosenthal vs. The Mayor, &c.
87b—— vs. ——.

Nos.
67—Sanderson vs. Peabody et al.
73—Burns vs. The Mayor, &c.
58—Grinnell vs. Kirtland et al.
59—Gallet vs. Nichols.
60—Johnson vs. Jukkins.
65—Hitchman et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
74—Sparks vs. The Mayor &c.
87—Smith vs. Hartshorne et al.
96—McKenna et al. vs. Barker.
80—Hawkins vs. The Mayor, &c.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
2216—Ebb vs. Lenbuscher.
2211—Boyd vs. Dalton.
2359—Chase et al. vs. Weiher.
1565—Long vs. McGovern.
2361—Allen vs. Vincent.
2394—Koneman vs. Eileman.
2780—Carey vs. The Mayor, &c.
1808—Greenberg vs. Berge.
1987—Fettritch vs. Taylor.

Nos.
2072—McEvoy vs. Erie Railway Co.
2217—Hackley vs. Prentice, et al.
2344—Cluett et al. vs. Aronson.
2365—Silver vs. Jordon.
3325—Smith vs. Michael et al.
2763—Butler vs. Snyder et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.
2245—Hoag vs. Bodine et al.
2288—Gould vs. Hutton, &c.
3907—Levy et al. vs. Bernstein.
2391—Leahy vs. Ryan et al.
2322—Shine vs. Marshall et al.
2400—Kenworthy et al. vs. McCarthy.
2401—Powers vs. Phelan.

Nos.
3205—Whittaker vs. Little.
2234—Thurber et al. vs. Connor et al.
2004—O'Hara vs. Canning.
2304—Ganley vs. Monahan.
2309—Holmes vs. Delaney.
2334—Daly vs. Ryan.
2353—Wesseldrutlinger vs. Trowbell.
877—Adams vs. Harrison.
513—Krutop vs. De la Vergne.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
3962—Sewards vs. Eisner.
2552—Coughlin vs. Cushing.
3689—Friel et al. vs. Home.
3194—Barnes vs. Wolgemuth.
3687—Fettretch vs. Mason.
3781—Tartier vs. Foshay.
2370—Georgeault vs. Greiff.
2746—Hill vs. Dickinson.

Nos.
3465—Henderson vs. Sullivan.
3494—Cox vs. Bassford.
3532—Lynch et al. vs. De Mareil.
3728—Tilman vs. Koziell.
3626—Klenner vs. Hyde.
3434—Gustl[illegible] vs. Mairs et al.
3076—Boyce et al. vs. Bell et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

John Simpson, Charles Sanborn, and William Morgan, burglary (continued.)
Timothy Early, John Luby, and James Houghtaling, burglary.
Edward Barns and Patrick Still, burglary.
Simon Smith, burglary.
Samuel Decker, felonious assault and battery.
James A. Duffy, felonious assault and battery.
Ralph O. P. Coles, grand larceny.

James Foster, grand larceny.
Charles Harrington, grand larceny.
James Dock, grand larceny.
John Smith, grand larceny.
Jeremiah S. Frobst, forgery.
William Langton, forgery.
James Johnson, false pretences.
Frederick A. Goodall, false pretences.
Jacob Ause, assault and battery.

NAVIGATION OPEN AT BUFFALO.

A special dispatch from Buffalo yesterday says: "Navigation at Buffalo open. Steam-barge Superior just arrived. Boats of the Union Steamboat Company will start to-morrow."

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ALGERIA....SAT., May 15 | *RUSSIA....WED., May 26
SCYTHIA..WED., May 19 | *BOTHNIA..WED., June 2

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC....SATURDAY, May 15, at 1:30 P. M.
BALTIC....SATURDAY, May 22, at 8 P. M.
BRITANNIC....SATURDAY, May 29, at noon.
GERMANIC....SATURDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets, $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

AMERIQUE, Pouzolz....SATURDAY, May 15
VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez....SATURDAY, May 29
PEREIRE, Danré....SATURDAY, June 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.
Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN....May 18, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Capt. Johnson...Wed., May 19
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. Sadler....Wed., June 2
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. Cooper....Wed., June 16

and every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

RHEIN....May 15 | NECKAR....May 29
ODER....May 22 | MOSEL....June 5

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin....$100 gold.
Second cabin....60 gold.
Steerage....30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK....WEDNESDAY, May 19, 3 P. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England, May 15, 1 P. M. | The Queen, June 5, 3 P. M.
Helvetia, May 22, 7:30 A. M. | Spain, June 12, 12 M.
Egypt, May 29, 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
UTOPIA....Sails Saturday May 15, at 2 P. M.
ETHIOPIA....Sails Saturday, May 22, 8 A. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.
Steerage at lowest current rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. Lockwood, Saturday, May 15
GEORGIA, Capt. S. Crowell, Wednesday, May 19

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents.
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, May 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. Whitehurst, WEDNESDAY, May 19, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, SATURDAY, May 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. Bulkley, WEDNESDAY, May 26, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For Aspinwall,
S. S. HENRY CHAUNCEY....May 15
Connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
CITY OF PEKING....May 15
For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.'S EXTRA STEAMER

for HAVANA, SAVANILLA, and ASPINWALL.
The NEW IRON PROPELLER COLON sails from Pier No. 42 North River, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, at 12 noon.
For freight or passage apply on pier.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, May 24, at 9 o'clock A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CUBA....Tuesday, May 11
CITY OF VERA CRUZ....Thursday, May 13
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, May 20

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.
CUBA....Tuesday, May 11
CITY OF MERIDA....Tuesday, June 1

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans May 15 and June 5 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, May 13, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida, and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina....$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville....22 50
First-class passage to Augusta....20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and Southwest.

The steam-ship HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, will follow on May 20.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN....Saturday, May 15, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND....Saturday, May 22, at 8 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, May 29, at Noon
CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday, June 5, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS....Saturday, June 12, at Noon

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL,

Sailing fortnightly from Pier No. 46 East River.
COLOMBO, May 15. VIRAGO, June 1.
ELDORADO to follow. OTHELLO to follow.

First Cabin, $70, currency. Second Cabin, $45, currency.

Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to
CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO NASSAU, JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, AND VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLOMBIA.
ALPS....May 29.
ETNA....June 19.
FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA.
ANDES....May 15.
ATLAS....June 5.

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. Reed....TUESDAY, May 18
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. Curtis....THURSDAY, May 27

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY.—A BAND OF MUSIC ON BOARD. STATE ROOMS WARMED BY STEAM PIPES FOR THE COMFORT OF PASSENGERS. The DREW or ST. JOHN leaves every evening at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Carter's Express Company, No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.
N.B.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—First-class passage, $1; deck passage, 50 cents.

HELEN.

Capt. H. B. Parker, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, 11th	12:00 M.	Monday, 10th	7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 13th	9:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 12	9:00 A. M.
Friday, 14th	10:00 A. M.	Thursday, 13th	2:00 P. M.
Saturday, 15th	2:30 P. M.	Friday, 14th	3:00 P. M.
Monday, 17th	2:30 P. M.	Monday 17th	6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 18th	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 18th	6:30 A. M.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.
Fare all landings, 60 cents.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY-LINE.

The steamer ARMENIA will, on and after MONDAY, MAY 17, LEAVE NEW-YORK ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from VESTRY STREET PIER, AT 8:35 A. M., AND 24TH ST. AT 9 A. M., landing at WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, CATSKILL, and HUDSON.

Daily passages will be resumed on and after June 8, when the steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will be placed upon the route.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, and Esopus—the steam-boat James W. Baldwin, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leaving Harrison st. pier, No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday, excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 25c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1. Catskill, $1. Freight at reduced rates. J. W. HANCOX.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK.—Steamers NEW CHAMPION AND WALTER BRETT leave Canal st., south side, every night (except Sunday,) at 6 P. M. Passage, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE,
No. 299 MULBERRY ST.

THE BOARD OF EXCISE IN AND FOR the City of New-York give public notice that it will be in session daily (Sundays excepted) during the month of May for the purpose of receiving applications for licenses for the ensuing year to sell strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale, and beer, in accordance with the laws of the State of New-York, at the following rates of license fees, which have been established in conformity with chapter 549 of the laws of 1873, viz.:

CLASS 1.—For first-class hotels, restaurants, saloons, &c., the sum of $250.

CLASS 2.—For second-class hotels, restaurants, saloons, &c., the sum of $100.

CLASS 3.—For all other places where strong and spirituous liquors are sold and drunk upon the premises, the sum of $75.

CLASS 4.—For store-keepers, druggists, and all places where strong and spirituous liquors are sold in quantities less than five gallons at a time and not drunk upon the premises, the sum of $60.

CLASS 5.—For all places where ale and beer only are sold, and no strong or spirituous wines or liquors, the sum of $30.

CLASS 6.—For all places where ale and beer only are sold, not to be drunk upon the premises, the sum of $30.

CLASS 7.—For all places where wine, ale, and beer only, and no intoxicating liquors, are sold, to be drunk upon the premises, the sum of $50.

The amount of the license fee in each case must accompany the application.

Parties receiving a license will be furnished with a copy of the law regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, and a strict compliance therewith will be required.

Attention is directed to the provisions of the law relative to closing on the Sabbath and from 1 to 5 A. M. other days.

No license will be granted to known proprietors of or places used for houses of prostitution, gambling, or any immoral or unlawful purpose.

Notice is also given that a book for the registry of complaints for violations of the Excise laws is open in this office.

No person is authorized to receive any payment on account of this board except at its office and during office hours.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
JAMES L. STEWART,
D. D. T. MARSHALL,
WM. H. STINER,
Commissioners of Excise.

New-York, May 1, 1875.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6,10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily, 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5,10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing April 12, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:4 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:4, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:30, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA BANKS, Guardian, &c., plaintiff, against FRIEDERICKE KOLLE, Christian Kolle, Karoline Strak, John W. Stevens, Calvin Stevens, Plowden Stevens, James McDonnell, George Palmer, William O'Donnell, John H. Edelmeyer, Julius Hilborn, Assignee in Bankruptcy of Christian Kolle, John H. Platt, Receiver, John Atkinson, defendants.—Summons.—For Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 54 Wall street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 6, 1875.

ANDERSON & MAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 54 Wall street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 7th day of April, 1875.
ANDERSON & MAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ap29-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—JAMES JAUNCEY and Leonie Jauncey, his wife, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM H. JAUNCEY and Alice Jane Jauncey, his wife, William J. Cruger, Eugene Cruger, James P. Cruger, and John H. Screven, as Guardian of the estate of Mary H. Screven, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number 35 William street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service: and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 31, 1875.

SHIPMAN, BARLOW, LAROCQUE & MACFARLAND,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 15th day of April, 1875.
SHIPMAN, BARLOW, LAROCQUE & MACFARLAND,
ap29-law6wTh Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—DAVID W. IVES AGAINST THE MARINE SAFETY COMPANY, of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Superior Court, made in said action on the 6th day of May, 1875, the subscriber, as Receiver in the above suit, will sell at public auction, at the office of Jere. Johnson, Esq., No. 21 Park row, New-York, on the 17th day of May, 1875, at 12 o'clock at noon, the following patent rights, and all the right, title, and interest of the defendant therein and thereto issued by the United States Government to John B. Stoner, to wit:

One patent for a floating light-house.
One patent for improved float.
One patent for improved life-saving apparatus, and an application for patent for improved life-saving suit or dress, assigned by said Stoner to the defendant, which sale is to be entirely for cash.—Dated New-York, May 11, 1875. THERON G. STRONG, Receiver.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—HARRY A. C. HINES, and STEPHEN A. GUINA, plaintiffs, against ELIJAH S. HOUSE, defendant.—Summons—For relief. (Com. not served.)—To ELIJAH S. HOUSE: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the County Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, at No. 165 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
D. G. WILD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, New-York City, on the 6th day of April, 1875. D. G. WILD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
a8-law6wTh*

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FIRST FLOOR, NO. 106 EAST 23D ST., with or without board; private table if desired. Rooms en suite or singly in adjoining house, No. 108, second floor front rooms; also, third floor back rooms. Parties wishing to make arrangements for the year liberally dealt with. References exchanged.

BOARD.—NO. 434 5TH AV.—A VERY CHOICE suite of apartments, consisting of parlor, dining-room, three bed-rooms, with bath-room attached, and with private table; will be vacated on the 15th, and rented at Summer prices, or by the year.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING NICELY FURNISHED single or double rooms, without board, where the most scrupulous attention is paid to cleanliness and the comforts of the occupants, will apply at No. 44 East 9th st., near Broadway.

NO. 4 WEST 29TH ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR and bedroom on third floor, front, with board; favorable arrangements can now be made for the Summer or year.

A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED ROOM near Union Club, to let to a gentleman, without meals; house first class and occupied by owner. S. B. GOODALE & CO., 5 West 23d st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

NO. 116 EAST 30TH ST.—LARGE HANDSOMELY-furnished room on second floor, or smaller room with private bath on third floor, to rent, with or without board, in a private family.

TO LET—A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, to one or two gentlemen, without board; every convenience; private family. Call at No. 138 East 16th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN in a private family, residing in a central and pleasant part of the City to parties of undoubted respectability; terms low. Address A. B. C., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208—MADISON PARK.—Entire second floor and other suites, with board; elegantly furnished; house and appointments strictly first-class. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 13 WEST 26TH ST., OPPOSITE ST. James Hotel.—A suite of furnished rooms for gentlemen on second floor, and one large room on third, to let, without board; best references.

VACATED TO-DAY—AN ELEGANT FRONT room, first floor; also, soon, second floor, front, with good board; references. No. 36 East 12th st., near Broadway, West.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—A DESIRABLE FLOOR, handsomely furnished, to let, together or separately, with or without board; also room for a gentleman without board; terms moderate.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, owning house, would dispose of elegantly furnished apartments, private bath, &c., to a gentleman, without board; moderate terms.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Nicely-furnished large front room, with alcove, in a French family, for two; excellent table; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room on third floor to let to a gentleman, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET without board, private French family, At No. 52 West 26th st.

FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON third floor of No. 19 5th av.; connected with the Brevoort House by passage-way.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—RECEPTION AND bed room, hot and cold water; also hall room, with board. References.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS to rent to single gentlemen at No. 18 East 47th st., (Windsor Hotel block;) breakfast if desired.

NO. 110 EAST 24TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—Very desirable rooms, newly furnished, en suite or singly, for gentlemen, at very moderate prices.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ST., NO. 151 EAST.—Furnished rooms, with first-class table, for single gentlemen and families. Terms moderate.

NO. 36 WEST 39TH ST.—ONE LARGE ROOM handsomely furnished to let, with board. Reference given and required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board for the Summer or permanently; also table board.

NO. 147 WEST 43D ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms on second and third floors to let, with good board; moderate terms. References.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—A LARGE HALL room to let, with board; best references given and required.

NO. 117 EAST 28TH ST.—TWO NICELY FURNISHED rooms, connecting, with all conveniences, without board.

TO LET—A VERY NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT room, first floor, to two gentlemen; good reference required. No. 222 West 17th st.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—A PARLOR, DINING-room, and two or four sleeping-rooms, to a family or party of gentlemen desiring exclusive accommodations.

NO. 150 EAST 27TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED second story room, with or without board, desirable for two gentlemen.

NO. 7 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—FURNISHED room and extension on second floor to let, with board.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR without board, to gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen, at No. 36 West 29th st., near Broadway.

NO. 40 WEST 9TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Single rooms to let, furnished; possession immediately.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board. Basement to let as office. References exchanged.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST of Broadway, a handsome suite of rooms to let, with or without board; references.

NO. 72 WILLOUGHBY ST., BROOKLYN.—Twelve minutes to Wall and Fulton St. Ferries; large pleasant rooms; good table; references required.

ROOMS FOR FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN to let, with or without board, at No. 128 East 23d st.

TWO LARGE ROOMS, EN SUITE, TO RENT, with board, at No. 29 West 17th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with first-class table. References exchanged.

HALL ROOM, $3; ALSO LARGE, AIRY ROOM. No. 216 East 10th st., near 2d av.

NO. 5 WEST 42D ST.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, to single gentlemen. References required.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH ST.—LARGE AND SMALL rooms adjoining; also an office for a physician.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED.—BOARD IN A FARM-HOUSE, WITHIN thirty miles of this City; must be situated in a healthy location and of easy access; good, substantial board for husband and wife, four children, and two servants; references exchanged. Address, with full particulars and terms, A. J., Box No. 3,209 Post Office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT THE SOUTH Orange Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF two or more rooms, to let, with board; also, single rooms; splendid stable accommodation; lawn, shade, &c.; the finest location in Plainfield. Apply for particulars to W. J. COLES, No. 181 Broadway.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE THORN DE PIERRES, late of Chinon, Department Indre and Loire, France, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 59 Liberty st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of May, 1875.
THOMAS H. RODMAN, Administrator.
my13-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT HENRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 349 West 22d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of January, 1875. ANDREW HUTTON, Executor.
ja21-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS CHRISTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 418 West Twenty-third street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of November, 1874.
SAMUEL S. CONSTANT, } Executors, &c., of
CHARLES R. CHRISTY, } Thomas Christy
HENRY J. CHAPIN, } deceased.
n12-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO N. MATTISON, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. M. Martin, No. 51 William st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of December, 1874.
d31-law6mTh MARY D. MATTISON, Executrix.

STORAGE.

STORAGE.

Haeger warehouses, 8th av. from 33d to 34th sts., No. 282 9th av., office No. 300 West 34th st., oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and thoroughly equipped establishments of the line in the business; storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description, in separate closed compartments; night patrol receive goods at all hours; inspection invited.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE.—FURNITURE will be taken on storage in the lofts No. 18 4th av.; terms reasonable. Apply to CONKLIN & SON, No. 18 4th av.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE. LA PERICHOLE TO-NIGHT.

AIMEE'S Last Night but one in America, as she positively sails for Europe on Saturday.
TO-NIGHT, only time of Offenbach's great opera,
LA PERICHOLE.
AIMEE in her best character, LA PERICHOLE.
TO-MORROW, AIMEE'S FAREWELL BENEFIT,
and positively last appearance in America.
NO MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
SATURDAY EVENING, May 15, revival of Lecocq's crowning triumph in Opera Bouffe,
GIROFLE-GIROFLA,
which will be produced with entirely new scenery, and on a scale of unsurpassed splendor, and in which
Mlles. CORALIE GEOFFROY, MINELLI, KID,
Messrs. DE QUERCY, VALAIRE,
will make their rentrées in their original rôles.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE'S FAREWELL BENEFIT,
AND POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 15. An Extraordinary Programme. Two New Operas.
First time of Offenbach's LISCHEN and FRITZCHEN,
Second Act of LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE,
To conclude with (for the first time here)
LA FEMME AUX ŒUFS D'OR.
Comedy vaudeville in one act, presenting
AIMEE IN NUMEROUS CHARACTERS,
introducing French, German, Spanish, English Songs.

LYCEUM THEATRE. GEOFFROY.
REVIVAL OF GIROFLE-GIROFLA.
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 15,
FIRST PRODUCTION AT THIS THEATRE,
with entirely new scenery, and on a scale of great splendor, of Lecocq's crowning triumph in opera bouffe,
GIROFLE-GIROFLA,
with the great original cast, including
Mlle. CORALIE GEOFFROY in her original rôle,
GIROFLE-GIROFLA.
Mlle. LEONTINE MINELLI in her original rôle,
MARASQUIN.
Mlle. KID in her original rôle....AURORE
Mlle. DOREL in her original rôle....PEDRO
Mlle. VANDAMME in her original rôle....PAQUITA
M. DE QUERCY in his original rôle....MOURZOUK
M. VALAIRE in his original rôle....BOLERO
INCREASED CHORUSES. FULL ORCHESTRA.
SALE OF SEATS COMMENCES THIS MORNING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, No. 624 BROADWAY.
MR. JOHN F. POOLE....Manager.
THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.
THE BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.
Miss Emma Day, Miss Clara Moore, Miss Ella Mayo, Miss Alice Harrison, Mlle. Leona Dare, Sol Smith Russell, Johnson and Bruno, Stewart Dare, John Hart, Pat Rooney, Harry Rickards, &c., &c.
A NEW EXTRAVAGANZA called KENO.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

ROBINSON HALL.
LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT SENSATION,
MME. BLANCHE'S Continental Troupe of Young Ladies
In their refined and fascinating entertainments of
LA STATUE IMAGINAIRE. A new and brilliant programme of TABLEAUX VIVANTS.
The performance will commence with the laughable farce of Mr. and Mrs. Peter White. During the evening will be presented the Two Buzzards. Admission 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1. Matinée Saturday at 2 o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
23d st. and 4th av.
THE FIFTIETH GRAND ANNUAL
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS,
NOW OPEN
DAY AND EVENING.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
CLOTILDE OR THE BRUISED HEART.
OPERA LA AFRICANE, &c.
Everything bright, fresh, and sparkling.
Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery, N. Y., will be celebrated on THURSDAY EVENING, May 13, in the New-York Academy of Music on 14th st. Addresses by Rev. Dr. Gillies, of Edinburgh; Rev. J. P. Elder, of this City; and others. Rev. Dr. Manning, of London, is expected to be present. Anthems, glees, songs by the children, directed by Miss Kate E. Stark. Doors open at 6:30; exercises commence at 7:30. Tickets 50c., to be had at the door and at the Mission.
W. D. CLEGG, Superintendent.

JOHN B. GOUGH, GOING TO EUROPE.
New and last Lecture,
"NOW AND THEN,"
At Cooper Institute,
THURSDAY EVENING, May 13.
Tickets, 50 cents; Reserved seats, 75 cents.
At principal book-stores.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.
The Annual Business Meeting for receiving the annual reports and the election of officers, for the ensuing year, will be held at
Room No. 69, Bible House, Astor place, on
THURSDAY May 13,
at 3:30 o'clock. P. M.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays free.

SUMMER RESORTS.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, GRAND UNION HOTEL

Will open June 1st for the reception of guests.
J. H. BRESLIN & CO., Proprietors.

CLARENDON HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS,

Open June 1, 1875. Rooms can be secured at the
STURTEVANT HOUSE....New-York
DELEVAN HOUSE....Albany
CLARENDON HOTEL....Saratoga
CHARLES E. LELAND, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS,
Will open June 5.
Special terms for June.
HATHORN & SOUTHGATE, Proprietors.

HOTEL FENIMORE, OTSEGO LAKE,
COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., will be opened June 1. Since the opening of this spacious, newly-furnished, beautiful, and charmingly-located house, in the Summer of 1874, several additional attractions have been added. On the east, croquet grounds; on the west, and just across Chestnut st., a house, or three cottages combined, for the further accommodation of guests; these contain thirty-nine rooms, and can be let as three separate cottages, or the rooms can be rented in suites. There is a fine lawn in front of them, 75x96 feet, affording play-ground for children, and fine space for croquet parties. Send for circulars.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,
Woodsburg, Long Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in May; families desirous of leaving the City in May will be dealt with liberally. The Pavilion is delightfully situated, overlooks the ocean and receives its cooling breezes, is perfectly healthy, free from all malarious diseases, elegantly equipped, and kept first class. For terms, address N. P. SEWELL.

SUMMER BOARDING—AT NORTH CANAAN, Conn.—A few families can be accommodated with good board and large rooms at reasonable prices; two daily trains for New-York by the Housatonic, and two by the Harlem and Connecticut Western Railroads; this village is within ten minutes ride of Twin Lakes in Salisbury. Apply to D. A. RIKER.

AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON.—Elegantly furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with first-class board; ten minutes' walk from cars or boats; modern improvements; croquet grounds, lawn, fruit, shade, garden, stabling, &c. Apply to S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av., or address L. NOBLE, Tarrytown.

SEVEN SPRINGS MOUNTAIN HOUSE opens June 1, affording usual pleasures and comforts; music as formerly; early application the best. For particulars, address J. G. DAVISON, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 17, or Monroe, N. Y.

SUMMER VACATION IN BERKSHIRE, AT MAPLEWOOD HALL, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—A region of rare attractions and "delicious surprises." But five hours from Boston and New-York. Open for guests May 1. Terms moderate. Address E. F. CARTER.

MURRAY'S HOTEL, NARROWSBURG, Sullivan County, N. Y., on the Delaware River, now open for Summer boarders; pure air, attractive scenery; reasonable prices. C. H. & C. G. MURRAY, Proprietors.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL.
NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.
Opens May 15.
DE CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

"CROSBYSIDE," LAKE GEORGE.—PRICE of board reduced for June. From 1st to 15th $10 per week; from 15th to 30th, $12 50 per week; transient, $2 per day; reference, A. D. F. RANDOLPH, Publisher, No. 770 Broadway.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL WILL be opened on or about the 1st of June. For further particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, New-York.

BOARDERS WANTED.—IN PITTSFIELD, Mass.—one of the pleasantest Summer resorts in New-England. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or T. B., Box No. 836 Pittsfield.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE—ENLARGED and improved; open for inspection May 18. No Bar For illustrated circular and terms, address
OLIVER CROMWELL, Highland Mills, N. Y.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE FIFTH AVENUE Presbyterian Church,

Corner of 55th st.,
Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., Pastor.

The Sale of Pews in this Church will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, May 17, at 7:30.

Diagrams of pews may be obtained on Friday, May 14, at the church.

A Committee of the Board of Trustees will be in attendance at the new church, on the afternoons of the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th of May, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock.

The church will be opened in the evening on Thursday and Friday, May 13 and 14.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels; all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, headstones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S steam Marble Works, 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S.

THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, May 13, at ONE o'clock, Mr. TOOKER'S BENEFIT, Miss NEILSON'S FAREWELL to America, (departing for Europe on the 15th inst.,) RIGNOLD, MONTAGUE, THE FLORENCES, DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE COMPANY, the great specialty artists, HARRIGAN and HART, &c., &c. Box-office open from 8 A. M.
SALE OF SEATS NOW PROGRESSING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. CLARA MORRIS.
FIRST ENGAGEMENT AT BOOTH'S THEATRE of the distinguished American actress
MISS CLARA MORRIS.
Shiel's grand tragic play of five acts entitled
EVADNE.

EVADNE....MISS CLARA MORRIS
Colonna....Mr. FREDERICK B. WARDE
Ludovico....Mr. J. B. STUDLEY
Vicentio....Mr. GEORGE CLARKE
The King of Naples....Mr. GEORGE MORTON
Spalatro....Mr. H. B. BRADLEY
Olivia....Miss BLANCHE GREY
Nobles, Guards, &c., &c.

THE BOX OFFICE
will be open every day from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. for the sale of reserved seats. EVADNE will be the attraction every night and SATURDAY MATINEE of the week.

NEXT MONDAY, May 17,
MACBETH,
with an extraordinary cast, including Miss MORRIS and Mr. RIGNOLD, and Locke's original music by an operatic chorus of 100 MIXED VOICES.
SALE OF SEATS NOW PROGRESSING.

OPENING OF CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
JOHN KOCH....Proprietor
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS CONCERTS,

The public is respectfully informed that the eighth season of this favorite and fashionable summer resort, expressly built for the
THEODORE THOMAS SUMMER NIGHTS CONCERTS,
will open on MONDAY EVENING, May 17.

The proprietor takes pleasure in stating that the Central Park Garden has been remodeled, newly decorated, and renovated.

Every effort will be made to retain for this establishment its present high position as a resort unequaled by any of its kind either in Europe or America. Full programme and particulars in Saturdays' papers.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. JUBILEE SINGERS.
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 14, AT 8.
GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT
OF THE UNRIVALED
JUBILEE SINGERS
OF FISK UNIVERSITY, NASHVILLE, TENN.,
PRIOR TO THEIR DEPARTURE FOR A SECOND TOUR IN ENGLAND,
IN A NEW AND BRILLIANT PROGRAMME.
Hon. GEORGE H. STEWART, of Philadelphia, will preside.
Tickets can be obtained at the box office of the Academy on and after Tuesday.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
WALLY WARD....Manager
EVERY EVENING the LATEST SENSATION,
THE FEMALE BATHERS.
Mlle. SANYEAH, MAGGIE GRAY,
Prof. YOUNG, JOHN CARLL,
JERRY COHEN, JOHN LE CLAIR,
and the GREAT STAR COMPANY.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

WESTON
In his great 515 mile walk
AT THE RINK, 3D AV.
To-day will walk 100 miles in twenty-four hours.
Admission, 50 cents. Doors always open.

BOWERY THEATRE.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS OF ALADDIN,
and POSITIVELY the LAST NIGHTS.
Matinée SATURDAY, of Aladdin, for ladies and children.

ORGAN CONCERT.—THE NEW AND LARGE organ built for the Advent Church, San Francisco, Cal., by J. H. & C. S. Odell, will be exhibited THURSDAY EVENING at their manufactory, Nos. 407 and 409 West 42d st.

ICE-CREAM.

FUSSELL'S ICE-CREAM.

Having discontinued the business in New-York some years ago, and been occupied since in looking after my various ice-cream interests in other cities—Brooklyn, Newark, Washington, and Baltimore—and making great improvements in the quality of the cream, I am glad to announce that I have again opened an establishment in New-York for manufacturing and selling my well-known, delicious Ice-cream and Ices. Everybody will remember the good cream I always kept, the prompt delivery, and the moderate price at which it was sold. They will also remember the revolution I made in the business, increasing the consumption of the article five-fold in the first year, and then gaining year by year, until it became a great and distinct business. It is now my design to give another impulse to the trade, and to this end I have taken the Store

NO. 12 BIBLE HOUSE,

Opposite Cooper Institute, formerly "Station D," United States Post Office, and have provided all the necessary means for making the best Ice-cream yet produced. Having made favorable arrangements for pure fresh cream direct from the clover dairies of Orange County, and the ice crop being abundant, I am prepared to sell Ice-cream at a price hitherto unprecedented.

PRICE LIST:

To Retailers and Church Fairs....25 cts. per quart
To Families and Boarding-houses, taking four quarts or more....30 cts. per quart
All under four quarts....35 cts. per quart

Boarding-house keepers will see at once what a saving there is in getting my cream. Those contemplating church fairs and festivals cannot fail to figure out how much their gains will be increased by getting my cream. Families can afford to have it on the table every day. Nothing could be cheaper or more luxurious.

Retailers will have an eye to their interests—25 cents a quart.

Ice-Cream Shipped by any of the Railroads or Steam-boats.

The saloon will be very attractive, being airy and pleasant; waiters accommodating; conveniences for ladies and children.

Large Saucers of Ice-Cream, Only 15 Cents.

QUART AND PINT BOXES OF ICE CREAM kept ready for any one to take home at a moment's notice. Those attending meetings at Cooper Institute should not fail to take a box home with them.

SECOND THIRD, AND FOURTH AVENUE AND EIGHTH STREET CROSS-TOWN CARS PASS NEAR THE DOOR

JACOB FUSSELL.

Having associated my sons, R. T. and M. T. Fussell, with me, the name of the firm will be from this date,

J. FUSSELL & SONS,
NO. 12 BIBLE HOUSE.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM.—Cheapest, richest, finest flavored, and most delicious ice-cream in market. Depots, 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway, and 75 Chatham st.

INSTRUCTION.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.
Entrance Examinations, MONDAY, May 31 and TUESDAY, June 1, at 9 A. M. Address
SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary,
Boston, Mass.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY.—Established 1849. Book-keeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling; writing lessons, $3 monthly; backward persons and foreigners taught privately; ladies qualified as book-keepers.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN IN THE COUNTRY for the Summer or year, with instruction if desired, at Mrs. CONOVER'S Home School, Old Bridge, N. J. Terms moderate.

A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., BEDFORD, WESTchester County, N. Y., will receive into his family, a few young boys, with or without tuition. Terms moderate.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART,
No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts., open during the Summer.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

TEACHERS.

A UNIVERSITY GRADUATE WILL TAKE A few pupils for special instruction in any particular—primary, advanced, or college preparatory; will locate to accommodate, or will visit pupils. Address Prof. K., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A TEACHER OF GEOMETRY AND trigonometry one hour every morning, between 10 and 12. Apply at No. 108 West 59th st., same hours.

PROF. B. KUTTNER, TEACHER OF GERMAN language and literature, No. 993 2d av., or Dolbear's College, No. 1,193 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
13TH WEEK! 85TH TO 92D PERFORMANCE
of the

BIG BONANZA!

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK
SATURDAY MATINEE,
MAY 15, AT 1:30.
LINA MAYR and OPERA BOUFFE.
LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT
and
THE BIG BONANZA!
PRICES AS USUAL.

THURSDAY, MAY 20, special Matinée for the benefit of Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, when a grand combination bill will be offered.

MONDAY EVENING, May 24, 100th performance of THE BIG BONANZA! on which occasion every lady visiting the theatre will receive as a souvenir of the event, A MINIATURE SILVER BRICK of SOLID SILVER from the BONANZA MINES.

Reserved seats for the occasion, $2; to be had ONLY at the BOX OFFICE, on THURSDAY MORNING.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. Lester Wallack
Doors open at 7:30. To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
For the
LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF THE REGULAR SEASON,
Mr. Wallack has the honor to announce
A NIGHTLY ALTERNATION
of
POPULAR AND ATTRACTIVE STANDARD COMEDIES,
involving the
COMBINED TALENT OF THE COMPANY.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY EVENINGS, May 12 and 15, Boucicault's fine comedy of
IRISH HEIRESS.

THURSDAY EVENING,
Holcroft's great comedy of the
ROAD TO RUIN.

FRIDAY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, the petite comedy of
A HAPPY PAIR,
and Sheridan's comedy of
THE RIVALS.

Messrs. H. J. MONTAGUE, JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, E. ARNOTT, W. R. FLOYD, J. W. CARROLL, E. M. HOLLAND, E. PLYMPTON, G. F. BROWNE, C. E. EDWIN, W. J. LEONARD, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE, and Miss KATE BARTLETT in the casts.
Seats may be secured six days in advance.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager....A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11.
142D TO 149TH TIME
of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS.
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. J. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.

THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, May 15, TWENTY-THIRD MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.
Seats may be secured one month in advance.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
TWELVE
TEMPTATIONS.
OPENING NIGHT,
SATURDAY, MAY, 15.
ORIGINAL SCENES,
GORGEOUS DRESSES,
STARTLING NOVELTIES.
Box Office open THURSDAY, from 8 A. M., to 5 P. M.

MUSICAL.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A MAGNIFICENT PARLOR SQUARE grand 7¼-octave rosewood piano-forte, four round corners, carved legs, patent agraffe, all modern improvements, made by best City maker; used six months; cost $900, for $250; embroidered cover, stool, music cabinet; maker's bill of sale and warrantee for five years.
Call at private residence No. 120 West 23d st., near 6th av.
N. B.—Box for shipping.

S. X. BALL & CO.,
No. 15 East 14th st.,
Chickering's, Steinway's, and other pianos and organs LOW FOR CASH or installments, and for rent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF HORSES, COACHES, HARNESS, &c.—S. HERMAN, Sheriff's Auctioneer, sells FRIDAY, May 14, at 10:30 o'clock, at No. 13 Bowery, by virtue of an attachment, and by order of Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Marine Court, two coaches, three horses, two sets harness, blankets, &c.
Sale positive.
WM. C. CONNER, Sheriff.
WM. H. BURNS, Deputy.

IRON STABLE-FITTINGS—ALL THE LATEST improvements, of our own make; good smooth castings of No. 1 iron, fitted by skilled workmen. Call and see specimens, or send for an illustrated catalogue, free. JANES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, and 12 Reade st.

TO LET—STABLE NO. 6 UNIVERSITY PLACE. Apply to A. & L. NEILSON, No. 70 Broadway.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, NEW-YORK, May 11, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the members, and the election of officers and Directors of this institution will be held at the institution, Washington Heights, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, May 18, 1875, at 2 o'clock. There will be an exhibition of pupils on the occasion which life members are particularly invited to witness. The Hudson River Railroad trains will convey members to the grounds of the institution. A train leaves Thirtieth Street Station, at 1 P. M., and returning will leave the institution at 5:17 P. M.
GEORGE A. ROBBINS, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE POLYTECHNIC Branch will meet THIS EVENING at 7:30 o'clock, in Hall No. 24 Cooper Union. Papers on new inventions will be read by Mr. J. McComber and Mr. J. W. Sutton. Admission free.
S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman.
R. WEIR, Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR SEA CLIFF, COLLEGE POINT, AND CITY ISLAND.—Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Pier No. 24, (Peck Slip) East River, daily (Sunday excepted,) at 9 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave Sea Cliff, 3:30 P. M.; City Island, 4; College Point, 4:30, stopping at 33d st. each way, after June 1; will leave here 8:30; Sea Cliff, 4. Large discount from regular fare for excursion parties. Apply to D. DUBOIS, 119 South st., N. Y., or J. E. CORNELL, 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS, SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called THE LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine, and Iona Island Groves, with Barges and Boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

FINE ARTS.

ART SALE.
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
May 13 and 14, at 8 o'clock,
at the
SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
NO. 82 5TH AV.
AN IMPORTANT COLLECTION WILL BE OFFERED.
Also,
Prof. ZIMMERMANN'S great painting of the
Three Marys at the Tomb of Christ.
EXHIBITION NOW OPEN.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE,
Auctioneer.

ART!

JOHN FAULKNER, R. H. A., prior to his departure for Europe, will exhibit his entire collection of WATER COLORS at the KURTZ GALLERY, 23d st. Now on exhibition.

DRY GOODS.

CANTRELL'S BOOTS AND SHOES
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS, $4.
GENTLEMEN'S CONGRESS BOOTS, $4.
LADIES' KID SLIPPERS, $1 50.
LADIES' LINEN SLIPPERS, $1 50.
IRONCLADS, A SERVICEABLE SHOE FOR BOYS.
No. 241 4th av.

A. BURDETTE SMITH HAS DAILY A GRAND DISPLAY of the latest IMPORTED FASHIONS at his "PATTERN BAZAAR," No. 914 BROADWAY, between 20th and 21st sts. All the LATEST PATTERNS constantly on hand; CLOTH MODELS with every pattern; CUTTING and FITTING by experienced artists.

GRADUATES IN LAW.

COLUMBIA LAW SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT.

DIPLOMAS GIVEN TO TWO HUNDRED AND TEN STUDENTS—TWO OF THE THREE PRIZES TAKEN BY ALUMNI OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE—FAREWELL REMARKS OF PROF. DWIGHT—NAMES OF THE GRADUATES.

The Sixteenth Annual Commencement of the Law School of Columbia College took place last night at the Academy of Music, which was filled in every part. The graduating class, numbering 210 members, occupied the front seats in the orchestra. The chair was occupied by Prof. F. A. B. Barnard, President of the College, who wore the academic scarlet gown, and black velvet college cap. On his right was seated Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, and on his left Rev. Dr. W. Duffie, Chaplain of the college. Among those on the platform, were the venerable Peter Cooper, Profs. Chase and Ordronaux, Judges John R. Brady, Curtis, and Blatchford, ex-Judges Peabody and Mitchell, C. F. Sanford, William H. Arnoux, Stephen P. Nash, Gouverneur M. Ogden, Edward Patterson, Hamilton Coles, John M. Knox, Henry W. Johnson, and Dwight H. Olmstead; also the Trustees of the college and the committee of the law school. New-Jersey was represented by Vice Chancellor Van Vliet, Rev. Dr. Mott, and George A. Allen.

The exercises were begun with the overture "Two Leaves," and selections from "Girofle-Girofla" by Grafulla's full orchestra, during the performance of which the members of the graduating class, headed by William D. Allen, Grand Marshal, and his deputies, filed in through the central aisle and took up the position allotted them. Prayer having been offered by Rev. Dr. Curry, the orchestra performed a selection from the "Talisman," and the Chairman introduced Prof. Dwight, who delivered an address to the graduating class. Yesterday he was their instructor, to-day he was their adviser, to-morrow and always he would be their faithful friend, beckoning them onward to join the ranks of men of high endeavor. Law had been substituted for war in settling the rights of men, and must henceforth be recognized as a necessary substitute for force. The graduating class should not imagine that because they graduated from a law school they could abandon their studies and fancy themselves perfect lawyers. They could not attain excellence if they did not force themselves onward and strive to attain eminence. They should not look upon the legal profession merely as a means of obtaining a livelihood, but rather as a door opening up the way to a high and honorable career. Let them refrain from all trickery, and disabuse their minds of the idea that sharpness was legal ability. He counselled them to be honorable men and incorruptible patriots.

The valedictory address was delivered by Frederic W. Henrichs, A. B., and the Alumni oration by James A. Blanchard, A. B., LL. D., both of whom were warmly applauded. Prof. Dwight then read the report of Messrs. Edward Patterson, Hamilton Odell, and Hamilton Cole, the Committee on Awards. The prizes were given in the department of municipal law, and are based partly upon the merit of a written essay, and partly upon the excellence of a written examination upon general legal topics. The prizes were awarded as follows:

First prize, $250, to Sutherland Tenney, of New-York City, a graduate of Columbia College; second prize, $100, to William E. S. Fales, of Brooklyn, a graduate of the School of Mines, Columbia College; third prize, $100, to Robert Dickey, of Chicago, a graduate of Harvard College. The following gentlemen received honorable mention: Thomas Thacher, George N. Hale, John P. Sweeney, William B. Hornblower, and John C. Gulick. The recipients were heartily applauded by their fellow-students.

Prof. Barnard then conferred diplomas on the following graduates: F. W. Adee, Throgg's Neck; Louis Adler, New-York; J. A. Adlington, New-York; Frederick K. Agate, Yonkers; Henry S. Akin, Ripon, Wis.; Robert P. Alden, New-York; William D. Allen, Flemington, N. J.; Robert Arnold, New-York; Joseph Aspinall, Brooklyn; William W. Astor, New-York; Addison Atwater, Princeton, N. J.; Meyer Auerbach, New-York; Albert Bach, New-York; Frederick H. Baldwin, New-York; Ira L. Bamberger, New-York; Everett D. Barlow, Rochelle Park, N. J.; William W. Beebe, New-York; William C. Beecher, Brooklyn; Joseph F. Begeau, New-York; Hal Bell, California; James F. C. Blackhurst, New-York; William H. Blain, Amsterdam; Albert B. Boardman, New-York; Henry C. Botty, New-York; Henry H. Bowman, Paterson, N. J.; Charles Bradshaw, Brooklyn; Charles Bried, Newark, N. J.; Jacob G. Brinkerhoff, Hackensack, N. J.; Frank M. Brown, Jersey City; Charles H. Brownell, Peru, Ind.; William W. Browning, Brooklyn; Augustus Buckingham, New-York; John F. Bullwinkel, Brooklyn; George C. Burgwin, Pittsburg, Penn.; Francis G. Caldwell, New-York; William T. Carlisle, Brooklyn; Frank P. Castlear, Kensico, N. Y.; John F. Chase, Newport, R. I.; Horace R. Chase, Peoria, Ill.; James O. Clark, Westfield, N. J.; John S. Cobb, London, England; John B. Conover, Freehold, N. J.; Edward B. Cowles, Rye, N. Y.; Francis R. Culbert, New-York; Solomon W. Cunningham, Newcastle, Penn.; Charles D'Autremont, Jr., Angelica, N. Y.; Charles C. Davis, Cincinnati, Ohio; Edward A. Day, Elizabeth, N. J.; James Day, Daysville, N. J.; Robert A. B. Dayton, New-York; Emilio Del Pino, New-York; Charles C. Deming, Hartford, Conn.; Paul Desvernine, Havana, Cuba; Robert Dickey, Chicago, Ill.; Frederic G. Dow, College Point, Long Island; Henry M. W. Eastman, Roslyn, Long Island; Henry J. Eickhoff, New-York; Solomon A. Emanuel, New-York; Charles F. Eswick, New-York; Charles P. Faguani, New-York; William E. S. Fales, Brooklyn; Frederick G. Fincke, Brooklyn; James S. Fitch, Yonkers, N. Y.; William F. Foley, New-York; William H. Forman, Freehold, N. J.; Clarence M. Foster, Elizabeth, N. J.; George H. Fountain, New-York; John Frankenheimer, New-York; Walter S. Freudenberg, Kingston; Theodore H. Friend, New-York; John B. Frothingham, Brooklyn; William H. Gibson, Flushing, Long Island; James K. Glenn, New-York; Charles T. Goadby, New-York; Leo Goldmark, New-York; De Bruce Goodell, Jr., Elmira, N. Y.; Joseph W. Goff, Goshen, N. Y.; Henry Grasse, New-York; Isidor Grayhead, New-York; Samuel Greenbaum, New-York; John C. Gulick, New-York; John F. Gulliver, Binghamton, N. Y.; William H. Haeselbarth, Nyack, N. Y.; George N. Hale, Bellefonte, Penn.; Andrew S. Hamersley, Jr., New-York; Henry C. Harding, New-York; Frank C. Haugewout, Madison, N. J.; Henry W. Hayden, Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y.; George R. Haydock, Roslyn, Long Island; Daniel P. Hays, New-York; George C. Hendrickson, Huntington, Long Island; C. Herrick, Lyons, N. Y.; M. Hershfield, New-York; Jacques H. Herts, New-York; Fred. W. Hinrichs, Brooklyn; Moses M. Hobart, Amherst, Mass.; William B. Hornblower, Allegheny City, Penn.; Frederick Howard, Syracuse, N. Y.; Thomas B. Hoxsey, Williamstown, Mass.; Joseph C. Hubbard, Middletown, Conn.; James C. Hueston, New-York; Loton B. Hunt, Utica, N. Y.; George A. Iselin, New-York; Dudley L. James, New-York; Edwin A. Johnson, New-York; Henry E. Jones, New-York; Millard R. Jones, Elmira, N. Y.; John I. Kane, New-York; John Kean, Jr., Elizabeth, N. J.; Frank Keck, New-York; Edward Kent, Jr., Bay Ridge, Long Island; John H. Kitchen, New-York; Joseph Kohler, New-York; Solomon Kohn, New-York; Isaac Kugelman, Long Island City; Thomas R. Lane, New-York; Charles P. Latting, New-York; Frederick R. Lee, Brooklyn; Henry Leipziger, New-York; Eugene H. Lewis, Potosi, Wis.; Richard J. Lewis, New-York; Charles R. Lexow, Nanuet, N. Y.; George F. Lincoln, Hartford, Conn.; Bloomfield Litteld, Orange, N. J.; Mortimer Livingston, New-York; Henry Loewenthal, Brooklyn; Robert J. Lounsbury, West Somers, N. Y.; Patrick McCabe, New-York; Henry McCaddon, New-York; George M. McKellar, Staten Island; Percy H. McMahon, West Morrisania, N. Y.; William J. Mann, Brooklyn; Adrian V. Martense, Flatbush, Long Island; Walter H. Martin, Chattahoochee, Fla.; Henry Metzinger, New-York; Patrick J. Mogan, San Francisco; Casimir De R. Moore, Sing Sing, N. Y.; Jose G. Morales, New-York; John A. Moran, Waterbury, Conn.; Stanley Mortimer, New-York; Thomas S. F. Mount, Brooklyn; Edward A. Muir, Morristown, N. J.; Samuel Mullen, New-York; Luke Mulvany, New-York; James B. Murray, New-York; Wilhelmus Mynderse, Seneca Falls, N. Y.; George H. Newell, New-York; Morgan J. O'Brien, New-York; Stephen J. O'Hare, New-York; William C. Oppenheim, New-York; Charles H. Otis, Brooklyn; William H. Paal, New-York; Appleton D. Palmer, Orange, N. J.; Adolphus D. Pape, New-York; James W. Perry, New-York; Augustus C. Person, New-York; Willard S. Pladwell, Brooklyn; William Prall, Ph. D., Paterson, N. J.; Tarrant Putnam, New-York; Stuart Randolph, Bay Shore, Long Island; David H. Regensburger, San Francisco, Cal.; John Reynolds, Brooklyn; Lucian H. Richardson, Madison, Ind.; Henry Rogers, Hyde Park, N. Y.; De Leonard Rugg, Catskill, N. Y.; Charles B. Sanders, Boston, Mass.; Frederick L. W. Schauffler, New-York; Herman W. Schmitz, Brooklyn; Cornelius S. Scott, Lexington, Ky.; Thomas L. Seabrook, Keyport, N. J.; Horace Secor, Jr., New-York; John Ekin Shaw, Pittsburg, Penn.; Harry H. Shrope, Jersey City, N. J.; Alexander B. Simonds, New-York; Angel J. Simpson, New-York; James H. Skidmore, Jr., Great Neck, Long Island; John D. Skinner, New-York; Alexis C. Smith, Brooklyn; Arthur C. Smith, New-York; James W. Smith, Manhasset, L. I.; Oliver D. Smith, Englewood, N. J.; Jacob F. Da Silva Solis, New-York; Henry K. Spaulding, Tewksbury, Mass.; Gilbert M. Speir, Jr., New-York; Henry L. Sprague, New-York; Oliver L. Steele, Flushing, L. I.; Seth T. Stewart, Cincinnati, Ohio; Silas M. Stillwell, Jr., Throgg's Neck, N. Y.; Lefferts Strebeigh, New-York; William Stootoff, Flushing, L. I.; John R. Strong, New-York; James F. Swanton, New-York; John P. Sweeny, Lawrence, Mass.; Everett M. Swift, New-York; Charles Talbot, New-York; Sutherland Tenney, New-York; Thomas Thacher, New-Haven; David Thomson, New-York; Robert E. Tilney, Brooklyn; Leopold Turk, New-York; William G. Valentine, Peekskill, N. Y.; Daniel M. Vermilye, Orange, N. J.; Joseph F. Vermilye, Armonck, N. Y.; Henry W. Webb, New-York; Samuel N. White, College Point, Long Island; Bache McEvers Whitlock, New-York; Elliott Williams, Chappaqua, N. Y.; Francis H. Wilson, Gorham, N. Y.; William R. Wilson, Elizabeth, N. J.; Francis J. Worcester, Hollis, N. H.

On leaving the stage the newly-made lawyers were heartily applauded, and many of them became the recipients of choice floral tributes from friends in the audience. After all the graduates had received their diplomas, the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Duffie, and the exercises closed by choice selections from "La Juive" by the orchestra.

TAMMANY'S ANNIVERSARY.

THE INSTALLATION OF THE SACHEMS—AFFILIATION OF THE "SWALLOW-TAILS" AND THE "SHORT-HAIRS."

The eighty-sixth anniversary of the Society of Tammany, or the Columbian Order, was celebrated last evening in the "great Wigwam," with all due solemnity, and with great effect. At no previous anniversary for a number of years have so many "braves" assembled around the "council fires" to drink from the "great spring" and "smoke the pipe of peace." The "Swallow-tail" tribe came from the Hill of Murray to fraternize with the "Short-hairs" of the "Tombs Swamp," and the union of the two factions was beautifully symbolized by a fraternal greeting between the august Schell and the conqueror of "Yankee Sullivan."

Grand Sachem Schell raised his tomahawk, typical of the slaughter of unresisting tax-payers, and "Short-hairs" and "Swallow-tails" immediately came to order. Sagamore Small brought out the cap of liberty, hanging on a pole, typical of the fate of some of Tammany's stanchest adherents, and then the banners of the several States were arranged in order, to typify the gratitude and joy of all the people of the Union that "hanging is (not) played out," when license is mistaken for liberty. Thirteen Sachems were to have been installed, but four of these, John Kelly, William C. Conner, William H. Wickham, and Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, were absent. The others, Thomas Dunlap, Edward Donnelly, "Barney" Reilly, Nathaniel Jarvis, Miles B. Andrus, William Walsh, Frederick Smyth, Henry L. Clinton, and George J. Forrest were installed with due ceremony, dancing a war-dance to a measured cadence, while the "warriors" intoned a travestie of an Indian slave song. The Sagamore, Wiskinskie, and other officers were then installed in a similar manner.

The Sachems will assemble around their own council board on Monday evening, the 24th inst., and elect a Father of the Council and a Scribe, and Grand Sachem Schell will hold over in default of an election.

THE TRACT SOCIETY'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

AN INTERESTING ANNIVERSARY AT DR. CROSBY'S CHURCH—ELECTION OF OFFICERS—ADDRESSES BY REV. DR. TYNG, SR., REV. LYMAN ABBOTT, DR. MANNING, AND OTHERS.

The semi-centennial anniversary of the American Tract Society was celebrated at Dr. Crosby's Church, Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, yesterday, Judge Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, the President of the society, presiding. The meeting opened with a prayer by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Sr., after which Rev. Dr. Stevenson read a number of letters of greeting from gentlemen who were unable to attend the celebration. Among the latter were the Secretary of the American Tract Society, of Boston, and the Secretaries and officers of the following foreign societies: The St. Petersburg Tract Society of Russia, the Italian Religious Publication Society, the Religious Book and Tract Society of Tolouse, France, and the Religious Book and Tract Society of Paris. The annual report of the Treasurer was then presented by Mr. O. A. Kingsbury. The receipts for the year ending April 1, 1875, were as follows: In donations and legacies, $112,423 03; sales, $367,805 24, making, with a balance in the hands of the Treasurer and balance from rent fund, $502,872 85. New loan on the society's house, $150,000. Total, $652,872 85. Expended in the printing and binding of books, tracts, and periodicals, $342,476 16; agencies, colporteurs, and depositaries, $2,836 75; salaries of district secretaries, $17,442 10; appropriations for foreign lands, $4,912 50; amount paid on former loan on Tract House, $80,000; on debt for paper, $70,000; for other expenses, $52,520 19; total, $551,545 56; balance in the treasury, $2,685 15. The Treasurer also stated that the receipts by donations, sales and rents, during the past fifty years, have amounted to $13,.97,589 63. Dr. Stevenson then read the Secretary's report, showing the work done by the society through its agents, at home and abroad, during the past year.

The society then elected its officers for the ensuing year. On motion of Dr. Bodwell, of the Hartford Branch, the present Board of Officers were unanimously re-elected. Rev. H. D. Ganes, Thomas De Witt, E. D. Morgan, Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Rev. S. Plummer, Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, and Rev. Charles S. Robinson were added to the list of Vice Presidents. The new Board of Directors elected are Homer Merrion, of Massachusetts; Rev. William W. Taylor, D. D., Nathan Bishop, Reuben P. Birch, and Rev. Thomas A. Jagger. The Executive Committee will include the following-named gentlemen: William Adams, D. D., Dr. John Cotton Smith, Rev. William I. Budington, E. P. Rogers, Thomas D. Anderson, and Mr. Charles B. Schultz. The Distributing Committee will consist of Mr. A. S. Barnes, S. S. Constant, Dr. William N. Blakeman, H. P. Marshall, E. B. Monroe, and Matthew C. Borden. The Finance Committee are Thomas C. Doremus, George N. Titus, Samuel A. Colgate, Caleb B. Knevals, Anson Phelps, and James N. Frazer.

The meeting then took a recess until 2 o'clock. The time after recess was mainly taken up in hearing the reports of the Secretaries of the different branches of the society throughout the United States and Canada, showing the work done by the agents of the society during the past year. Rev. Dr. Tyng, Sr., delivered a brief address, in which he reviewed the good work done through the agency of the tracts and other religious publications, which are distributed by the society throughout the country. Dr. William Gillies, of Edinburg, Rev. Lyman Abbott, editor of the *Christian Weekly*; Dr. Manning, of London, and Dr. Simon, editor of the German publications issued by the American Tract Society, also addressed the meeting. The meeting then adjourned, on motion of Dr. Prime. Dr. William I. Budington offered the closing prayer. Among those who attended the celebration were the venerable Dr. Halleck and Mr. Moses Allen, who are the only surviving members of the first board of officers of the society. Rev. Thomas McBain, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, was also in attendance at the morning session.

AN INSTALLATION SERVICE.

REV. WILLIAM J. TUCKER BECOMES PASTOR OF THE MADISON SQUARE CHURCH—SERMON BY REV. DR. STORRS—REMARKS OF REV. DR. HALL—FITTING WORDS FROM THE FORMER PASTOR.

The installation of Rev. William J. Tucker, who succeeds Rev. Dr. Adams as Pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, was the occasion last evening of a large gathering in that church. Dr. Adams offered the opening prayer, and, after singing by the congregation, read from the fourth chapter of Ephesians. Rev. Richard S. Storrs preached the installation sermon from the text: "As in water face answereth to face, so the heart of man to man."—Proverbs xxvii., 19. He said: "This is a word which comes to us from the ancient world, when the divisions between men were sharper. It comes from a Hebrew, and the Hebrews were more alone from their religion than were other peoples. It is the word of one who met all classes of men, peasant and prince. It is the word of one who was familiar with the distinctions of past history, and with the various sharply constrasted characters of that history. It is the word of a King, and Kings do not usually recognize the quality of men. Yet, speaking under these conditions, he gives this maxim to us. As the reflection is given back from the water's surface so the moral nature of one man corresponds with that of another. It is hard for us to realize that the moral nature is the same in all. Yet it must be the same, or else history could not be written. Write for me the history of a race whose moral nature differs from mine, and how can I understand it? We must know that the moral nature of the race is the same, else we can make no preparation for the future. Men object to the moral code of God because they say it is ancient and adapted to the people to whom it was given, but not to us, for we have passed beyond that state of society. Civilization has outrun the necessity of law. Men must be allured to heaven. They object to the penalties of the law. Yet it is a fact that they are most terribly denounced by the lips of Christ himself. But men say it cannot be. We have outrun the reign of this idea of Divine justice and wrath. You must tickle men into paradise. Ah, my friends, but if the nature of man continues the same, God's law remains the same. The physical law of the world has not changed because of the advance of civilization. And God's law has not changed unless God has changed or our moral nature has changed. Men say, too, the Gospel is old. Blessed be God it is old. Old as the eternity of God. But because old it is not stale. Love, wisdom, hope, and life are old. The Gospel is old as all these are old, but it continues in force as these do. We do not want another Gospel. We should not know what to do with it while our moral nature remains the same. While it does the law and the penalty must remain the same. No Messiah introducing any change in the Gospel can make it appeal to us as the Bible does until our moral nature is changed. So, the Bible is as lasting as the world. No other system has introduced regeneration. The licentiousness of the Phoenician religion, the infanticide of Hindoo worship, how many of these have been changed. This illustrates the authorship of the Bible in the mind of God. No human ingenuity has originated this. You cannot make a cold day warmer by kindling fires on a hundred hills; you cannot make a hot day cooler by setting up a hundred freezing machines around the City. It was from the grave of a dead mechanic that Christendom sprung.

"The same maxim of ancient wisdom gives constant warning to modern civilization. If these things are true, remove Christianity, and all the vices of the earlier civilization will come back among us improved by our greater powers. Human nature is filled with the malaria that can only be driven away by the son of Christianity. I know men sneer at this and say it is nonsense. Our letters, our Governments and mechanisms make it impossible for these vices to come back. Do they? The Egyptian mechanism and the Greek literature did not save those nations from the vilest vices. The Roman republic of seven centuries did not save them from the vices of the Empire in the Christian ages. Skepticism is a crime against society. On the tomb of Rousseau is thrust forth a bronze arm grasping a torch. This torch is the one that set fire to the beautiful French capital. New-York depends for its future security on the preaching and reading and believing of the Word. New-York without the Bible would be Corinth again, with its vices and decay. The maxim, Dr. Storrs continued, was encouraging in regard to moral development. No story of the ancient saints surpassed those of the modern. Finally, the text demonstrated the love of God.

Dr. Storrs was listened to with intense interest by the audience, and at the close of his address Rev. Dr. Adams asked the new Pastor and the congregation the formal question required by the Presbyterian ritual. Dr. Adams then announced that Mr. Tucker had been installed as Pastor, and said, "We will now commend him and this congregation to God in prayer." Dr. Paxton then offered the installation prayer.

Rev. Dr. John Hall then addressed the new Pastor, encouraging him at the beginning of his work, and offering, in the name of the clergy of the City, the hand of fellowship. He said that nowhere was there more good-will among the clergy. "Do not doubt," said he, "that you will succeed here as you have elsewhere. If there are difficulties here, there are compensating advantages. In some sense, but only partially, is it true that it will be difficult to follow your predecessor. This people has been educated to appreciate the qualities which you undoubtedly have. So, my dear brother, fear not to enter upon this work, and God will be with you, for you will not forget that you are his ambassador. You are not merely an evangelist and a pastor. You are also a Church man. The arrogance of the Church has made the word Churchman unpalatable to the American people. But true churchmanship becomes ministers. My brother, give yourself with all your heart to the preaching of the gospel. Be the faithful, earnest, devoted minister of the gospel, and I do not doubt that God's blessing will rest upon you."

Mr. Tucker was then escorted to his pulpit by Dr. Adams, and took his seat there. Dr. Adams then said: "I am almost bewildered by the rush of thoughts that comes upon me. I have hardly been able to realize the coming change. If I say my dear people, I am sure the incongruity will be pardoned. This church has never had but one Pastor. My thoughts are somewhat analagous to those of a father and minister wedding his family to another man during his life, or of a man administering upon his own estate. My cordial blessing is upon the new relation. Never imagine that I shall be jealous of any affection you shall give him. The genuineness of your affection you have given me in time past will be gauged by the love you shall give to him in time to come. I check my utterance of the thousand things that come to me to say, for if I have not succeeded in teaching you what to do in the past I cannot tell you now. Were I to condense all into one sentence it would be 'Heartily co-operate with your Pastor.' And now, brethren, I commend you to the love of God. God is my record how I long after you. May you be filled with all the fruits of righteousness."

THE METROPOLIS SAFE.

LONG AND PERILOUS VOYAGE OF THE STEAMER FROM BERMUDA—STATEMENTS OF THE CAPTAIN AND A PASSENGER—THE STEAMER UNMANAGEABLE IN THE ROUGHEST SEA EVER SEEN BY HER CAPTAIN.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 12.—Capt. Ellis, of the steam-ship Metropolis, has reached Newport, and gives a *Journal* correspondent the following statement:

Left Hamilton, Bermuda, April 15, with merchandise and twenty-six passengers consigned to Lunt Brothers, New-York. On the following day, during a heavy gale, lost the head of the foremast and the maintopmast. On the 17th our circulating pump was disabled, but we made temporary repairs, so that the engines were still available. On the same day we signaled the bark J. Mathews, steering north-east. On the 26th we spoke the Austrian bark Jacob, from Limerick, for New-York. At their request five passengers were put on board of her. On the 30th we exchanged latitude with the bark Wave King, from Baltimore for Londonderry. On the 21 of May, in latitude 30° 25', longitude 66° 21', we spoke the Norwegian bark Lognedalien, from New-York, for Havre, which supplied us with provisions. On the 11th, off Shinnecock Light, boarded the schooner Kate Newman from New-York for Boston, and put one passenger on board of her. He could not supply us with any provisions. On the same day we boarded the schooner Harriet S. Brooks from New-York for Boston, which supplied us with provisions and towed us into port.

A few days out from Bermuda the coal gave out, and the rolling of the steamer broke some of her steam-pipes and started bolts. The steamer could not carry sail enough to give her good steerage, and in this unmanageable condition she drifted about in the roughest sea that Capt. Ellis ever saw. She was driven across the Gulf Stream, and passed through hail-storms of almost unprecedented violence. The steamer sprung no leak, and is sound and seaworthy in spite of her rough usage. The Metropolis is a wooden screw steamer of a little less than 900 tons burden. She was built at Mystic, Conn., during the war, and in 1871 was cut in two and lengthened, and her name was changed from Stars and Stripes to the one she now bears. That her alterations were carefully and thoroughly made is sufficiently proved by her present good condition. She carries a crew of twenty-three men. The supply of meat gave out about ten days ago, and since that the bill of fare has consisted mainly of potatoes and onions.

Albert Murdock, of Halifax, a passenger on board the Metropolis, makes the following statement: "The first week we experienced rough weather, doing considerable damage to our rigging, and carried away the foretopmast. The engines became unfit for use after we had been out for about a week, and were repaired several times. About the 24th or 25th the coal gave out, and after that time all the fuel we had for pumping and cooking was what lumber could be gathered on the vessel from places where it could be best spared. On the 26th an Austrian bark took off five passengers and supplied us with some provisions. Now alternate hope and fear reigned from day to day, as our provisions were getting short. On the 1st of May the bark Lognedalien supplied us with provisions that lasted several days, but for the last week we had to subsist on potatoes, onions, and tomatoes almost entirely. Too much cannot be said in praise of Capt. Ellis for his kindness and good management during the voyage.

The assignees have notified Capt. Ellis to send his passengers to New-York to-night by the Fall River boat, and get a tug to tow the steamer from Dutch Island to Newport for repairs. One lady passenger is very sick, and it is feared cannot be removed. The officers and crew are completely worn out from the fatigue incident to the voyage, having been compelled to work night and day. The following are the names of the passengers: M. Boylan, W. H. MacCarthy, David R. Turner, Mary Turner, Nettie James, Samuel Ing, James Ing, William Ing, Nettie Ing, C. H. Williams, James Backer, Mary Blacker, Albert Murdock, William Hayden, Mary Somers and daughter, P. G. Hopkins, William Murphy, H. Smith, Mary Pritchard, Martha Ing, J. Bean, and four others whose names cannot be ascertained.

The following is an abstract of the log:

Steamer Metropolis, Ellis master, from Hamilton, Bermuda, April 15, merchandise and passengers to Lunt Bros., was towed into Dutch Island Harbor by schooner H. S. Brooks May 12, and anchored at 3 A. M. At midnight of April 16, carried away head of foremast and maintopsail; April 17, signaled bark J. Nauphas, steering north-east; in latitude 36° 48', and longitude 68° 50', spoke Austrian bark Jacob, from Limerick, to New-York, and put on board of her five passengers, as our coal was all consumed and provisions were getting short. On April 30 we exchanged longitude with the bark Wave King, from Baltimore to Londonderry, in latitude 38° and longitude 67°. On May 2, spoke Norwegian bark Lognadale, from New-York, bound to Havre, who kindly supplied us with some provisions, in latitude 38° and longitude 66°. On May 11, when off Shamrock Light, spoke and boarded schooner Kate Newman, from New-York, for Boston. We transferred one passenger to her. The schooner could not supply us with any provisions. We also boarded the schooner Harriet S. Brooks, from New-York, for Boston, who supplied us with some provisions. We contracted with her to render assistance and tow us into Newport. For the first week after leaving Bermuda we experienced a succession of heavy north-west gales, and since that time have been twice driven across the Gulf Stream. All are well on board. We wish to return our kindest thanks to Capt. Falah, of the Lognadale, who supplied us with all necessary stores and offered us all the assistance in his power.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, MAY 13,
3:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE SURVIVORS OF THE SCHILLER WRECK.

THE GERMAN CONSUL INSTRUCTED BY BISMARCK TO CARE FOR THE SURVIVORS.

LONDON, May 13—5:30 A. M.—Prince Bismarck has sent a telegraphic dispatch to the German Consul at Penzance instructing him to take care of the survivors of the Schiller disaster.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MORMON REINFORCEMENTS FROM WALES.

LONDON, May 13—5:30 A. M.—The steamer Wyoming, for New-York, sailed with 100 Mormon converts from Wales.

GERMANY AND EUROPE.

ATTITUDE OF GERMANY DURING THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S VISIT TO VENICE—A MORE PACIFIC TEMPER.

BERLIN, May 12.—The *Deutsche Allgemeine Correspondenz*, which is considered a well-informed journal, says the expediency of mobilizing the German Army was seriously discussed here during the visit of the Emperor of Austria to Venice. As Austria and Italy do not at present seem inclined to join France, apprehensions are allayed. Military affairs in France and Belgium, and the movements of the Ultramontanes are still closely watched from Berlin. There is a general recognition of Germany's temperate policy. This is the best guarantee that an understanding will be effected and all fears dispersed.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

THE DISPUTED SENATORSHIP—HEARING LAST NIGHT BEFORE THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., May 13—A. M.—At the hearing last night of the Governor and Council on the Senatorial vote, elaborate opinions, prepared by George Y. Sawyer, of Nashua, and Albert R. Hatch, were read, and George A. Bingham and others spoke for the Democratic side, and Hon. Austin F. Pike, Hon. Daniel Barnard, Hon. Daniel Hall, O. C. Moore, Mason W. Tappan, and others, spoke for the Republicans. It is uncertain what the result will be. The impression is gaining ground that the matter will be referred to the courts, from the fact that a member of the Council introduced a resolution this evening that the subject be thus referred. At 2 o'clock A. M. the hearing adjourned till 9 o'clock Thursday morning, no decision having been rendered.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The steam-ship Scotia, for Liverpool and Queenstown, carried 45,600 letters and 72 bags of newspapers in her mails, yesterday.

Proposals for supplying the Department of Charities and Correction with 3,000 barrels of flour were opened yesterday, and the contrast was awarded to Consider Parish, at $5 47½ per barrel.

A Newfoundland dog was found yesterday at the Grand Central Depot. On his collar was inscribed: "I am Dick Dodd's dog 'Sailor;' whose dog are you?" The animal was cared for by Sergt. Ferris.

Hon. William Jay Haskett has returned to this City from a mission to Florida, where he has been engaged in the task of furnishing moral and religious reading matter to the inmates of the penal institutions of that State.

The City of New-York, a steamer of the Alexandre Line, arrived in this port yesterday from Havana, having made the trip in three days and ten hours. This is claimed to be the quickest time ever made between the two ports.

A small case, addressed to a Mr. Casablanca, containing jewelry supposed to be pinchbeck, was seized yesterday by Custom-house Inspector Judd, on the steamer City of New-York, from Havana. The case was found among the sample boxes of sugar.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Hudson and Erie Canal Company, yesterday, at their offices No. 71 Broadway, the following named gentlemen were elected: Mr. Thomas Dickson, President; Mr. James C. Hart, Treasurer, and Mr. George L. Haight, Secretary.

Mgr. Roncetti, the Papal Ablegate; the Count Mareroschi, Padre Ubaldi, and Rev. Dr. McGlynn, visited the New-York Stock Exchange yesterday. The distinguished visitors were introduced to the Secretary, Mr. B. Ogden White, who accompanied them in a short tour of inspection about the building.

At a meeting of the Governing Committee of the New-York Stock Exchange, yesterday, the Special Committee appointed to arrange the standing committees made their report. The committees will be organized to-day, and the new members will be installed. It was decided that Mr. Thomas Simpson should be employed as a detective at the Stock Exchange.

Mayor Wickham was visited yesterday by the Papal Envoys, Count Marefoschi, Dr. Ubaldi, and Mgr. Roncetti. They were accompanied by Rev. Dr. McGlynn, Pastor of St. Stephen's Church, who officiated in the ceremony of introduction. The Mayor gave them a cordial reception, after which, under his direction, Mr. John D. Newman, his Sergeant at Arms, conducted them to the Governor's room where they were occupied for some time in examining the portraits hung there.

The annual meeting of the members of the National Academy of Design was held yesterday, and the following officers were elected: Council, W. Whittredge, President; Eastman Johnson, Vice President; Treasurer, E. D. E. Greene; Corresponding Secretary, T. Addison Richards; Recording Secretary, Alfred Jones; and Jervis McEntee, D. Huntington, Thomas Hicks, S. J. Guy, T. W. Wood, J. G. Brown. Academicians, A. W. Thompson, J. B. Bristol, Charles H. Miller. Associates, George H. Storey, Edgar M. Ward. Hanging Committee, L. E. Wilmarth, W. L. Sonntag, George C. Lambdin. At the conclusion of the meeting the members partook of their annual dinner.

BROOKLYN.

Some time on Wednesday night the clothing store of J. T. Mills, at No. 221 Bridge street, was broken into and a quantity of wearing apparel stolen. There were no arrests.

Mr. Thomas W. Adams, the Commissioner of City Works appointed in place of R. M. Whiting, Jr., filed bonds in $20,000 yesterday. His bondsmen were J. M. Seabury, of the Long Island Savings Bank, and ex-Sheriff Anthony F. Campbell.

Estimates for all the expenses to be incurred in carrying on the different departments of the City Government next year, are to be sent to the Controller on Saturday. Next week the Board of Estimate will meet to make up the the budget for 1876.

The Police of the Atlantic Dock have, by permission of the Police Commissioners, organized a Harbor Police for the better protection of that part of the city's water front. Two boats went into operation yesterday, the expense of which is borne by private parties interested in the enterprise.

In the City Court yesterday Benjamin Middleton obtained a verdict for $1,000 against ex-Sheriff Walters, in a suit for slander, in which the damages were laid at $5,000. The allegation in the complaint was that Walters, in the presence of several people, had said that Middleton was a thief and had robbed him.

Fire Marshal Thorne commenced an investigation yesterday into the origin of the burning of the Planet Mills, which occurred on Monday night. The only witness examined was the watchman of the building, who testified that when he discovered the fire he gave the alarm from a fire-box in the office. His examination will be resumed to-day.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning the sloop Frank Dillon, lying at the foot of Noble street, sprung aleak, and in a few minutes went to the bottom. Her crew, consisting of the Captain and two men, had a narrow escape, having been asleep at the time of the accident. They had just time to jump into the water, and were rescued by the crew of a bark that lay near by. The sloop was worth $3,000.

Edward W. Hedges, one of the clerks in the engineer's department of the Street Department, Brooklyn, was found insensible in the gangway of the steamer Drew on her arrival from Albany yesterday morning. He was taken to the Park Hospital, where he died at 8 A. M. He had a letter in his pocket from Senator Benjamin Ray, of Columbia County, to ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin, of Brooklyn, written on Tuesday and dated at Albany. It is believed that Hedges went to Albany to get the above letter, and that shortly before the Drew had arrived at her dock he became insensible from some cause, and fell where he was found. There will be an inquest when the Drew returns from Albany.

The ship Victoria Perez, owned by a Mr. Perez, of New-York, and libeled in December, 1873, was declared forfeited yesterday to the Government, by Justice Benedict, on the ground that having been a foreign vessel, wrecked 500 miles at sea, she obtained her register, after being repaired in this port, as an American vessel, the register being obtained on a false and fraudulent representation that she had been wrecked in American waters and repaired in this port to the extent of two-thirds of her value.

At a meeting last evening of the General Committee of the Brooklyn Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, having in charge the decoration of the soldiers' graves, it was resolved that Col. Homer B. Sprague and Rev. Dr. Haynes be invited to co-operate with Rev. Dr. Fulton in the memorial services to be held at the latter's church. The admission to the church is to be free. All the posts are to assemble at their respective head-quarters at 9 o'clock on the morning of Decoration Day, and proceed at 9:30 to the Marine Barracks. The soldiers' graves in all the cemeteries in the vicinity of Brooklyn will be decorated.

NEW-JERSEY.

Theodore Reed, the young man who murdered his step-father, John Walker, in Desbrosses street, New-York, on the 1st inst., was arrested on Tuesday evening, at New-Providence, Morris County, by Detectives Haggerty and Murray, of Newark. He was taken to New-York yesterday afternoon.

Robert Wilson, formerly connected with a bogus insurance company in Jersey City, was arrested in this City on Tuesday, and lodged in the Ludlow Street Jail, on a charge of fraud. A man named McCormack, living in Jersey City, borrowed $3,500 upon his property, and executed and delivered to Wilson a mortgage for that amount, that he might negotiate it. Wilson did not hand over the money, and McCormack supposed that he had not succeeded in raising it, until proceedings in foreclosure were commenced a few days ago. Hence the arrest.

The Board of Freeholders of Union County organized yesterday by the election of M. R. Thompson, President; Lewis T. Hyer, Clerk; Thomas F. McCormick, County Attorney; Thomas Terrill, County Physician; Patrick Sheridan, County Collector. The tax-levy for the current year is $175,000.

Henry M. Riker, a property-owner of Jersey City, was some time ago assessed for the building of a sewer. After he paid the assessment, the Commissioners to adjust unpaid assessments revised it and reduced the amount. Mr. Riker brought suit to recover back the difference between the amount he had paid and the amount of the second assessment. The case was tried before Justice Knapp, in the Hudson County Circuit Court, yesterday. The Judge directed the jury to bring in a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, and certified the case to the Supreme Court for review. The case is an important one, since a number of similar claims are awaiting adjudication.

THE TURF.

SECOND DAY OF THE SPRING MEETING AT DEERFOOT PARK.

Yesterday was the second day of the Spring meeting at Deerfoot Park, and the programme called for two races, but unfortunately a heavy thunder-storm prevailed early in the afternoon, which rendered the track so slippery and unsafe as to make necessary the postponement of the 2:33 race in harness. The saddle-race was trotted, and in the betting before the start Cheston was the favorite. The first heat was taken by Sherman by four lengths, with Volunteer Girl second, but still Cheston sold as first choice. Sherman won the second heat easily by half a dozen lengths, and he then brought two to one over the other two. The third heat Sherman won easily by ten lengths. Following is the summary:

DEERFOOT PARK, Long Island, Wednesday, May 12.—Purse $200 for horses that had never beaten 2:33 under the saddle; mile heats, best three in five; $100 to first horse; $60 to second, and $40 to third.

J. H. Haslett's b. g. Sherman	1	1	1
J. S lan's br. g. Cheston	3	2	2
J. H. Goldsmith's b. m. Volunteer Girl	2	3	dis.
W. S. Thorn's gr. g. George	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	45½	1:30½	2:59
Second heat	42	1:25	2:49½
Third heat	41½	1:25	2:52

THE LEXINGTON RACES.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 12.—The races to-day were very exciting, and closely contested. The track was in much better condition than yesterday, and the weather fine.

In the first race three started—Bob Woolley, Novelty, and Emma C. In the pools before the first heat Woolley sold at $40, Emma C. at $26, and Novelty at $25. Woolley got the start, with Novelty second, but the latter took the lead until near the third quarter, when Woolley went to the front, and Emma C. to the second position. This order was maintained to the finish, in 1:46—Woolley three lengths ahead.

For the second heat Woolley sold at large odds over the field. Woolley took the lead in a very bad start, but was pushed by Emma C., who ran neck-and-neck with him past the third quarter. When turning into the homestretch Woolley regained the lead and came in first after a desperate struggle, winning the heat and race in 1:45; Emma C. second, and Novelty third.

In the second race three started: Monmouth, Excel, and Millionaire. Monmouth was the favorite, selling at $260, Excel at $115, and Millionare at $46. At the start Millionaire took the lead, but was soon passed by Excel; at the half-mile post Monmouth took the second place, and the race was between him and Excel; both horses could almost have been covered with a blanket to the finish, when Monmouth won by half a length, in 3:39½; Excel second, and Millionaire, third.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes for three-year olds which have never won a race; $50 each, play or pay; $250 added; mile heats.

Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s br. c. Bob Woolley, by imported Leamington, dam Item, by Lexington	1	1
Ewalt & Swinney's ch. f. Emma C., by Planet, dam Cordelia, by Lexington	2	2
T. J. Megeoben's b. f. Novelty, by imp. Leamington, dam Notice, by Lexington	3	3

Time—1.46, 1.45.

SECOND RACE.—Two miles, for all ages; purse of $400; $300 to first, and $100 to second horse.

Keene Richards' ch. c. Monmouth, by War Dance	1
John Harper's b. c. Excel, by Endorser	2
Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s Millionaire, by Planet	3

Time—3:39½.

POOL-SELLING ON THE LEXINGTON RACES.

The programme for the races at Lexington to-day embraces two races, not of much importance. The first race is a selling race for all ages, mile heats, with Searcher carrying 90 pounds, Misfortune 94 pounds, and Light Coin 77 pounds. The second race is a dash of one mile and a quarter for all ages, with Astral, Elemi, Don Carlos, Katie, and Goddard filly. The pools at the Turf Exchange last night were as follows:

MILE HEATS.

Searcher	$50	$60	$60
Misfortune	40	42	41
Light Coin	20	23	20
Total	$110	$125	$121

MILE AND A QUARTER.

Astral	$50	$50
Elemi	30	28
Don Carlos Katie Goddard filly	40	40
Total	$120	$118

[Advertisement.]

PAIN PAINT subdues pain and inflammation, gives instant relief. WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR cures catarrh. Established seventeen years. Depot, No. 69 Chatham street. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

Mental activity has achieved, in the production of KNOX'S Spring style of gentlemen's HATS, a splendid fabric that tickles the fancy of all who see it. Buy your hats at No. 212 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, May 12.—Wool—Market generally unchanged, with fair demand from manufacturers, who continue to buy as their necessities may require. Prices rule low and unsatisfactory for all fine Wools, but medium grades sustain previous rates. There is a very indifferent feeling on the part of manufacturers, and the future of the market is not very encouraging. The Spring demand for goods has proved a decided failure. The sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces range from 52c. @57c. for XXX. and medium grades: Michigan Fleeces from 48c.@52½c., and Combing and Delaine Fleeces 60c.@68c. ₩ lb. Pulled Wool has been in demand at 42c.@45c. for common and choice Supers. Extras are not much inquired after. California Wool has been in fair demand at 22c.@35c. for Spring, and 16c.@24c. for Fall.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Scotia, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Concepcion Garcia, two children, infant, and two maid servants, F. Rodan, F. Nevarro and man servant, William Penn Lewis, W. R. Hodges, Jr., J. W. Kohlsat, John Sloane, S. Abujador, Mrs. E. Abell, Miss Abell, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Livingstone, Miss Livingstone, R. R. Livingstone, Master E. D. P. Livingstone, Master Goodhue Livingstone, Mr. and Mrs J. Norris Robinson and son, three children, and maid servant, Mrs. J. L. King, child, and nurse, Miss Grant, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hellman, infant, and nurse, Mrs. Porteous, Mr. and Mrs. Layton, H. G. Wheeler, James Black, Mr. and Mrs. W. Freeman, Mrs. J. N. Babcock, Miss M. C. Gifford, Mrs. Comstock, Edward Clarke, Charles L. Flugger, Joseph Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. George Wood, Miss Varick, Miss J. C. Varick, Gen. James B. Craig, Mrs. Eliza Dorney, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Wickham, J. Grose, V. Perrin, D. Marks, J. Wertheimber, R. F. Gregory, T. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. B. Cutting, Master F. B. Cutting, Master W. Cutting, and maid servant, Arthur Gans, F. T. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Kingman, Miss Nellie Kingman, infant, and nurse, Miss S. Langworthy, A. Horrman, B. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. John Wanamaker, three children, and maid servant, John T. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Z. F. Wetzgell, J. D. Brebner, H. Kohnstamm, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Simpson, L. E. Kellogg, Emerson Rhodes, R. F. Knoedler, Major Brown, Ninety-seventh Regiment, Gen. W. Seawell, Dr. Charles McCormick, Miss L. M. Seawall, Miss O. A. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Doty, infant and nurse, Mrs. Zabriskie, Miss Zabriskie, Capt. James J. Kane, United States Navy, Aloysius J. Kane, Alfred North, A. Iken, Mr. Salomon, Mr. Leaver, H. Turnbull, John McNat, Mr. and Mrs. Horatio King, Alfred Fraser, James Fraser, John J. Flanagan, H. B. Howitt, Richard C. Perkins, Mr. Hazelton, Mrs. Mary L. Cross, Mr. Benito, William W. Hall, Mrs. W. J. Keyser, C. W. Harrison, George B. Crow, Henry A. Barling, Jr., Edward M. Talbot, Mr. Stone, Rev. William Morrison, Marquis and Marquise San Carlos, Miss Margarita San Carlos, Miss Teresa San Carlos, two Masters San Carlos, two children, infant, and two maid servants, Miss Keyser, Robert Barbour, Alexander King, E. F. Holbrook, Jonathan Amory, W. P. Douglas and man servant, A. Wright Sandford, Charles Johnston, John Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Patterson, Mrs. Jane Briggs and infant, S. Swan and son, T. Buchser, Henry Atkinson, Michael Kennedy, Mrs. Henry, C. H. Crump, Henry Field, Mrs. Fields, Mr. and Mrs. William Fields, two children, and maid servant, Mr. Jacobs, Mr. Raymond, Miss K. Rogers, L. Mesier, G. L. Forward, J. Fullerton, Mr. Cuesta, Mr. Galon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Colon, from Aspinwall.—Mrs. Hahn, son, and daughter, N. Samuels and family, Rev. D. R. Austin and son, F. C. Baird, Mrs. D. Stratton and son, Mrs. C. A. Hubbock, Mr. and Mrs. H. Dederly, F. A. McDonald, W. A. Lewis, E. F. Treman, T. M. Peters, Lieut. and Mrs. A. E. Bateman, S. G. Dunn, Mrs. E. R. Creswell, Mrs. H. Hennessy and two children, Mrs. J. H. Smith, Mrs. A. Lyons and child, Mrs. Callender, W. C. Allen, Mrs. Dalzine, Miss O'Connor, George Spaulding and wife, W. McKaig, Mr. Potter and wife, Robert E. Tower, G. Hoffman, Charles Schwind, Max Lasard, J. B. Ward, C. T. Harrison, Carl Zeutz and wife, Mrs. Trapauer and child, Charles Holbrook, George H. Williams, A. E. Chase, H. Osmond and wife, F. Langenberger, Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Mitchell, F. Melorkamp, G. Alworden, C. Remsch, Ramon Guerrera, J. Ramirez, J. W. Averdick, Charles Sass, S. W. Gannon, John Illingsworth, wife, and daughter, A. Aprecio, James Roberts and wife, Rev. G. B. Pratt and wife, B. M. Cripp, M. Cain, O. Ganzales, Leonidas Castello, James Riedel, Capt. Phillips, A. Mercado, Eliza Varela, C. Varela, B. F. del Castello, B. del Castello, Thomas Linder, J. A. Vargos, G. W. Brown, C. Littlefield.

In steam-ship City of New-York, from Havana.—Mrs. Virginia Barney, Mrs. B. M. Garville, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Marcius, G. H. A. Blitkowski, E. C. Abbott, S. Mostachier, E. F. Stouvenel, W. A. Whidden, Wm. Heath, Thos. W. Bowie, Enoch Dew, I. F. Tomlinson, Miss D. Bastel, Miss Calalina Estorino, Mrs. C. E. De Soto and son, Mrs. S. Tregent and two children, B. Del Valle, R. Galan, M. Cuesta, R. Navarro, I. H. Humblott, I. M. Del Valle and eight Chinamen.

In steam-ship New-Orleans, from New-Orleans.—Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Johnson, child, and servant, Sisters Marie, Cossatto, and Julia, A. P. Spiro, Mr. Dobell, F. F. Chessey, Miss F. B. Dearborn.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:45 | Sun sets....7:08 | Moon sets....1:55
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...2:14 | Gov. Island...3:03 | Hell Gate....4:55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........WEDNESDAY, May 12.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Hess, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; South Carolina, Nickerson, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Richmond, Lawrence, Baltimore, Old Dominion Steam-ship Company; Cleopatra, Buckley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Gulf Stream, Faircloth, Wilmington, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde; Annie, Steen, Wilmington, Del., A. Abbott; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; Chesapeake, Mangam, Portland.

Ship Robert Dixon, Smithwick, San Francisco, Simonson & Howes.

Barks James Primrose, (Br.,) McDonald, Picton, N. S., Gerhard & Brewer; Gauss, (Ger.,) Steuegrate, Bremen, Hermann Koop & Co.; King Sverre, (Nor.,) Nielson, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Centaur, Stanley, Norfolk, Va., Marcus Hunter & Co.; Golconda, Lord, Cienfuegos, J. Borland & Co.; Leona, (Br.,) Taylor, Sagua la Grande, P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Schrs. William Hunter, Nelson, Bremen, C. Tobias & Co.; Susan Harker, Garwood, Charleston, Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Lew-Orleans, Dearborn, New-Orleans May 2 and Pass a l'Outre May 6, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman. May 9, lat. 29 33, lon. 79 50, passed a bark showing signal with two black balls; no date, lat. 31 17, lon. 79 45, spoke bark Union, from ——, for Philadelphia.

Steam-ship City of New-York, Timmerman, Havana 3 ds. 10 hours, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Scythia, (Br., new,) Hains, Liverpool May 1 and Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and passengers to Charles G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Colon, Tanner, Aspinwall May 3, with mdse. and 87 passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Neptune, Berry, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Perkiomen, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Ship Young America, Manson, San Francisco, Feb. 9, with mdse. to Sutton & Co.; crossed the equator in Pacific Feb. 25, in lon. 121 30; passed Cape Horn March 22, 41 ds. out, and crossed the equator in Atlantic April 25, in lon. 39 30, 74 ds. out, and thence 17 ds. to port; March 25, lat. 50 S., lon. 52, spoke ship City Camp, (Br.,) from Portland, Oregon, for Liverpool; April 8, lat. 27. S., lon. 20 40, spoke bark Naval Brigade, (Br.,) from Queenstown, for Brisban; 15th, lat. 12 50 S., lon. 30, passed ship Dr. Measer, (Nor.,) bound S.; 16th, lat. 10 20 S., lon. 32, passed bark St. Pierre, (Fr.,) bound S.; 21st, lat. 5 S., lon. 34 40, spoke bark Racine, (Fr.,) from Buenos Ayres, for Havre.

Ship Sarah, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Saunders, Liverpool 27 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. April 17, no lat., &c., saw bark Sam Cook, steering E. & E.

Bark Chiarina, (Ital.,) Garqnito, Castellamare 89 ds., with fruit to F. S. Robinson—vessel to A. P. Agresta. Passed Gibraltar March 9.

Bark Unione, (Ital.,) Caflero, Messina 66 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to order. Passed Gibraltar March 23; had fine weather to lat. 43, from thence 34 ds., with strong W. and N. W. winds.

Bark Rosalia, (Ital.,) Pesce, Castellamare 55 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Lauro, Storey & Co.; passed Gibraltar March 27.

Bark Linda Abbott (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Seeley, Arroyo, P. R., 18 ds., with sugar, molasses, and coffee to Galway & Casado—vessel to L. F. Brigham.

Bark Regis, (Norw.,) Larsen, London 51 ds., with empty barrels to C. Tobias & Co. Was 28 ds. W. of the Banks with strong S. and N. W. wind.

Bark Maria Rose, (Ger.) Schultz, Amsterdam 53 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Was 32 ds. W. of the Banks with strong N. and N. W. winds.

Bark Lief-jeld, (Norw.,) Evensen, Skein, in ballast to Tetens & Bocmann. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Filippo, (Ital.,) Dilietri, Alexandria, E., 74 ds., with rags to D. S. Howe—vessel to order. Passed Gibraltar March 5.

Bark La Ciguena, Ryley, Messina, Dec. 1, Fayal Feb. 10, and Bermuda May 4, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Since leaving Bermuda has had strong S. E. and S. W. winds.

Bark Evening Star, (of Turk's Island,) Chick, St. Jago 17 ds., with sugar and 11 passengers to Waydell & Co. May 4, lat. 27 42, lon. 73 37, spoke bark Norton Stover, hence for Cuba.

Brig Princess Beatrice, (of Sydney, C. B.,) Simmons, Point-a-Pitre 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. A. Vatable & Son. Left in port schrs. Chime, for New-York in 10 ds.; George and Emily, for Portland in 3 ds.

Brig John Welsh, (of Philadelphia,) Vanselow, Rio Janeiro 60 ds., with coffee to order—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co. Crossed the Equator April 13, lat. 39; May 2, lat 36, lon. 65 10, passed bark Calcerbark, steering E. Has been 14 ds. W. of Bermuda, with strong W. and N. W. gales.

Brig Albatros, (Norw.,) Iversen, Palermo 62 ds., with fruit to Baring Bros.—Vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.; passed Gibraltar March 25; was 21 ds. W. of Bermuda, with strong westerly gales; lost and split sails and stove bulwarks.

Schr. Jennie F. Willey, (of Thomaston,) Trefethen, Brunswick, Ga., 8 ds., with lumber to order and vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Schr. John L. Merrill, Fourrier, Ponce, P. R., via Guayanilla 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Waydell & Co.—vessel to A. Abbott.

Schr. F. H. Todd, (of Calais,) McGuire, Trinidad 15 ds., with sugar to S. & W. Walsh—vessel to G. Boardman.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, S. W.; cloudy and hazy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Scotia, for Liverpool; Cleopatra, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston; Gulf Stream, for Wilmington; Richmond, for Baltimore.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CIENFUEGOS, May 11.—Bark Vibilia, (Br.,) Coffin, Liverpool.

CARDENAS, May 11.—Arr. schr. Moses Patten, Harding, Portland.

Sld. 11th, schrs. Clara G. Land, Fountain, New-Orleans; Lucy Hammond Robinson, North of Hatteras.

Arr. 5th, bark Carlton, Coggins, New-York.

Arr. 10th inst. bark Omero, Shackford, Philadelphia; brigs Etta M. Tucker, Merriman, Portland; Cheviot, (Br.,) Rogers, St. John, N. B.; Dei Gratia, Morehouse.

Sld. 10th, schr. Frank W. Emery, Falker, N. of Hatteras.

MANTANZAS, May 11—Sld. brig Hellen O. Phinney, Boyd, New-York; schrs. E. A. Garchez, Benson, Baltimore; Hartstene, McNair, Falmouth, England.

MAITLAND, N. S., May 11.—Arr. bar Alex. Roy, Liverpool; brig Harriet Upham, Liverpool.

PLAISTER COVE, May 12.—Arr. in Strait of Causo, steamer Severn, (of London,) from St. John, N. B., for Quebec. The Strait was full of ice yesterday and this morning.

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 12.—Cld. schrs. Emma and M. P., for Boston; steamer Nyanza, for Pictou, and bark Jennie Armstrong, (Br.,) Falvey, Cork Quay.

HAVANA, May 11.—Arr. steamer Juniata, Catherine, New-Orleans.

Arr. May 12, steamer Charles W. Lord, Colton, New-Orleans.

Sld. May 11, brig Elizabeth Stubbs, for New-York, having repaired; schrs. Cora Etta, Pendleton, New-York; Sarah Wallace, Armstrong, N. of Hatteras.

Sld. May 12, brig James Miller, Parker, Baltimore.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, May 12.—Sld. for United States ports, St. John, National Eagle, Gazelle, Ne Plus Ultra, Agnes Campbell Stanbo.

Arr. from the United States on the 10th inst., Happy Home, Sirius, Mary Lawton, Adolf Britannia, Titania, Joachim Christian, Astronom, Klinge, Argonaut, Nimbus, Wyoming, Trafalgar—the last three in the Channel.

Arr. on the 12th inst., Saga, "Larsen," Oromocto, Goethe, (the latter at Liverpool,) Legion of Honor, William McGilvery, Ocean, Washington, (the latter at Gibraltar, with her cargo shifted, and recommendation has been made that she discharge).

Also arr., Pedro Plandolit.

MOVILLE, May 12.—The Anchor Line steam-ship California, Capt. Ovenstone, from New-York May 1, for Glasgow, was signaled off this port this morning.

The Allan Line steam-ship Peruvian, Capt. Watts, from Portland May 1, touched at this port to-day en route to Liverpool.

THE
MERIDEN BRITTANIA CO.
NO. 550 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
MANUFACTURE AND OFFER THE MOST COMPLETE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FINE
SILVER-PLATED WARE
TO BE FOUND IN THIS CITY.
First premium awarded by the American Institute, 1873 and 1874, for Silver-plated Ware.
EXTRACT FROM JUDGE'S REPORT:
"We consider the Goods made by this Company to be by far the best made in this country, and we believe in the world."

SILVER-PLATED
PORCELAIN-LINED
ICE PITCHERS.
The Latest Improvement and the Best Article Made.
TIFFANY & CO.,
Union square, New-York.

BRONZES, CLOCKS
AND
ORNAMENTS.
Starr & Marcus.
THE NEWEST PRODUCTIONS OF THE BEST ART WORKERS IN EUROPE.
NO. 22 JOHN ST., NEW-YORK.

JESSUP & CO.
Invite Attention to their New and Elegant Lines of
SPRING OVERCOATS . . . at . . $14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24
ALBERT FROCK COATS . . . . at . . $20, 22, 26
NEW STYLES WHITE VESTS. . at . . $3, 3½, 4, 5, 6
BUSINESS AND WALKING SUITS at . . $18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30
PANTALOONS . . . . . at . . $6, 7, 8, 9, 10
"All Strictly First Class." Made to Order, same Price.
No. 256 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

WEBER
PIANOS.

NILSSON.	I shall take every opportunity to *recommend* and *praise* your instruments.
KELLOGG.	For the last six years your Pianos have been my *choice* for the *concert-room* and my own *house*.
LUCCA.	Your Uprights are *extraordinary* instruments and deserve their *great success*.
PATTI.	I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but *give yours the preference over all*.
STRAUSS.	Your Pianos astonish me. *I have never yet seen any Pianos which equal yours.*
WEHLI.	Mme. Parepa called your Piano the finest in the United States. *I fully indorse that opinion. They have no rival anywhere.*

Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.
WAREROOMS:
5th av., corner 16th st., New-York.

STEINWAY
Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos.
THE STANDARD PIANOS OF THE WORLD.
First of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor.
World's Fair Paris 1867—London 1862.
Every Piano Warranted for Five Years.
Illustrated Catalogues sent free on application
Warerooms, 109 and 111 East 14th st., N. Y.

SAFES:—BEFORE PURCHASING EXAMINE OUR Patent Welded Steel and Iron Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, vastly superior and fifty per cent. cheaper than any safe in the world. A large stock second-hand Safes on hand; also taken in exchange. TERWILLIGER & LOCKWOOD, 54 Maiden lane, between Nassau and William sts., New-York.

CLOTHING.
Brooks Brothers,
BROADWAY, COR. OF BOND ST.,
HAVE NOW READY
SPRING STYLES IN THEIR
Ready-made and Custom Department,
TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

BARGAINS IN
FURNITURE.
Enameled Chamber Suits.
Walnut Chamber Suits.
Silver Maple Chamber Suits.
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